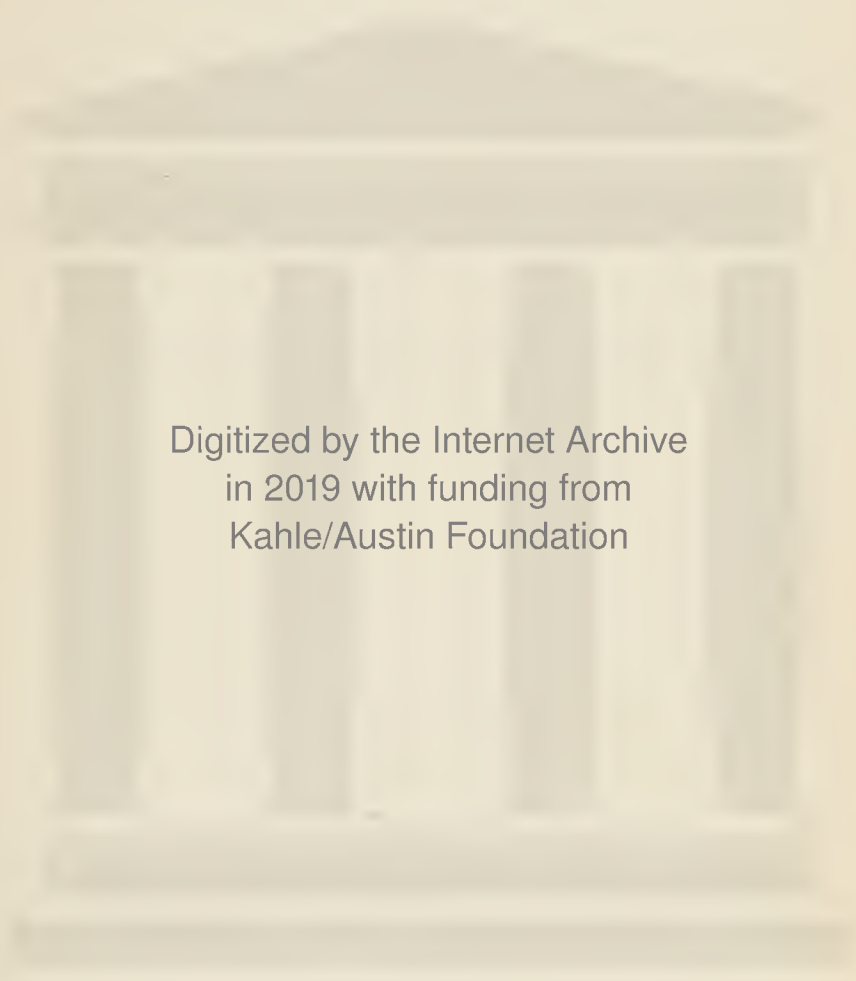


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1928-29

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF ISSUE

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PREFACE

Since the last volume of *The Canadian Annual Review of Public Affairs* was issued, the lamented death of Hon. Walter C. Nichol, LL.D., has deprived the Advisory Editorial Committee of one of its most valued members. Both during his term of office as Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia and subsequently, Dr. Nichol represented the interest of the West in the publication and was at all times helpful and sympathetic in his efforts.

Two new members have kindly consented to accept places on the Committee, namely, E. W. Beatty, Esq., K.C., LL.D., of Montreal, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and Chancellor of McGill University, and Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., President of the University of Toronto.

The Editors desire to acknowledge, in the preparation of the volume for 1928-29, the information so promptly and courteously furnished by officials of the Federal and Provincial Governments, by representatives of corporations and societies and by the leading newspapers throughout the Dominion. To this co-operation is due the range and variety of the contents and, also, the possibility of bringing the material to the most recent date.

Appreciation is expressed herewith to the following writers of the several sections of *The Review*: A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D., W. A. Craick, B.A., Harvey H. Black, M.A., R. H. Coats, F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.), Hector Charlesworth, George H. Locke, M.A., Ph.D., F. A. Carman, William Banks, A. G. Penny, Wellington Jeffers, A. T. Wilgress, J. E. Middleton and J. L. Charlesworth.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances during the last stages of publication it was found impossible to include the usual sections of National Organizations (Men's and Women's) and Sports. These sections will be resumed in the next issue.

Notwithstanding the great care taken in the preparation of *The Review* it is possible that errors may have occurred. It is hoped that those who use the volume will realize the enormous amount of detailed work connected with its production and bear with any imperfections found. The Editors will appreciate the bringing to their attention of any errors of importance in order that corrections may be made.

THE EDITORS.

Toronto,
September 21st, 1929.

ERRATA

- Page 401.—Province of Quebec Section, third paragraph: “Union of Canadian Municipalities” should be “Union of Quebec Municipalities.”
- Page 624.—Canadian Obituary, fifth paragraph: “Flutcher” should be “Futcher.”

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

	Page
The Political Year; the Prime Minister's Speeches.....	25
The Conservative Leader's Tour: Before the Session.....	29
Political Speeches: During and After the Session.....	31
Session of 1929: Debate on the Address.....	33
The 1929 Budget; Tax Reduction; Tariff Changes.....	35
Dominion Finances.....	45
The Natural Resources of the Western Provinces.....	47
The Post Office—Hon. Mr. Veniot; Other Important Debates of the Session	54
Liquor Clearances and the <i>I'm Alone</i> Case.....	57
Railway Problems.....	59
The Briand-Kellogg Peace Treaty.....	61
Immigration.....	62
Reparations.....	63
Titles of Honour.....	64
Other Debates in the House.....	65
The Senate.....	66
Legislation and Miscellaneous.....	69
Inquiries by Committee.....	71
By-elections and Senate Vacancies.....	71
Delegations.....	71
Department of Justice; Penitentiaries; Criminal Statistics.....	72
Department of the Interior: Explorations.....	73
The Department of Pensions and National Health.....	74
The Department of National Revenue.....	75
The Department of National Defence.....	76
The Soldier Settlement Board.....	76
The Civil Service Commission.....	77
Divorce.....	78
Vital Statistics.....	79
Education.....	80
Dominion Government Appointments.....	81
The Canadian Ministry (Liberal).....	82
Deputy Heads of Departments.....	82

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

General Events from July 1st, 1928 to June 30th, 1929.....	83
The King's Illness.....	83
Vice-Regal Activities.....	85
Canadian High Commissioner's Office.....	85
British High Commissioner in Canada.....	86
Empire Settlement.....	87

	Page
The Army, Navy and Air Services	89
Wireless Communication	92
Imperial Honours of 1929	92
Empire Parliamentary Association	93
Rhodes Scholarships; Empire Obituary	94
Other Empire Incidents	95
The United Kingdom; Other Countries of the Empire	96
The Cabinet	96
The Irish Free State	98
Newfoundland	98
Australia	99
New Zealand	101
Union of South Africa	102
India	104
Ceylon	107
Egypt	107
West Indies	108
The African Dependencies	109
The Colonies	110

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Treaty for the Renunciation of War	111
Canada and the League of Nations	114
Naval Disarmament Question	116
Reparations Settlements	120
Canada's Diplomatic Services	123
United States Tariff; Other International Questions	125
Securities	127
Freight Rates	127
Border Immigration	128
Liquor Clearance Problems	130
The <i>I'm Alone</i> Case	132
International Fisheries: Sockeye Salmon Controversy	133
Niagara River Diversion	134
The International Joint Commission	135

THE ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT

The Course of the Argument	136
The Case for the Provinces	138
Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada	139
From Law to Conference	142
The Course of Public Debate	143
The Beauharnois Project	146
The Chicago Water Diversion	149

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

Immigration Movement in 1928-29 and Its Chief Features	151
Soldier Settlement Board	151

	Page
Hon. Robert Forke and Immigration.....	152
The Visit of Lord Lovat.....	154
The British Miner-Harvester Scheme.....	156
New Immigration Arrangements of 1928-29.....	157
Restriction of Continental Immigration.....	159
The Medical Inspection of Immigrants.....	161
Immigration Schemes of the Provinces.....	161
Bishop Lloyd's Stand on Immigration.....	162
The Child Migration Conference.....	163
The Canadian National Railways and Immigration.....	164
The Canadian Pacific Railway and Immigration.....	165
The Canada Colonization Association.....	166
Colonization Finance Corporation.....	166
Other Agencies of Immigration.....	167
Some Incidents of the Year.....	169
Comments of the Year on Immigration Questions.....	171

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Railway Problems and Developments in 1928-29.....	173
The Branch Lines Conflict.....	175
Hudson Bay Railway.....	177
The Peace River Railway Situation.....	179
The Pacific Great Eastern Railway.....	180
The Canadian North Eastern Railway.....	182
The Montreal Terminals Problem.....	183
Express Companies.....	185
The Canadian Industrial Traffic League.....	186
Restoration of Penny Postage.....	186
Some Notable Events of 1928-29.....	186
The Board of Railway Commissioners in 1928-29.....	188
The Level Crossing Problem.....	189
The Express Rates Case.....	189
Grain Rates to Atlantic Ports.....	190
The Rate Question in British Columbia.....	191
The Movement of Coal to Ontario and Quebec.....	192
The Willingdon-Edmonton Line Case.....	193
Meat and Live Stock Case.....	193
Canadian National Railways in 1928-29.....	194
Acquisition of Smaller Railways.....	197
C. N. R. Hotels.....	197
Miscellaneous Happenings of 1928-29.....	198
Activities of Sir Henry Thornton.....	199
Canadian Pacific Railway Company in 1928-29.....	201
Hotel Developments of the Year.....	202
Some Events of the Year.....	203
Activities of Mr. E. W. Beatty.....	205
Electric Railways in 1928.....	209
British Columbia Electric Railway.....	209
Winnipeg Electric Company.....	209

	Page
Toronto Transportation Commission.....	210
Hamilton Street Railway Co.....	210
London Street Railway Co.....	211
Ottawa Electric Railway Co.....	211
Montreal Tramways Company.....	211
Quebec Power Company.....	211
Nova Scotia Light & Power Co.....	212
Miscellaneous Developments.....	212
Motor Bus Transportation.....	213
Canadian Electric Railway Association.....	214
Aviation in Canada During 1928-29.....	214
Progress of Flying Clubs.....	215
International Conference on Civil Aeronautics.....	215
The Aviation League of Canada.....	216
Canadian Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.....	216
The Manufacture of Aircraft.....	216
Some Events of 1928-29.....	216
Canadian Shipping Affairs in 1928-29; Navigation Companies.....	219
Great Lakes Navigation.....	221
Steamship Construction in 1928.....	223
Canada's Canals in 1928.....	224
Canada's Ports in 1928-29.....	225
The Telephone, Telegraph and Radio in 1928-29.....	228
The Telegraph Companies.....	230
Radio Service.....	231
The Canadian Marconi Company.....	239
Highways and Motor Transportation in 1928.....	234
The Automobile Associations in 1928.....	236
The Tourist Trade in Canada in 1928.....	238
Motor Transportation in 1928.....	239

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

The Agricultural Industry of Canada: Production in 1928.....	240
The Minister of Agriculture.....	242
The Board of Grain Commissioners.....	242
The Troubles of the Grain Trade.....	243
The Grading of Garnet Wheat.....	244
Difficulties of the Fruit Growers.....	245
The Live Stock Market.....	246
Joint Beef Grading Committee.....	246
Farm Loan Board.....	247
Fur Farms and Fur Production.....	247
Canadian Council of Agriculture.....	248
National Dairy Council of Canada.....	249
The Canadian Horticultural Council.....	249
Other Agricultural Organizations.....	249
Miscellaneous Incidents of the Year.....	251
Canada's Forests and Forest Products Industries.....	252
Third British Empire Forestry Conference.....	254

TABLE OF CONTENTS

11

	Page
The Lumber Industry.....	254
The Pulp and Paper Industry.....	255
1928 Pulp and Paper Statistics.....	636
The Newsprint Crisis.....	256
The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.....	257
Mining and Metallurgical Industries in 1928-29.....	257
The Dominion Fuel Board.....	259
The Second International Conference on Bituminous Coal.....	260
Announcements of New Refineries.....	260
Oil and Gas Production.....	261
Other Incidents of the Year.....	261
Canada's Fisheries; Problems of 1928-29.....	263
New Refrigeration Methods.....	264
Depletion of Salmon Fisheries.....	264
The Use of Herring in Reduction Plants.....	265
Canadian Fisheries Association.....	265
The Hydro-Electric and Central Station Industry in 1928-29.....	265
The Seven Sisters Power Site.....	266
White Mud Falls Development.....	267
Spray Lakes Power Development.....	267
Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project.....	268
Saskatchewan's Power Policy.....	268
Canadian Electrical Association.....	268
Some Events of 1928-29.....	269
Manufacturing Industry and Manufacturers' Organizations in 1928-29.....	270
Statistics of Some of Canada's Principal Industries.....	270
Canadian Manufacturers' Association.....	272
Other Organizations.....	273
The Construction Industry.....	273
The Liquor Traffic in Canada.....	274
Notable Developments of the Year 1928-29.....	274
Some Industrial Appointments of the Year 1928-29.....	276
External Trade and Matters of General Trade Interest in 1928-29.....	276
The Department of Trade and Commerce.....	278
Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation.....	280
Combines Investigation Act.....	281
Retail Merchants' Association.....	281
Industrial and Scientific Research in Canada in 1928-29.....	281
Dominion Experimental Farms in 1928.....	283
Dominion Rust Research Laboratory.....	284
The Dominion Entomological Branch.....	284
Geological Survey and National Museum.....	284
Biological Board of Canada.....	285
Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.....	285
The Ontario Research Foundation.....	285
Ontario Fish Research Laboratory.....	286
Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta.....	286
University of Alberta.....	286
University of British Columbia.....	286
University of Saskatchewan.....	287

	Page
University of Toronto.....	287
Ontario Agricultural College.....	287
University of Manitoba Agricultural College.....	287
Miscellaneous.....	287

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR IN CANADA, 1928

Statistical Summary of Economic and Social Conditions in Canada in 1928, Compared with the Two Preceding Years.....	291
Statistics Illustrating the Social and Economic Trend, Canada, During 1928.....	297

BANKING, FINANCE AND INSURANCE

Huge Volume of Stock Offerings During 1928.....	303
The Slump in Newsprint Securities.....	304
Record Prosperity in General.....	305
Canada's National Wealth.....	306
Dominion Finances.....	306
Provincial Finances.....	306
Foreign Capital in Canada, \$5,796,669,000.....	307
Canadian Gold Reserves.....	307
Commercial Failures.....	308
Defending Investment Trusts.....	308
Banking Progress in 1928.....	308
The Commerce-Standard Merger.....	309
Canadian Bank Mergers Since 1867.....	311
Prosperous Period for Banks.....	311
Banking Figures During the Years 1927-1929.....	312
New Bank Stock to Amount of \$38,000,000.....	313
Increasing Bank Branches.....	314
Increase in Bank Debits.....	315
The Canadian Bankers' Association.....	315
Investment Bankers' Association of Canada.....	317
Some Leading Bond Issues in 1928.....	318
Decline in Victory and War Loan Bonds.....	319
Lower Volume Bond Sales.....	320
Appreciation of Over \$1,100,000,000 in 128 Stocks.....	320
Montreal Stock Exchange.....	320
Toronto Stock Exchange.....	321
Standard Stock and Mining Exchange.....	321
"Index Figures".....	322
Rights to New Stock Issued 1928 (\$175,025,747).....	322
Leading Corporate Changes.....	323
Capital Changes in 1928.....	325
Dividend Changes During 1928 and Early Part of 1929.....	331
Financial Appointments.....	335
Financial Incidents.....	337
Insurance in Canada in 1928.....	338
Increasing Yearly Volume Added to Accumulated Total.....	338
Canadian, British and Foreign Life Companies.....	338

	Page
Fire Insurance in Canada.....	340
Fraternal Insurance.....	340
Insurance Appointments.....	341

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Political and Economic Development During the Year.....	343
The 1929 Session of the Legislature.....	345
A Letter and Its Sequel.....	347
Hydro Enemies Warned.....	348
The Old Age Pensions Measure.....	349
Ontario Research Foundation.....	350
Other Legislation and Incidents.....	351
The Budget of 1929.....	354
The Public Accounts Committee.....	357
Prorogation.....	358
Department of Education.....	358
Educational Institutions.....	359
The Department of Agriculture.....	364
Women's Institutes.....	366
The Department of Mines.....	366
Department of Lands and Forests.....	368
The Provincial Secretary's Department.....	369
Protection of Children.....	370
Hydro-Electric Power System.....	370
Department of Health.....	371
Department of Labour.....	372
Mothers' Allowances.....	372
Department of Public Highways.....	372
The Department of Public Works.....	373
The Liquor Control Board.....	373
Workmen's Compensation Board.....	373
Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.....	374
Department of Northern Development.....	374
Department of Game and Fisheries.....	375
Ontario Railway and Municipal Board.....	375
Ontario Provincial Police.....	375
King's Counsels Appointed.....	375
Political Associations.....	375
United Farmers of Ontario.....	376
Other Agricultural Organizations.....	376
Miscellaneous Incidents.....	377
Ontario Government Appointments.....	378
The Ferguson Ministry.....	379
Heads of the Administrative Services.....	379

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

General Conditions; Leading Events.....	380
Death of Sir Lomer Gouin: Appointment of Mr. Carroÿl.....	382
Reorganization of the Cabinet.....	383

	Page
Reorganization of the Agricultural Industry.....	383
By-elections of the Year 1928-29.....	384
Conservative Conventions.....	384
Vice-Regal Ball at Quebec Citadel.....	385
The 1929 Session of the Legislature.....	385
Newspaper Libel Law.....	389
Liquor Legislation.....	389
Division of School Taxes.....	390
The Budget Speech.....	390
Provincial Secretary and Registrar.....	391
Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.....	392
Department of Lands and Forests.....	393
Department of Agriculture.....	394
Women's Institutes.....	395
Department of Education.....	395
Educational Institutions.....	396
Public Works and Labour.....	399
Department of Roads.....	399
Municipal Affairs.....	399
Special Commissions.....	400
Quebec Liquor Commission.....	400
Quebec Streams Commission.....	401
Conservative Leader Appointed.....	636
Other Important Events.....	401
The Taschereau Ministry.....	403
Heads of the Administrative Services.....	403

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Aggressive Action to Develop Trade; the Maritime Trade Commission....	404
The Maritime Board of Trade.....	406
The Maritime Transportation Commission.....	407
Agricultural Organizations.....	407
Other Developments of the Year.....	408

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

General Election of 1928: A Short Campaign.....	409
The 1929 Session of the Legislature.....	411
Redistribution.....	412
Public Accounts and the Budget.....	413
Temperance Plebiscite.....	414
Other Incidents of the Session.....	415
Natural Resources; Agriculture, Other Reports.....	416
Agricultural Organizations.....	417
Health.....	418
Vital Statistics.....	418
Manufacturing.....	419
Fisheries.....	419
Education.....	419

	Page
Educational Institutions.....	420
Lands and Forests.....	421
Mines.....	421
Humane Institutions.....	422
Highways.....	422
Penal Institutions.....	422
Municipal Statistics.....	422
Board of Public Utilities.....	422
Power Commission.....	422
Workmen's Compensation Board.....	423
Other Reports.....	423
British Empire Steel Corporation.....	424
Some Events of the Year.....	425
The Rhodes Ministry.....	426
Heads of the Administrative Services.....	426

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Record of the Session of 1929.....	427
Public Accounts and Budget.....	428
Notes of the Session.....	429
Agriculture.....	430
Agricultural Organizations.....	432
Lands and Mines.....	433
Other Industries.....	433
Public Works.....	433
Electric Power Commission.....	434
Public Utilities Board.....	434
Motor Carrier Board.....	434
Workmen's Compensation Board.....	434
Health and Vital Statistics.....	435
Education.....	435
Educational Institutions.....	435
Child Welfare.....	436
Some Events of the Year.....	436
The Baxter Ministry.....	437
Heads of the Administrative Services.....	437

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The 1929 Session of the General Assembly.....	438
The Budget Speech.....	439
Legislation of the Session.....	440
Agricultural Affairs.....	440
Manufacturing; Fisheries.....	441
Public Works.....	442
Falconwood Hospital; Education.....	442
Vital Statistics.....	443
The Saunders Ministry.....	443
Heads of the Administrative Services.....	443

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

	Page
General Conditions.....	444
The Wheat Pools.....	445
The United Grain Growers Limited.....	446
Live Stock.....	447
Fisheries; Manufactures.....	448
Indian Progress.....	448

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

General Events of the Year 1928-29.....	449
The 1929 Session of the Legislature.....	451
The Budget of 1929.....	454
The Royal Commission <i>re</i> Allegations as to the Seven Sisters Falls Power Site Agreement.....	455
Other Investigating Commissions.....	457
The Political Parties.....	458
Department of Education; Other Educational Affairs.....	458
Educational Institutions.....	459
Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Lands.....	460
Workmen's Compensation Board.....	460
Liquor Control Commission.....	461
Municipal Commissioner's Report.....	461
Manitoba Power Commission: City Power System.....	461
Government Grain Elevators.....	462
Agricultural Conditions.....	462
Women's Institutes.....	463
The Manitoba Wheat Pool.....	464
United Farmers of Manitoba.....	464
Other Agricultural Associations.....	464
Manitoba Industrial Development Board.....	465
Progress in Mining.....	465
Appointments and Other Events of the Year.....	465
The Bracken Ministry.....	466
Heads of the Administrative Services.....	466

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

The Political Situation: The General Election.....	467
The Session of 1928-29.....	471
The Budget Speech.....	474
Power.....	475
Royal Commission on Grain.....	476
Agricultural Conditions and Organizations.....	478
The Wheat Pool.....	478
United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited.....	479
Live Stock.....	480
Dairying.....	481
Egg and Poultry Pool.....	482
Hail Insurance.....	482

	Page
Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies.....	482
Department of Education: Other Educational Affairs.....	483
Educational Institutions.....	483
Department Municipal Affairs.....	483
Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities.....	484
The Local Government Board.....	484
Railways, Labour and Industries.....	485
Highways.....	485
Telephones.....	485
Liquor Board.....	485
Public Health.....	486
Workmen's Compensation and Other Reports.....	486
The Gardiner Ministry.....	487
The Anderson Ministry.....	636
Heads of the Administrative Services.....	487

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

The Third Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly.....	488
Natural Resources.....	494
The Budget.....	494
Railways.....	497
Telephones.....	498
The Department of Agriculture; Crops; Dairying and Live Stock.....	498
Women's Institutes and The Women's Bureau.....	500
United Farmers of Alberta.....	501
Alberta Wheat Pool.....	502
Public Works.....	503
Educational Affairs.....	503
Educational Institutions.....	504
Department of Public Health.....	504
Municipal Affairs.....	505
Liquor Control Board.....	505
Labour.....	506
Coal: Other Minerals.....	506
Other Important Incidents.....	507
The Brownlee Ministry.....	507
Heads of the Administrative Services.....	507

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

General Election of 1928; A New Ministry.....	508
The New Premier.....	509
The Session of 1929.....	511
Public Accounts.....	512
Interim Report of Auditors.....	513
The Budget Speech.....	513
Legislation of the Session.....	516
Incidents of the Session.....	517
The Railway Belt and Peace River Block.....	521
Male Minimum Wage Law; The Produce Marketing Act.....	522

	Page
Agriculture.....	523
Mining.....	525
Fisheries.....	526
Manufacturing; Public Works.....	526
Lands.....	526
Education.....	527
Labour; Workmen's Compensation.....	528
Minimum Wage Board.....	529
Other Reports.....	529
Some Events of the Year.....	530
The Tolmie Ministry.....	532
Heads of the Administrative Services.....	532

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA

Conditions of General Employment.....	533
Wages and the Cost of Living.....	537
Department of Labour of Canada.....	537
Canadian Labour Organizations During 1928.....	538
The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	539
All-Canadian Congress of Labour.....	540
Federation of Catholic Workers.....	540
Other Canadian Labour Organizations.....	541
British and International Labour Meetings.....	542
International Labour Conference.....	542
Revolutionary Labour Organizations.....	543
Legal Decisions Affecting Labour.....	544
Strikes and Lockouts, 1928.....	545
The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.....	546
Labour Legislation; Old Age Pensions.....	547
Safety and Health.....	548
Interviews of Labour Bodies with Governments.....	549
Labour and Politics.....	549
General Labour Affairs.....	550

CANADIAN BOOKS OF 1928

Classed Books.....	551
Poetry and Drama.....	554
Fiction.....	555
Pamphlets, Year Books, Text-Books, Government Documents, Society Reports.....	556
Ouvrages Publiés En Langue Française En 1928.....	565

LITERATURE, HISTORY, MUSIC, ART AND DRAMA

Literature in the Year 1928-29; Death of Bliss Carman.....	569
Fiction and Poetry.....	571
Organizations.....	572
Other Literary Incidents.....	573

	Page
The Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower; Other Historical Incidents	574
The Historic Sites and Monuments Board	576
Other Reports and Meetings	577
The Sea Music Festival; Other Musical Events of the Year	579
The Little Theatres; Drama Incidents	584
Other Drama Incidents	586
Art Exhibitions and Associations	586
Art Competitions and Awards	588
Other Art Activities	588

JOURNALISM

General Events	591
The Canadian Press	593
Other Press Organizations	594

CHURCHES IN CANADA

The Catholic Church	595
Other Events	600
The Church of England	601
The United Church of Canada	606
Other Events	610
The Presbyterian Church in Canada	611
Other Events	616
Baptist Churches in Canada	618
Other Events	620
Other Social and Religious Incidents	620

OBITUARY

July 1 to December 31, 1928	622
January 1 to June 30, 1929	628

ADDENDA

Province of Saskatchewan—Anderson Cabinet as at Sept. 9, 1929	636
Province of Quebec—newly appointed Leader of Conservative Party	636
Industries and Commerce—1928 Report Pulp and Paper	636

FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUPPLEMENT

Canadian Pacific Railway Company: Presidential Address of E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., and Reports of the 48th Annual Meeting	639
Canadian National Railways: Summary of the Annual Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1928, as Presented to Parliament	652
The Bank of Montreal: Canadian Business and Finance in 1928. Annual Addresses and Reports for Year 1928	657
The Royal Bank of Canada: "No Other More Prosperous than Canada"—Keynote of Annual Addresses and Reports for Year 1928	671

	Page
The Canadian Bank of Commerce: A Bank's Services to the Public; Annual Addresses for the Year Ended November 30th, 1928.....	682
The Bank of Nova Scotia: "Unprecedented Period of Prosperity"; Addresses of the President and the General Manager, at the Annual Meeting, Halifax, N.S., Jan. 23, 1929	692
The Bank of Toronto: Preference to British Empire Products; Addresses at Annual Meeting, 1929.....	702
Imperial Bank of Canada: Presidential Address to Shareholders at the Annual Meeting, Toronto, Nov. 28, 1928.....	711
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada: Assurances in Force \$1,896,915,934; Annual Statement for the Year 1928.....	714
Canadian Manufacturers' Association: A National Business Organization; Proceedings of the Annual General Meeting of 1929.....	720
Beauharnois Power Development: Marked Progress in Economic Project to Utilize St. Lawrence Waters for Huge Block of Power by Means of Canal 15 Miles in Length; 500,000 h.p. at a Cost of \$65,000,000.....	737

EDUCATIONAL SUPPLEMENT AND OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS

A. E. Ames & Co.....	Back Cover
Wood, Gundy & Company Limited, Toronto.....	Inside Front Cover
McDougall & Cowans, Montreal.....	Inside Back Cover
The Ontario Department of Education, Toronto.....	747
The University of Toronto, Toronto.....	748
The University of Western Ontario, London.....	749
Loretto College, Toronto.....	750
The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.....	751
Appleby School, Oakville, Ontario.....	751
School of Higher Commercial Studies, Montreal.....	752
<i>The Canadian Annual Review</i> , Toronto.....	752
Houston's Standard Publications, Toronto.....	753
The Copp Clark Company Limited, Toronto.....	754
The Heaton Publishing Co., Toronto.....	755
Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.....	756
Canadian Pacific Railway, Montreal.....	757

INDICES

Index of Names.....	758
Index of Affairs.....	774

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.....	FRONTISPIECE
HON. P. J. ARTHUR CARDIN, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Dominion of Canada.....	64
HON. JOHN C. ELLIOTT, K.C., Minister of Public Works, Dominion of Canada.....	64
HON. J. H. KING, M.D., C.M., P.C., Minister of Pensions and National Health, Dominion of Canada.....	64
HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE, LL.B., LL.D., Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Dominion of Canada.....	64
W. W. CORY, ESQ., C.M.G., Deputy Minister, Department of the Interior, Dominion of Canada.....	80
H. H. WARD, ESQ., Deputy Minister, Department of Labour, Dominion of Canada.....	80
R. A. C. HENRY, ESQ., B.A., B.S.C., Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, and Director, Canadian National Railways, Appointed, January, 1929..	80
ERNEST ALBERT SMITH, ESQ., Director, Canadian National Railways, Appointed, December, 1928.....	80
HON. HERBERT MARLER, First Canadian Minister to Japan, Appointed, 1929.....	128
HON. PHILIPPE ROY, First Canadian Minister to France, Appointed, 1928... ..	128
M. GEORGES-J.-H.-M. KNIGHT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Canada, Appointed, September, 1928.....	128
HON. H. G. CARROLL, K.C., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor, Province of Quebec, Appointed, Apr. 2, 1929.....	128
ERNEST ALEXANDER, ESQ., Secretary, Canadian Pacific Railway Company..	192
COLONEL J. S. DENNIS, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner, Department of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	192
MORRIS W. WILSON, ESQ., General Manager, The Royal Bank of Canada, Appointed, July 2, 1929.....	192
ROBERT P. JELLETT, ESQ., General Manager, The Royal Trust Company, Appointed, Oct. 9, 1928.....	192
C. O. STILLMAN, ESQ., President, Imperial Oil, Limited, Appointed a Director, Nov. 22, 1928, of the Dominion Bank of Canada.....	240
A. L. ELLSWORTH, ESQ., President, The British American Oil Co., Limited, and appointed a Director, Bank of Nova Scotia, Jan. 23, 1929.....	240
E. A. CHARLTON, ESQ., Appointed, Jan. 15, 1929, Manager of Operations, Canadian International Paper Company.....	240
FRANK B. COMMON, ESQ., K.C., President, Lake Superior Corporation, Appointed, May 30, 1929.....	240
J. E. WALSH, ESQ., General Manager, Canadian Manufacturers' Association [¶]	256
J. T. STIRRETT, ESQ., General Secretary, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.....	256
H. W. K. HALE, ESQ., Secretary, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada... ..	256
THOMAS G. MCCONKEY, ESQ., General Manager, The Canada Life Assurance Company.....	256
LEIGHTON MCCARTHY, ESQ., K.C., President, The Canada Life Assurance Company, Appointed, July, 1928.....	320

	Page
RT. HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., Appointed President, 1929, Barclays Bank (Canada).....	320
EDGAR MAURICE SMITH, ESQ., Appointed Chairman for 9th term, Montreal Stock Exchange, May 30, 1929.....	320
F. J. COOMBS, ESQ., Appointed President, June, 1929, Investment Bankers' Association of Canada.....	320
ROYAL YORK HOTEL, Toronto, New Canadian Pacific Railway Company hotel (400 feet high—said to be the tallest building and the largest hotel in the British Empire), Opened by His Excellency Viscount Willingdon, June 11, 1929.....	352
P. D. ROSS, ESQ., Appointed, June 12, 1929, Chairman, Royal Commission on Ontario Mental Hospitals.....	368
HON. GEORGE S. HENRY, LL.B., Minister of Public Works and Highways, Province of Ontario.....	368
W. SHERWOOD FOX, ESQ., PH.D., D.LITT., Formally Inaugurated, Oct. 19, 1928, President, University of Western Ontario.....	368
G. I. CHRISTIE, ESQ., B.S.A., D.SC., President, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.....	368
HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL, LL.D., Minister of Agriculture, Dominion of Canada.....	416
SIR JOHN AIRD, K.B., Appointed Chairman, Dec. 6, 1928, Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting.....	416
HON. J. F. MAHONEY, Minister of Natural Resources, Province of Nova Scotia, Appointed, November, 1928.....	416
MAJ.-GEN. HON. H. H. MCLEAN, K.C., LL.D., Lieutenant-Governor, Province of New Brunswick, Appointed, Dec. 11, 1928.....	416
HON. JAMES D. MCGREGOR, Lieutenant-Governor, Province of Manitoba, Appointed, Jan. 25, 1929.....	448
R. C. WALLACE, ESQ., PH.D., D.SC., President, University of Alberta, Appointed, 1928.....	448
HON. DONALD G. MCKENZIE, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources and Provincial Secretary, Province of Manitoba, Appointed, Oct. 22, 1928..	448
NORMAN R. FISHER, ESQ., B.SC., M.E., President, The Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Appointed, Jan. 1st, 1929.....	448
HON. S. F. TOLMIE, V.S., P.C., Prime Minister, Province of British Columbia, Appointed, August 20, 1928.....	512
HON. WILLIAM CURTIS SHELLY, Minister of Finance and Minister of Industries in the Tolmie Cabinet, Province of British Columbia.....	512
<i>The Toronto Daily Star</i> Building, Toronto, Erected during 1928 (285 feet high with three floors below base level).....	592
REV. DAVID PERRIE, D.D., Moderator of The Presbyterian Church in Canada, Appointed, June, 1929.....	608
REV. WILLIAM T. GUNN, D.D., Moderator, The United Church of Canada, Appointed, Sept. 5, 1928.....	608
MRS. J. A. WILSON, President, The National Council of Women of Canada, Re-elected, June, 1929.....	608
MRS. MARY J. LYONS, President, Catholic Women's League of Canada, Appointed, June, 1929.....	608

	Page
CHATEAU FRONTENAC, Quebec, Canadian Pacific Railway Company hotel. .	640
BANK OF TORONTO, Head Office, Toronto, King and Bay Streets.	704
R. J. HUTCHINGS, ESQ., President, 1929-30, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	720
A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE BEAUHARNOIS DEVELOPMENT.	738
ARTHUR F. WHITE, ESQ., President, Dominion Securities Corporation, which is to take a leading part in the financing of the Beauharnois Power Development.	742
R. O. SWEEZEY, ESQ., B.Sc., One of the originators of the Beauharnois Project, and President of Beauharnois Power Corporation, and Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company.	742
HON. W. L. MCDUGALD, Chairman of the Montreal Harbour Board, and one of the largest shareholders in the Beauharnois Power Corporation. . .	742

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL REVIEW

FEDERAL ADMINISTRATION AND POLITICS

The Political Year; The Prime Minister's Speeches

The tariff and our relations with the United States, closely interwoven with the problem of liquor export, formed the centre of interest from July 1st, 1928, to June 30, 1929. These questions were prominent in the proceedings of Parliament and in the political speaking tours which preceded and followed. In the recess before the Session of 1929 the Prime Minister made a brief tour in the Prairie Provinces and then visited Paris, Geneva and London. While in the Old World he signed the Treaty for the Renunciation of War at Paris on behalf of the Dominion; attended the Assembly of the League of Nations in Geneva; and made an important deliverance in London. Upon his return he was banqueted both in Ottawa and in Toronto, where he discussed Canada's external relations and recent developments in the organization of the British Empire. Meanwhile the Conservative Leader had devoted himself with much energy to getting in touch with the public throughout the Dominion. After a speaking tour in the Province of Quebec, which closed at Cookshire on June 30, 1928 (which was dealt with in *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1927-28), he paid a visit to Western Canada and then made an extensive tour of the Maritime Provinces. In the Autumn he again spoke in the Prairie Provinces and in Montreal and Toronto, discussing in the course of his deliverances various phases of Government policy. After the Session of 1929 the Conservative Leader resumed his itinerary. At the same time a number of members of the Cabinet delivered speeches in reply to him.

The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King opened his tour of the Prairie Provinces at Brandon on Aug. 6, 1928. Speaking of the tariff policy of the Government upon this occasion, he defined the guiding principle of the Government as "the greatest good to the greatest number. Anything in the nature of regional tariffs," he continued, "would not make for unity. They could not be considered without, at all events, first altering the basis of Confederation and to that end amending our constitution. I say that the Liberal party, having regard to the present position of industrial development in Canada and the position of our country relative to other countries, holds the view that we shall never succeed in affecting the greatest good to the greatest number by going to extremes in the matter of the tariff, having on the one hand an

unduly high tariff, or on the other abolishing the tariff altogether." (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Aug. 7, 1928).

After referring to reductions made in the tariff he turned to discuss immigration. "There is grave danger," he said, "if the situation is not carefully watched, of the agitation for, and against, immigration assuming the form of open conflict between capital and labour, each seeking to profit at the expense of the other, and which, if either should be successful, would be at the expense of the well-being of the community as a whole. The only wise course, as I see it, here as well as elsewhere, is to avoid extremes on either side and seek to discover the happy mean." (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Aug. 7, 1928). In the same speech Mr. Mackenzie King discussed relations between the Dominion and the Provinces, reviewing the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1927 and the then recently announced decision to refer the problem of the natural resources of Manitoba to a Royal Commission.

At Davidson, Saskatchewan, on the following day the Prime Minister referred to speeches by the Conservative Leader, who had expressed his anxiety to know "to what port the Government was directing the ship of state." The ship of state, replied Mr. King, "is safely anchored in the port of unity, prosperity and amity. I have designated the port to my anxious friend," the Prime Minister added. "Let him no longer be afraid. May I tell him that my chart is the development of the British Constitution throughout the entire course of its history, and my compass is the guiding principle of responsible government." (*The Globe*, Toronto, Aug. 8, 1928).

While in the West the Prime Minister visited Prince Albert and a number of points in his constituency. He laid the cornerstone of a new Post Office at Rosthern and opened Prince Albert National Park on Aug. 10. He left his constituency on Aug. 12 and on his journey eastward to the Capital met Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, former Labour Premier* of Great Britain, at Fort William.

The Prime Minister left the Canadian Capital for Europe on Aug. 17, sailing from New York on the following day. The original intention of Mr. Mackenzie King was to sail from Quebec on the succeeding Wednesday, but this plan had to be cancelled in order that he might reach Paris for the signing of the Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War. On the ship with the Prime Minister was Hon. F. B. Kellogg, Secretary of State for the United States.

After the signing of the Treaty in Paris Mr. King went on to Geneva where, on Sept. 3, he was elected a Vice-President of the Assembly of the League of Nations. On the 7th he addressed the Meeting on the subject of "Peace." At the close of the Assembly he returned to France and attended a banquet in Paris

*NOTE.—From January-November, 1924. Mr. MacDonald, as the result of the General Election of 1929, was again Labour Prime Minister of Great Britain.

tendered by the Comite France-Amerique on the occasion of the opening of the Canadian Legation there. At this dinner (Oct. 3) the Canadian Prime Minister discussed the purpose of the establishment of the Legation and described it as "a step which from our point of view is intended, so far as purely Canadian interests in France are concerned, to relieve the British Government alike of responsibility and of expense, and which so far as British interests in France are concerned, it is hoped will make more effective, in all that may pertain directly or indirectly to Canada, the consultation and co-operation which has hitherto existed between the Governments of Great Britain and Canada, and between their representatives or agents abroad. But over and above all else," he said in closing, "is the hope which we devoutly cherish that a Canadian Legation in France may stand not only to-day, but always, as a symbol, not to Europe alone but to the world, of that union of French and British minds and hearts which has made Canada what she is, and of a never-ending friendship between the two races alike in the old world and in the new."

While on the Continent after the close of the League of Nations, Mr. Mackenzie King inspected the Vimy monument and the trenches occupied by Canadians along Vimy Ridge, and the following day, Oct. 6, left the Continent for London. Upon his arrival there he was met by Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, British Secretary of State for the Dominions, and Hon. P. C. Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner. Two days later he visited Premier Baldwin at Chequers, the country residence of the Premiers of Great Britain. At the annual dinner of the Canada Club (Oct. 10) he discussed diplomatic representation by the Dominions and the problem of Empire settlement. "No bigger untruth," he declared in relation to the latter problem, "was ever offered in respect to a nation and country than to say that Canada does not wish to have migrants from the British Isles. What I have said all over Canada and to Premier Baldwin, Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald is: 'Canada above all wants British immigrants and is prepared to exercise no restrictions whatever which England, Ireland and Scotland do not exercise on those preparing to enter their shores.' Not only do we wish to have them but we are prepared to advance money for their passage and indeed in some cases pay the entire passage for those whose labour we especially need. No greater falsehood was ever uttered than to say that Canada, particularly the present Canadian Administration, prefers to have immigrants from the Continent." (*The Citizen*, Ottawa, Oct. 11, 1928). He described recent changes in the representation of the Dominion abroad and in the exchange of representation between the United Kingdom and the Dominion of Canada. In relation to the latter he expressed confidence that "because of the separate representation of the Crown and the Government, should differences of any kind between the Governments unfortunately arise, there will be no possibility of the Crown being involved." The Canadian Premier later (Oct. 18) attended a luncheon tendered by the British Govern-

ment to the delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association who had just returned from their tour of Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie King was welcomed back to Canada at Quebec on Oct. 27 and in replying to the welcome in the Armories in that City he gave a brief description of the signing of the Briand-Kellogg Treaty and of the League of Nations and of his welcome in London. On his arrival at Ottawa (Oct. 29) he was tendered a civic welcome and was greeted by a representative of the Governor-General and by the members of the diplomatic corps present in the City. A non-partisan banquet was tendered to him at the Chateau Laurier (Nov. 9) under the auspices of the Ottawa branch of the League of Nations Society of Canada. On this occasion the Prime Minister dealt particularly with the Treaty for the Renunciation of War and with the Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations. He expressed the view that the Peace Treaty was "in a very real sense a sublime expression of the main objective of the League. But I believe," he continued, "its association with the League was even more intimate than that. That world opinion, within a period approaching ten years of the conclusion of the War, had become so general and powerful that all the leading Powers were prepared formally to renounce war as an instrument of national policy, and assert their willingness henceforth to settle such differences as might arise only by pacific means, is, in my humble opinion, due more to the discussions which have taken place at the League of Nations, to the understandings and friendships created and fostered there, than to any other single factor." (*The Citizen*, Ottawa, Nov. 9, 1928).

During the same month (Nov. 21) the Prime Minister of the Dominion received a series of hearty demonstrations in the City of Toronto, where he opened the Royal Winter Fair Horse Show and delivered an address (Nov. 22) upon the external relations of the Dominion. The Premier was tendered a civic reception at the City Hall and was the principal speaker at a dinner to livestock men in connection with the Royal Winter Fair. The entire celebration was non-partisan in character, and in his speech at the banquet given in his honour by the Board of Trade at Hart House he reviewed extensively recent developments in the constitutional position of Canada and of the Empire. In summing up his discussion of this question he called attention to the geographical position occupied by Canada in relation to the Empire, to the United States, to France and to Japan:—

We hold immediate relations, (he said) and relations ever increasing in importance, with each of these countries. On a world scale, our country's position is that of the centre of a sort of world amphitheatre. Surrounded as we are on three sides by these great Powers, our frontiers are completely exposed of necessity. In friendship and good-will, more than in aught else, lies our security. These three countries, in turn, have relations with Great Britain, with possibilities and consequences far more vast than those arising out of her relations with any other of the nations of the world. The problems of the Atlantic and the problems of the Pacific, and all that lie between, are bound up in that relationship. This of itself is an all-sufficient reason why Canada should seek to inform herself at first hand, and keep informed, on what is transpiring in each of these

countries, and why she, to the extent of her power, should at all times see that the friendliest of relations should be maintained between these countries and the British Empire. To do our part in maintaining the unity of the British Commonwealth of Nations and to further to the utmost of our ability friendly relations between the British Empire and the rest of the world, and in particular the three great powers which I have mentioned—this it seems to me, is Canada's role in international affairs. (*The Globe*, Toronto, Nov. 23, 1928).

On the following day Mr. Mackenzie King addressed the Women's Canadian Club upon the Peace Pact of the League of Nations.

A number of addresses of a non-political character were delivered by the Prime Minister during the first half of 1929. On Jan. 21, 1929, he spoke at the celebration of the Centenary of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, when he dealt with "Settlement and Government—Church and State." On Apr. 25 he gave an address on "The Nation's Business" over CNRO Radio. On May 15 he discussed "The Principles and Aims of the Red Cross" at the Red Cross Society dinner in Ottawa; and two weeks later spoke on "The University and Leadership" at McGill University Convocation. On June 12 he addressed the Presbyterian 55th General Assembly on the subject of "Church Influence" and two days later welcomed the Free Church Pilgrims from the British Isles.

In August, 1928, Hon. J. C. Elliott, Hon. James Malcolm and Hon. J. L. Ralston visited the Maritime Provinces. On Aug. 21 they addressed a political meeting at Yarmouth, N.S., when the Minister of Trade and Commerce discussed tariffs and trade and the Minister of Public Works, finance and expenditures.

The Conservative Leader's Tour: Before the Session. Before going to the Maritime Provinces in the Summer of 1928, Hon. R. B. Bennett addressed a political picnic at Oshawa (July 22) when he discussed the tariff policy of the Liberals in some detail and commented upon the Prime Minister's declarations regarding "status". "What port is Mr. King bound for?" he asked in the latter connection. "If he wants to make this an independent country, let him say so. Let us have a well-defined expression from Premier King as to where he is heading, what his chart is, and what his port."

His first visit in the Maritime Provinces was made to Hopewell Hill, his birthplace (July 24) where he was tendered a public reception. The following day he addressed a joint meeting of the Canadian Club and the Women's Canadian Club in the City of Saint John and was tendered a banquet by the Conservative Club of Saint John in the Admiral Beatty Hotel in the evening.

The first address of Mr. Bennett in Nova Scotia was made in Halifax on July 26. Later on he spoke at Sydney (Aug. 5) and at St. Peters (Aug. 6). In Prince Edward Island Mr. Bennett called attention to the possibilities of the development of a home market for Island products in Cape Breton if the steel industry were built up. In Charlottetown (Aug. 11) he told his audience that the Conservative party was solidly behind the Duncan

Report. His tour of the Island closed at Summerside on Aug. 14. On the same day at Moncton, the railway policy was the subject of the Conservative Leader's address. The last meeting of Mr. Bennett's tour in the Maritime Provinces was held at Campbellton on Aug. 23.

Empire relations were discussed by the Conservative chieftain at Calgary before the Convention of the Associated Canadian Clubs of Canada (Sept. 7). On a brief visit to Manitoba he addressed the Junior Board of Trade at Winnipeg (Sept. 24) and on the following evening discussed political issues in Grace Church in that City and spoke along similar lines at Edmonton on Oct. 12.

Two addresses were delivered by Mr. Bennett in Montreal in the latter part of October. The first was upon the occasion (Oct. 24) of the inaugural banquet of the Maritime Provinces Club of Montreal and the second on the following evening at the Mount Royal Hotel when the Leader defined the aims of the Conservative party:

May I say (he declared) that I conceive them to be the maintenance of the peace of this country, the happiness and welfare, and the comfort of our people, the conservation of our resources, and I believe that these aims and purposes can best be accomplished by the maintenance of our integrity as a portion of the British Empire, and secondly, by the safeguarding of our constitution, and the rights of minority which are guaranteed thereby. I can only say that as regards the latter observation Mr. Cahan expressed my views, and I believe the views of the Conservative party. When the aims and purposes of the Conservative party cease to be these, then the mandate which I received at their hands I shall render back to them. Our purposes and aims may be summed up to be the safeguarding of our institutions and resources and the bringing of happiness and comfort and prosperity to our people. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Oct. 26, 1928).

At this dinner interesting utterances were made by Arthur Sauvé, Conservative Leader in the Province of Quebec; by C. H. Cahan, Conservative Member of the House of Commons for St. Lawrence-St. George; and by Hon. André Fauteux. Mr. Sauvé addressed himself to Mr. Bennett upon the subject of the relation of the Conservative party to Quebec. "We express with you," he said, "the wish that Canada be protected against all that could adversely affect our population, its rights, its institutions, its natural and rational evolution, and its material progress as a Dominion in the Empire of which we are the loyal subjects. When you contend for the economic independence of Canada, any good Canadian may loyally adhere to this eminently national policy." Mr. Cahan reviewed relations between Quebec and the Conservative party and expressed the view that the small Conservative representation in recent years from Quebec had been largely due to the fact that there had arisen in some other districts of Canada an agitation which was in conflict with and infringed upon the cherished sentiments and traditions of the French-Canadian majority in Quebec. The situation had lately been improved, he said, by modifications recently made in the teaching of French in the Province of Ontario and similar modifications in the administration of the school laws in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Mr. Fauteux dealt chiefly with the economic phase of the problem in Quebec and declared that no Province in the Dominion had a more vital interest in seeing the country developed by the means proposed by Mr. Bennett. On the same day Mr. Bennett addressed the Women's Conservative Association of Montreal.

At the Annual Banquet of the Ontario Conservative Association in Toronto (Nov. 21) Mr. Bennett again dealt with the economic problems of the Dominion and declared it was the mission of the Conservative party to bring about a realization of the fact that the disposal of natural resources never yet made a people great. At the closing session of the Convention of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ontario (Nov. 22) the Opposition Leader made a reference to the immigration problem and to the desirability of a correct perspective in relation thereto.

Political Speeches: During and After the Session. Political tours were renewed closely following the end of the Session, the key-note being set by a speech made by the Conservative Leader in the House on June 11, 1929. On motion to go into Supply on that day Mr. Bennett reviewed Canada's trade relations and described the present situation as "a crisis in our economic history." In a survey of the trade history of Canada during the previous eight years he recited the reduction of Canadian exports to the United States following the Emergency Tariff of 1920 and the Fordney-McCumber Tariff of the succeeding year. He referred to the offer of reciprocity made by the Canadian Government in 1922 and declared that instead of having been met favourably on the part of the United States "the exact opposite is the fact." He cited also increased duties on Canadian products imposed by France and Italy and asserted that "the so-called British preference negotiated in 1897 and whittled down by the operation of various treaties has now reached a stage where the average duties are more favourable to the United States than they are to the United Kingdom."

He then recalled his proposal for an economic conference of the British Empire and added some discussion of methods. "We could work out," he said, "not by blanket preferences which have brought such disaster to this country but by a consideration of the production of the various parts of the British Empire, a scheme of preferences which will do good to all and harm to none. Then there would be no New Zealand Treaty by Order-in-Council, working a benefit to New Zealand for the moment and a detriment to the dairy industry of this country. That is the policy and the duty of this Party."

Mr. Bennett was followed in a brief speech by the Minister of Finance. Mr. Robb remarked that Mr. Bennett had discussed Canada's trade with only one country but that "Canada to-day is dealing with the world. The United States," he went on, "can adjust their fiscal policy to suit themselves, and if they want

to pay more for the milk and cream produced by Canadian farmers; if they want to tax their people more for food commodities, that is their business." He then cited figures to show the increase of Canada's trade with countries with which the Dominion had favoured-nation treaties, and concluded by renewing the announcement made in the Budget Speech "that in the light of events we will take care of Canadian trade in the future as we have taken care of it in the past, and we will fix our tariff to suit Canadians and not to take care of any other part of the world."

Parliament was prorogued on June 14 and on the following day the Conservative Chieftain delivered the first speech of his Ontario tour at Windsor. "If I were placed in a position of responsibility," he said on this occasion in reference to his proposal for an Empire economic conference, "where I could do so, I promise I would have called within six weeks an economic conference and said: 'You may deny us here, deny us here or deny us here, but we, with all the world's endowments, will trade within ourselves'." (*The Daily Mail and Empire*, Toronto, June 17, 1929). Mr. Bennett's Ontario tour continued until the end of June, and in its course he visited many places in the western, eastern and northern parts of the Province.

There were several ministerial pronouncements on trade relations between Canada and the United States towards the end of and just after the close of the Session. On Apr. 30, before the Ottawa Women's Liberal Club, Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, referred to suggestions by the Opposition of "immediate retaliatory measures. Well," remarked Mr. Euler, "I am not one of those who believe in the principle of lying down under actual attack, but surely the Prime Minister has adopted the common-sense, the wise, the statesmanlike course when he refused to be stampeded into precipitate action before we even know what action, if any, is to be taken against us. You may take it for granted," he added, "that if any action is taken by us, it will be with the one thought that it shall be in the best interests of the Canadian people as a whole." (*The Globe*, Toronto, May 1st, 1929). At Windsor, on May 24, Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General, discussing the same issue, declared that "Canada will be amply protected." He added that the Government was not looking for a fight but would not run away if it were offered. (*The Border Cities Star*, Windsor, May 25, 1929).

Three Ministers spoke at Grand Bend, Ontario, on June 19. Hon. Ernest Lapointe stated that "we are going to shape our policies, fiscal and otherwise, at Ottawa in Canada." Canada, he added, would take care of her trade by "British preference and treaties with the other nations of the world." Hon. J. C. Elliott recalled Conservative opposition to reciprocity and Hon. W. D. Euler expressed his confidence that "the people of Canada may depend on it that the Canadian Government and the Canadian people will do whatever is necessary to protect Canadian industry in the face of the tariff increase the United States is apparently

going to put against us. I am not disposed," he added, "to turn the other cheek, and when my neighbour refuses to play with me I am disposed to go to the other neighbours and play with them." (*The Globe*, Toronto, June 20, 1929). At Tara in Bruce (June 28) Hon. James Malcolm asserted that "the Government of Canada is much more alive to the situation than is the Leader of the Opposition and is fully prepared in the interests of Canada to readjust its fiscal policy from time to time to meet any changes that may take place in the tariff structure of the United States or of any country." He affirmed it as the long-settled policy of the Government to encourage trade within the Empire. "In many instances," he said, "our Empire trade is complementary; in other instances it is competitive; and I think it can be safely said that in so far as the development of complementary trade is concerned the Government has done and is doing everything possible to develop that trade wherever possible." (*The Globe*, Toronto, June 29, 1929).

Mr. Bennett attended a Conservative organization Convention in Montreal on May 15 when he discussed Conservative ideals and problems of organization.

Session of 1929; Debate on the Address

Parliament opened on Feb. 7, 1929, the customary pageantry being varied by a return to the older practice under which His Excellency drove to the Houses of Parliament in a sleigh instead of in a modern automobile. An Address congratulating His Majesty upon his recovery from his severe and protracted illness was adopted by both Houses. The Debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was one of the shortest on record, occupying only parts of two days and being participated in by eight members only.

The main subjects dealt with by the Leader of the Opposition were: the Kellogg Treaty, the Railway Commission, immigration, the natural resources of the Western Provinces, and a proposal for an Empire economic conference. He declared that the Board of Railway Commissioners had lost the respect of Canada which it enjoyed in its early days and laid the blame for this condition upon the appointment to the Board of "played-out politicians." He described the Government's immigration policy as an effort to raise the percentage of British settlers not by inducing more immigrants to come from Great Britain but by reducing the number from the Continent. He called upon the Government to treat the Western Provinces equally in the return of their natural resources. In dealing with the Kellogg Treaty he criticized utterances by public men in the United States with respect to Great Britain. "Great Britain," he said, "has been charged with desiring war When our great neighbours talk of war against Great Britain, they should understand that they are talking also of war against Canada. Therefore, sir, I say we Canadians should do everything in our power to let it be understood we regret such expressions. We cannot understand it; and in the light of the

post knowledge we have and the discussions that have taken place we trust that we are not being placed in a hypocritical and ridiculous position with respect to the ratification of the Treaty." His proposal with regard to an Empire Economic Conference was made as a suggestion for the solution of the problems of settlement and Empire development. "I suggest to the Government," he said, "that since England can no longer take the lead with respect to this matter, this country should call a great economic conference to meet in Ottawa. Let the Dominion of Canada take the lead; let us call an economic conference of the British Empire to meet in this City to consider, after being properly informed, the two great problems of settlement and development. That would be a step forward and would insure to us what the Minister of Trade and Commerce must realize we are running a chance of losing overnight through hostile tariffs, namely, our markets."

The Prime Minister in his reply announced the intention of the Government to add to the Ministry a separate portfolio of Minister of Fisheries. Regarding the natural resources of the Western Provinces he urged that the delay was due to difficulties in coming to an agreement with the Provinces. He expressed surprise at Mr. Bennett's reference to the United States. "My hon. friend spoke of jingo articles," he said; "had he left the matter at that I should have thought he was correct, for that is what I regard those particular articles to be. There have appeared in some American journals articles of a jingoist character. But that is no reason why my hon. friend need make, in this Parliament, a jingoist speech calculated to throw a doubt on the good faith of the neighbouring republic. May I say to my hon. friend that if there should ever come the moment when, as between Great Britain and the United States, relations should become in the least strained—I do not suggest that anything of this nature is evident at the present time, but if this should happen—then I believe that, as never before, it will be the duty of every member of this Parliament to do his part not to increase any tension that may exist but to relieve it as far as it may be in his power to do so." Mr. King concluded his speech by replying to a question from Mr. Bennett as to the possibility of an election. "Unless something develops in the course of this Session," he said, "to cause the Government to alter its present intention there will be no election until at least another year comes round, and then possibly not for another year or more."

Robert Gardiner, Chairman of the U. F. A. group, urged the Minister of Immigration (Hon. Robert Forke) to go back to the policy he had announced before accepting office, when he declared that if conditions were created in Canada which would give the masses of the people an opportunity to make a good livelihood there would be no need for an immigration policy. He devoted much attention to the grain problem and criticized the Board of Grain Commissioners for permitting the "hybrid" grain ticket. This ticket, he urged, had had the effect of depriving the farmer of the right of controlling the destination of his grain, a right which was

given him by the Campbell amendment to the Grain Act passed in 1927.

The Kellogg Treaty and relations of the United States with Canada and the British Empire were discussed by J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg N.-Centre). He devoted himself particularly to the problem of the "freedom of the seas" and urged that Canada should adopt a definite policy upon this matter.

The motion for the Address was carried on Feb. 11.

**The 1929
Budget;
Tax
Reduction;
Tariff
Changes**

The Budget Debate opened on Mar. 1st, 1929, and closed on Apr. 11. It was interrupted after the statement of the Minister of Finance by an interval of six days during which the two questions of the natural resources of the Western Provinces and the grading of grain were given precedence by arrangement. The Debate itself occupied nineteen sittings.

In his Annual Statement Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, besides reviewing the financial position of the Government, announced a number of tax reductions and tariff changes and made a brief reference to tariff relations with the United States. Dealing with the tariff and the work of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation the Finance Minister expressed the view that "the spirit of the applicants before the Board, the frankness of the discussions, and the impartiality of the Commissioners have created a favourable impression among the Canadian people. It is apparent," he added, "that it is physically impossible for the Advisory Board to investigate thoroughly in a few months the scores of applications which have been referred to it and that time must elapse before the Government can be placed in possession of the fact-findings, especially in those cases where whole tariff schedules are involved."

Mr. Robb premised his reference to the American tariff situation by a statement of the tariff policy of the King Government. "The policy of this Administration," he said, "is not a high tariff policy; it is a low tariff policy. Its policy is to encourage production at home and the marketing of our excess of production abroad. In applying this policy both domestic and international factors must of necessity be considered." The tariff changes to be submitted, he continued, arose out of references which the Tariff Board had investigated and were based on its fact-findings. That Board would continue its inquiries. Mr. Robb here made his reference to the American situation. "While these inquiries are being pursued," stated the Minister, "opportunity will be afforded for considering the possible effect on trade of changes being proposed in the tariff schedules of other countries, should they be implemented by legislation."

The main changes in tariff and taxation were outlined by the Minister as follows:—

Certain articles of interest to the fishing industry were placed on the free list.

For the horticultural industry tariff rates were reduced on apparatus for the purposes of bulb sterilization and determining the maturity of fruit.

Authority was taken for the Governor-in-Council when satisfied that copper bars are being sold in the country of export at a lower price than for export to Canada to impose under the general tariff a duty on copper rods of half a cent a pound to equalize such differential as may exist.

The tax of one per cent. on insurance premiums other than life or marine was abolished.

The tax on railway and steamship tickets was abolished.

The three cent tax on telegrams and cables was abolished.

The sales tax was reduced by one-third from three to two per cent.

A change was made in the method of taxing the sale and transfer of shares of stocks. Instead of a flat rate of three per cent., there was imposed a tax ranging from one cent to four cents per share, the tax varying in proportion to the value of the share sold. (This proposal was later modified).

Resuming the Budget Debate on Mar. 7 the Hon. Hugh Guthrie (Cons., S. Wellington) devoted much attention to the "dead-weight debt" of the country and to the question of surpluses, maintaining that the Public Accounts disclosed that the surpluses under the preceding Government were but little below what they had been under the present Government. In this connection he cited figures contained on page 45 of the Public Accounts for 1928 showing surpluses from 1917 to 1922 under the previous Government and from 1923 to 1928 under the present Government. He reviewed the railway problem of the country, maintaining that the Conservatives looked upon the Canadian National "as practically our own infant and our own creature," while in 1919 "the Liberals tried by everything in their power to destroy" the measure then before the House for the acquisition of the Grand Trunk. The Liberal policy, announced after assuming office, that they had decided "to give government ownership and operation a fair trial" Mr. Guthrie described as a "reluctant" policy.

Dealing with the calling of a special Session of the United States Congress, Mr. Guthrie said he saw no real cause for over-anxiety. "But I base that statement," he continued, "wholly upon this condition: that we enjoy in this Dominion a Government with sufficient resolution and sufficient courage to meet any situation which may arise. If we have not such a Government, then I do see some real ground for anxiety as to what may face us in the immediate or more remote future." He suggested that in view of existing trade relations between Canada and the United States it would be a simple matter to obviate any difficulty that might arise in connection with the tariff of the United States on farm products "if we produced in this country and sold to our own people those goods which we now sell to the United States, stopping the importation into Canada of those products which we are now bringing from other countries to compete with the products of our own farmers."

Before taking his seat Mr. Guthrie moved an amendment declaring that "This House regrets that the financial proposals of

the Government make no provision for reasonably safeguarding and protecting the interests of those engaged in agricultural pursuits or in industrial employment in Canada."

Tariff relations with the United States was again the subject of particular reference by Hon. R. J. Manion (Cons., Fort William). After citing the call for the special Session of the United States Congress he said (Mar. 8): "Regarding that announcement which I have just quoted, I wish to make a proposition which I believe would be supported by public opinion from one end of Canada to the other—and I submit this to the Prime Minister in all seriousness. My proposition is this: If at that special Session called by President Hoover any more restrictions are placed upon our sales to the United States, this House, if it has not adjourned, should have tariff proposals laid before it by the Government to lessen our purchases of all kinds from the United States; or, if we have adjourned, then we in turn should call a special short Session to deal in a red-blooded Canadian manner with their tariff attitude towards us." Dr. Manion having suggested that a speech along the lines he had just indicated ought to have come previously from the Government benches and Premier King having asked whether Dr. Manion thought such a procedure would help relations at the present time, the member for Fort William continued as follows: "I do not think there need be any apologies for speaking as I am speaking towards the United States. If they do not accept this attitude as just, if they show resentment and a tendency towards further antagonism to this country, then in my opinion we must look elsewhere for the trade which we are not receiving from the United States; we must look, within the Empire, to those countries which have shown themselves friendly to us; we must look to other foreign countries which purchase two and a half times as much from us as the United States does."

The Australian Treaty was defended by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, on Mar. 8 and by Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on Mar. 14. Mr. Motherwell cited figures to show that Antipodean butter had been imported into Canada in large quantities during the Conservative *régime* and declared that treaties were a matter of "barter" and it was necessary "to give and take." Mr. Malcom admitted that in recent years the production of cream, butter and cheese in Canada had diminished, but stated that this was due to the growth of production in miscellaneous dairy factories. Canadian exports of fresh milk and of condensed milk had, he intimated, proved more profitable to the average farmer in the Dominion than the manufacture of butter. He stated incidentally that the British army of occupation in China was using condensed milk from the Fraser River Valley of British Columbia.

Tariff relations with the United States was the subject of reference by numerous speakers. W. R. Fansher (Prog., Last Mountain) deprecated (Mar. 11) rash action by way of retaliation and urged the reduction of the tariff against British goods. H. E.

Spencer (U. F. A., Battle River) expressed (Mar. 14) the attitude of his group by an amendment to the amendment declaring that the House "urges upon the Government the consideration of an immediate and substantial increase of the British preference as a step towards freer trade relations between Canada and other nations."

The Labour point of view was put forward (Mar. 14) by J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., N.-Centre, Winnipeg) when he declared that the Labour members believed "that the present economic system must be replaced by a different one." Asked to give a definition of the Labour position he replied: "In a word, I would say this: we believe that the concentration of capital has gone on to such an extent under the existing system that it has got into comparatively few hands. We believe that a very small group of people have managed to gain control over this great system of production and distribution. We do not believe we can go back to the earlier system of individual production, and under these circumstances it is our opinion that there ought to be some sort of democratic control over the existing system—a control exercised for the advantage of the many and not for the profit of the few."

Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, dealt (Mar. 15) with the administration of his Department. He defended his action in limiting immigration from certain European countries by saying that his course was based upon estimates supplied by the four Western Provincial Governments and upon estimates made in his own Department. He expressed confidence that there would be sufficient labour to meet all the requirements of the farmers in Western Canada during the coming Summer. Dealing with more general considerations he stated that Canada was at the present time getting a larger percentage of immigration in proportion to population than ever entered the United States. When 840,000 immigrants went into the United States, he said, that country had a population of over a hundred million. Consequently, with a Canadian population of nine and a half million, the immigration of 166,782 in 1928 gave a higher percentage on the side of Canada. In 1928, he said, in the four Western Provinces there were 15,556 homesteads taken up compared with 6,356 in 1927, a gain of two hundred and fifty per cent. Touching upon the miner-harvester movement of 1928, he expressed the view that that experience "proved that any large bulk immigration into Canada without proper care with regard to placing the immigrants and providing employment would be a dangerous thing and that it should not be duplicated unless every precaution is taken to have employment ready for the men when they come to Canada."

A wide variety of questions were discussed during the debate. The "Maritime Rights" issues came to the front frequently. J. L. Ilsley (Lib., Hants-Kings) and R. K. Smith (Cons., Cumberland) discussed these matters on Mar. 5. Mr. Ilsley dealt specially with the interest of the fruit growers of Nova Scotia in a low tariff policy, while Mr. Smith declared that it was idle to claim that the pro-

posals in the Budget formed an adequate substitute for the recommendations of the Duncan Commission. Three days later Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, explained that the Government had not taken action upon the coal-steel problem yet because the Tariff Board had not concluded its inquiry. On the same day W. G. Ernst (Cons., Queens-Lunenburg) renewed previous declarations that the Government had failed to carry out the recommendations of the Duncan Commission. On Apr. 5, L. W. Johnstone (Cons., Cape Breton, N.-Victoria) again presented the claims of the Maritime Provinces with regard to fisheries, coal, steel, and other matters. On Apr. 8, F. P. Quinn (Cons., Halifax) and William Duff (Lib., Antigonish-Guysborough) discussed Government contracts relating to the Maritime Provinces which were later the subject of inquiry by the Public Accounts Committee. On Apr. 9, I. D. Macdougall (Cons., Inverness) urged the need of protection for the basic industries of the Maritimes.

The condition of agriculture was the subject of a speech delivered by Miss Agnes C. Macphail (U. F. O., S.-E. Grey) on Mar. 19. Miss Macphail criticized remedies proposed for the lack of prosperity in agriculture including protection and immigration, and argued that the way out for the agricultural industry lay with the farmers themselves rather than with the Government, although the Government could help. On the same day Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, explained that he had not been opposed to the miner-harvester movement to Canada in 1928. On Apr. 5, C. H. Cahan (Cons., St. Lawrence-St. George) while discussing trade, expressed the view that the establishment of the proposed steamship service to the West Indies would not be financially profitable. "If," he continued, "we wish to do anything for the West Indies we must assume control of the administration, placing in charge competent men who will see to it that the productivity of those people is rapidly increased and that they assume a higher standard of living than they have ever enjoyed up to the present time."

Hon. Ernest Lapointe (Apr. 8) devoted himself to the general question of the desirability of freedom of trade throughout the world and in that connection reviewed the proceedings of the Economic Conference which sat at Geneva from May 4 to May 23, 1927. Mr. C. H. Cahan challenged Mr. Lapointe to say whether the findings of this Economic Conference in favour of freedom of trade had been approved by any legislative parliamentary body in the civilized world except by the Soviet of Russia, and specifically asserted that, while the reports had been accepted by the representatives of the United States, they had been repudiated by the United States Congress. Mr. Lapointe replied that the findings had been put into effect by various countries and particularly by the Dominion of Canada; and in that connection he proceeded to cite as evidence of the menace which high protective tariffs constituted to the peace of the world utterances which had previously been made in the Canadian House of Commons at a suggestion of

increase of Customs duties by the United States. Mr. Lapointe specifically mentioned Dr. Manion's reference to "red-blooded Canadians." He expressed the hope that the apostles of high tariff duties would not be more successful in other countries than in Canada, but if they should succeed he expressed confidence that the Canadian people would not lose their heads. "If one market is closed to us," he said, "it is evident that we will have to find other markets; and if one market is made more difficult for our goods to enter, we will have to find other markets which are accessible. If it is necessary to modify certain tariff schedules for the purpose of developing a larger trade with nations which are desirous of trading with us, this may be done, but only in the Canadian interest and not at all as a result of a policy of retaliation or tariff war. In doing this, I repeat, Canadian interests, and Canadian interests alone, must be considered."

The Prime Minister (Apr. 9) reviewed financial and trade conditions extensively and presented evidence of the prosperity of the country. He reviewed the circumstances under which the Government took over the various railways now included in the Canadian National and declared that the amendments moved in 1921 to the Grand Trunk Acquisition Bill were not directed against the Canadian National system (which did not then exist) but were introduced because of the terms of the measure and the manner in which the Government of the day was bringing it forward. Dealing further with the railway situation the Prime Minister said that under their administration the system had been unified and the services of Sir Henry Thornton as President had been obtained. "If any one person above everyone else is entitled to credit for the present success of the Canadian National system," said Mr. King, "I venture to say that that person is Sir Henry Thornton. But I think Sir Henry Thornton would be the first to admit that along with him should be associated the Minister of Railways and Canals who was in office at the time he came to this country, and the Ministers who have been in office and have been associated with him in the work of administration."

In a reference to the Washington Legation the Prime Minister stated that the Canadian Minister (Hon. Vincent Massey) had given liberally of his private means towards helping to maintain the reputation of Canada. The following exchange then took place. "Mr. Bennett: He took the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Malcolm) up to the White House. Mr. Mackenzie King: And I have no doubt that he would take my hon. friend there also. Mr. Bennett: No, he will not. Mr. Mackenzie King: I think they would let my hon. friend in. Mr. Bennett: He will never do that."

In discussing both amendments the Prime Minister urged the undesirability of tariff changes in view of the measures to be introduced at the special Session of Congress. "In the condition of prosperity which Canada is to-day enjoying," he said when

referring to the Conservative amendment, "would it be desirable on the part of the Administration to take any action with respect to the tariff in Canada at the present time which could be regarded as provocative by those across the line who may be interested in seeking to raise the tariff in that country? I say that with the knowledge that we have before us at the present time, were we to do what hon. gentlemen opposite by their amendment apparently wish us to do, namely, raise the tariff, we would be creating in the minds of the American people the very sentiment which would cause them to raise their tariff higher perhaps than it was ever their intention to raise it. We do not intend to take any action of that provocative character." He then turned to the Independent group and expressed the view that to increase the British preference "also might be misconstrued. For we know there are people on the other side of the line who are just as anxious to be trouble-makers as certain people on this side of the line." In the same connection he asserted that the British preference had always been part of the policy of the Liberal party. "Year after year," he continued, "we have considered carefully wherein we could justifiably extend and increase the British preference."

Turning once more to the Conservatives he described their attitude towards the United States as jingoist. "But I may say to my hon. friends opposite," he went on, "it is not a red-blooded attitude that is needed at the present moment so much as a cool-headed attitude, and a cool-headed attitude is the attitude which this Administration has taken with regard to all tariff matters from the time it came into office, and that is the attitude which we intend to take during the time we are serving the people in the position which we now occupy." He deprecated representations being made in the United States that the tariff question and the St. Lawrence waterway were being discussed together. He denied that the two questions were connected and read in this relation the passage from the correspondence in which the Canadian Minister referred to the effect of the American tariff on Canadian opinion towards the St. Lawrence waterway. This passage, he claimed, simply emphasized that it was advisable that those who are most concerned should have at heart at all times the possible effect of any action of one country upon the other. Mr. Cahan suggested that this was the very quotation which was the basis of the American view that the two subjects were connected; upon which Mr. King replied: "Well, they have an explanation now which perhaps will help to correct them So far as the United States tariff is concerned," he summed up the position of the Government in the matter, "that is a matter which the Government of that country must settle for itself in accordance with its own interest. And the United States will be the first to recognize if, in any action they take, our trade with them is adversely affected, that it is our duty and our right, and should be and will be our policy to see to it that we make such arrangements with respect to our tariff as will further our interests in our own way."

There were three divisions on the Budget resolutions, and after the second one tariff relations with the United States was again the subject of reference by Dr. Manion (Apr. 11). Dr. Manion referred to the words "red-blooded Canadian policy" used in his previous speech and expressed surprise that they had caused so much antagonism.

I did not assail the United States (he said) and I do not assail the United States now. I like the United States, but I love Canada. The Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King), in dealing with that—and I found myself laughing a little when he came to the words "red-blooded," because I thought he would not conclude his speech without referring to them—said that it was not "red blood" we needed but "cool heads." The difficulty with the Prime Minister is that he has his extremities mixed. It is not a cool head that is troubling this Government; it is cold feet that is troubling them, and if he had studied physiology in his youth as I did, he would realize that in both matters, not only to warm up the feet, but to cool down the head, you need red blood anyhow, and they need it on both counts. I have heard a great deal of abuse of the word, "retaliation," I do not know why; it seems a good enough word, but I am not using it because some hon. members do not seem to like it. But the Prime Minister seemed to think that if anybody used the word "retaliation," it was almost a crime, rendering one liable to go to jail; that if anybody talked about British preference, there was a danger of provoking Washington; that we should have a sort of "sit quiet, hush-hush" policy. The trouble with this Government has been that it has been a "hush-hush" Government with regard to any policy that would build up Canada.

There were three divisions (Apr. 11) upon the Budget. The first took place upon the amendment of Mr. Spencer which was negatived by 155 to 19, the minority being composed of U. F. A. members, Independent-Progressives, and Labourites, and the majority of Liberals and Conservatives with the addition of H. B. Adshead (Lab., Calgary E.), Henri Bourassa (Ind.-Lib., Labelle), and A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni). The second vote resulted in the defeat of the Guthrie amendment by 127 to 65, the minority being composed entirely of Conservatives and the majority, including Liberals, U. F. A., Independent-Progressives, Labourites and Independents. The final division was upon the vote for the main motion and resulted in a majority of twenty-four for the Government. The vote was 107 to 83. The majority included seventeen members of the U. F. A., Progressive and Labourite groups.

The Committee proceedings upon the Budget resolutions brought out discussions upon five leading questions: copper duties, automobiles, the agricultural implement known as a "combine," the regulation requiring fifty per cent. of Empire materials or labour to qualify for preferential duties, and the tax on mining shares. At the outset of the discussion (Apr. 11) the Minister of Finance stated that "the Tariff Board recommended all the changes I am submitting to the House." The duty on copper rods was criticized by E. J. Young (Lib., Weyburn) and was defended by the Conservative Leader and other members of his Party as well as by the Minister of Finance. Mr. Young criticized the proposal upon the ground that it would handicap all the industries using copper rods for the benefit of only one concern manufacturing them. Mr. Bennett reviewed the situation which was revealed in the in-

quiry before the Tariff Board where it was testified that the Copper Export Association of the United States was fixing a higher rate on copper bars for export than for the home market. "The result," said Mr. Bennett, "is that the Canadian people have to buy refined copper made from their own blister copper at a quarter-cent per pound increase in domestic price. This means they have to pay five dollars per ton more than their competitors in the United States. The Government is encouraging the shipment of blister copper out of this country and the importing of the fabricated article." The condition referred to by Mr. Bennett in the last sentence was that existing prior to the introduction of the Budget.

The debate upon automobile duties was initiated (Apr. 12) by G. G. Coote (U. F. A., Macleod), who was strongly supported by D. M. Kennedy (U. F. A., Peace River) and others of the same group. Mr. Coote charged that some of the automobile manufacturers were not passing on to the consumer the reduction in taxation involved in the removal of the five per cent. Excise tax in 1926 from motor cars valued at less than twelve hundred dollars. Mr. Coote quoted a statement made by Mr. Robb in 1926 that the associated automobile manufacturers of Canada had agreed to pass on the benefit of the Excise reduction and that "if they do not live up to that agreement we will find methods of placing them in a position where they will have to do so or meet the competition of the world;" Mr. Coote demanded that Mr. Robb should carry out this declaration.

During discussions of the resolutions on May 7 Mr. Robb made public a letter which he had addressed to Mr. W. H. Moore, Chairman of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation on Apr. 15, 1929, directing him to conduct an investigation into the charges made by Mr. Coote. Mr. Coote asked, if the Board should report to the Minister that some of the manufacturers were not living up to the agreement, would he promise to take off the Excise tax from cars. Mr. Robb replied that he could not commit himself in relation to what he might do in the next Budget. The action of the Minister of Finance in referring the matter to the Tariff Board was criticized by the Conservative Leader on the ground that the Chairman of the Tariff Board was a prospective Liberal candidate in a constituency which contained the largest automobile manufacturing industry in Canada.

An appeal for special tariff treatment of the "combine" was made (Apr. 12) by W. R. Fansher (Ind.-Prog., Last Mountain). He claimed that this machine was wrongly classified and was paying a duty of ten per cent. instead of six per cent. Considerable discussion followed and the Finance Minister referred the matter to the Tariff Board, later (May 7) introducing an amendment to revise tariff Item 445 to read as follows: "445. Mowing machines, harvesters either self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, harvesters in combination with threshing machine separators, including the motive power incorporated therein, and complete parts of articles specified in this tariff item . . . British

preferential tariff, free; intermediate tariff, 6 per cent.; general tariff, 6 per cent."

The discussion with regard to the British preference was brought up by Milton N. Campbell (Ind.-Prog., Mackenzie) on May 7 and was continued six days later when D. M. Kennedy (U. F. A., Peace River) also took an active part. The contention of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Kennedy was that the requirement of fifty per cent. Empire material or labour was handicapping certain British industries including copper, velvet, fur, mercury and cotton. The Government attitude was stated by the Ministers of Finance and of National Revenue: "The theory of fifty per cent. requirement of British content," said Mr. Euler, "is to help Empire trade. This is questioned by the hon. member for Mackenzie, but if a further application of this fifty per cent. requirement also helps Canada and Canadian production, because Canada is part of the Empire, then, for myself, I would say that it should give no cause for regret." After discussing details of the complaints, Mr. Robb made the following statement in conclusion: "If it can be shown that in any case British industry cannot qualify properly, in respect to goods obtainable within the British Empire, we are prepared to consider the question; but we submit that it is fair to the Canadian people that evidence be adduced to our officials that they cannot qualify under the fifty per cent. requirement."

As announced in the Budget speech the revised taxes on the sale or transfer of shares of stock were to come into effect on May 1st. Upon Apr. 26, however, the Finance Minister stated that this tax charge would not come into force until July 1st. In the meantime, when the resolutions amending the Special War Revenue Act were taken up in the Committee of Ways and Means (May 7) Mr. Robb announced an amendment relating to the tax upon shares of small value. The Budget proposals provided with regard to shares sold at three dollars or less that there should be a tax of one cent for each share. In place of this Mr. Robb proposed that the one cent tax should apply to shares with a value of over one dollar but less than three dollars; that for shares sold at a price over fifty cents but not more than one dollar the tax should be one-quarter of one cent per share; and that for shares sold at a lower price the tax should be one-tenth of one cent per share. The Government proposals with regard to these taxes on transfers of stock had been the subject of much criticism, particularly by those engaged in trade in mining shares, and this criticism did not cease with the announcement of this amendment. In Committee the tax was criticized by the Conservative Leader, by other Conservatives, and by Malcolm Lang (Lib., Timiskaming S.). The criticism was that the new tax on shares of low value would interfere with the financing of mining operations. Mr. Lang advocated the substitution of an *ad valorem* tax upon the value at which the shares were sold. The reply of the Government was that the tax did not apply to the first sale of shares by a mining company and would, therefore, not impede the financing of the industry; that it

was rather a tax upon speculation, and that speculators could afford to pay it. There were two votes upon the resolution in Committee, the amendment to the Shares tax carrying by 52 to 44 and the resolution as amended by 47 to 40. When the Minister moved the concurrence by the House in the Report of the Committee (May 16) the Conservative Leader proposed an amendment to refer back the Report of the Committee with instructions to strike out the section imposing a tax upon the transfer of shares of stock. Mr. Bennett argued that these shares were already taxed by the Provinces and that, consequently, the Dominion impost involved double taxation. The Bennett amendment was defeated by 96 to 58. The majority was composed entirely of Liberals. In the minority besides Conservatives voted Malcolm Lang (Lib., Timiskaming S.), Miss Macphail (U. F. O., S.-E. Grey), and Messrs. Kellner, Kennedy and Lucas (U. F. A.). In Committee on the Bill to amend the Special War Revenue Act (May 21) G. G. Coote (U. F. A., Macleod) moved to strike out the clause regarding the tax on the sale of shares and to substitute therefor a tax of three per cent. for every one hundred dollars or fraction thereof of the amount paid for the bonds or shares. This amendment was ruled out of order by the chair. When the Bill came up for third reading (May 22) I. D. Macdougall (Cons., Inverness) moved to amend the Act with regard to the Sales tax, proposing a declaration that "in the opinion of this House the application of the Sales tax in respect of personal clothing and boots and shoes places a heavy and unnecessary burden upon the people of Canada and should be discontinued forthwith." This amendment was defeated by 111 to 54 and the Bill was given a third reading on the same division reversed. The minority on this occasion was composed entirely of Conservatives. In the majority with the Liberals voted Messrs. Bourassa and Neill, the U. F. A. members, Independent-Progressives and Labourites.

There was little debate upon the Bill to amend the Customs tariff. Upon the motion for the third reading L. S. R. Morin (Lib., St. Hyacinthe-Rouville) proposed an amendment to Section 460F of the tariff dealing with certain mining machinery. Mr. Morin's amendment would have limited the reduction in duty on "trough belt conveyers" to those "of a class or kind not made in Canada." This amendment was ruled out of order by the Speaker and the Bill was read a third time without a vote being called. A resolution to amend the Excise Act dealing with "malt food products" was passed in the House of Commons on May 16 and the Bill based upon it was given a third reading on May 17, practically without discussion.

Dominion Finances. The main Estimates for the fiscal year ending on Mar. 31, 1930, were tabled by the Minister of Finance on Feb. 18, 1929. A comparison between these Estimates and the total voted in the Session 1927-28 for the fiscal year ending in 1929 is shown in the following table:

Service	Main Estimates 1929-30	Total Estimates 1928-29
Interest on Public Debt, including Sinking Funds.....	\$125,041,757.28	\$128,537,126.36
Charges of Management.....	979,290.00	914,290.00
Civil Government.....	12,964,063.16	12,647,357.16
Administration of Justice.....	2,200,837.50	2,200,500.00
Penitentiaries.....	1,897,752.00	1,811,072.00
Legislation.....	2,379,906.10	2,397,616.10
Agriculture.....	8,483,326.08	7,294,270.99
Immigration and Colonization.....	3,462,900.00	3,284,632.08
Soldier and General Land Settlement.....	2,845,000.00	3,115,000.00
Pensions.....	43,331,621.59	40,426,853.63
Superannuation.....	1,422,500.00	1,503,500.00
National Defence.....	20,123,378.42	18,936,446.42
Railways and Canals—Income.....	963,460.67	1,038,400.00
Public Works—Income.....	22,189,191.34	22,088,389.99
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.....	1,070,050.00	1,076,675.00
Ocean and River Service.....	5,118,665.00	4,781,289.85
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	3,251,000.00	3,023,150.00
Scientific Institutions.....	1,157,390.00	1,119,495.00
Steamboat Inspection.....	145,080.00	142,980.00
Fisheries.....	2,403,385.00	2,005,600.00
Subsidies to Provinces.....	12,590,708.50	12,516,740.50
Mines and Geological Survey.....	730,540.00	816,540.00
Labour.....	382,000.00	1,456,000.00
Public Printing and Stationery.....	209,544.00	208,650.00
Indians.....	4,803,581.20	4,604,321.20
Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	3,040,725.25	2,986,197.38
Government of the Northwest Territories.....	711,500.00	464,480.00
Government of the Yukon Territory.....	217,700.00	184,080.00
Dominion Lands and Parks.....	5,066,568.00	5,269,079.91
Pensions and National Health.....	9,433,000.00	9,000,000.00
External Affairs.....	694,041.53	629,568.21
Miscellaneous.....	3,770,884.00	4,271,246.73
National Revenue.....	14,014,663.00	13,654,506.00
Railways and Canals—Collection of Revenue.....	2,690,812.00	2,666,540.00
Public Works—Collection of Revenue.....	1,016,200.00	1,069,160.00
Post Office.....	34,926,639.40	33,502,109.40
Trade and Commerce.....	5,380,736.00	4,690,931.00
Total Consolidated Revenue.....	\$361,110,397.02	\$356,334,794.91
Railways and Canals—Capital.....	\$20,429,443.75	\$21,320,158.00
Public Works—Capital.....	5,619,000.00	3,880,859.79
Public Works—Capital—Marine Department.....	4,208,000.00	3,449,905.45
Total Capital.....	\$30,256,443.75	\$28,650,923.24
Total Consolidated Revenue and Capital.....	\$391,366,840.77	\$384,985,718.15
Adjustment of War Claims.....	141,000.00	167,000.00
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$391,507,840.77	\$385,152,718.15

In addition to the main Estimates for 1929-30 given above there were brought down (Apr. 11) Estimates of \$53,750,000 for the Canadian National, \$969,000 for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, \$945,000 for the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships Limited, and \$7,636,645 for payments under the Maritime Freight Rates Act during 1929-30. On June 3 were tabled general supplementary Estimates of \$7,438,056.61 for 1929-30, \$221,527.75 for 1928 under the Maritime Freight Rates Act, \$750,000 for the Canadian Government Merchant Marine for the calendar year 1928, and a special vote of \$4,200,000 for 1929-30 to pay compensation for civilian losses during the War.

A comparison of revenues and expenditures for the two fiscal years ending in 1928 and 1929 was given in the statement of the Department of Finance covering only receipts and payments which had passed through the books of the Department of Finance up to the last day of the month as follows (*Canada Gazette*, Apr. 13, 1929):

Ordinary Revenue	Total April 1 to March 31, 1928	Total April 1 to March 31, 1929
TAXATION REVENUE—		
Customs Duties.....	\$155,571,770.99	\$184,684,481.55
Excise Duties.....	56,935,511.30	63,119,694.45
WAR TAX REVENUE—		
Excise Taxes (Sales, Stamps, etc.).....	82,851,256.12	75,631,666.87
Income Tax.....	56,547,570.50	59,211,682.57
Business Profits Tax.....	743,620.95	450,715.57
Miscellaneous Taxes.....	1,989,313.86	1,818,510.87
TOTAL TAXES.....	\$354,639,043.72	\$384,916,751.88
Interest on Investments.....	\$10,039,308.57	\$10,142,085.97
Post Office.....	31,306,471.02	30,611,963.69
Dominion Lands.....	3,564,136.26	3,844,572.08
Canada Grain Act.....	2,394,134.71	2,782,270.36
Miscellaneous.....	8,201,464.86	8,506,030.93
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE.....	\$410,144,559.14	\$440,803,674.91
Special Receipts and Credits on Consolidated Fund.....	6,982,940.90	3,654,526.33
TOTAL.....	\$417,127,500.04	\$444,458,201.24

Ordinary Expenditure	Total April 1 to March 31, 1928	Total April 1 to March 31, 1929
Interest on Public Debt.....	\$120,780,973.43	\$116,610,025.36
Pensions.....	36,195,858.32	37,905,106.48
Subsidies to Provinces.....	12,516,740.50	12,553,724.50
Soldier Land Settlement.....	1,381,150.85	1,391,155.34
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	6,122,050.96	7,059,138.68
National Revenue.....	10,878,066.53	11,838,381.23
Post Office.....	26,716,560.93	29,039,527.82
National Defence.....	13,165,314.48	14,772,264.31
Agriculture.....	6,004,410.86	6,936,855.80
Public Works, Chargeable to Income.....	12,832,946.47	15,559,343.08
Dominion Lands and Parks.....	3,799,982.37	4,610,169.29
Trade and Commerce.....	3,816,186.69	4,328,680.01
Civil Government.....	11,532,252.44	11,806,851.03
All Other Expenditure.....	40,966,246.48	47,593,987.24
TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.....	\$306,708,741.31	\$322,005,210.17
SPECIAL EXPENDITURE—		
Adjustment of War Claims.....	1,637,347.04	684,549.25
Discount and Expenses of Loan Flotations.....	9,152.70	11,114.08
Miscellaneous Charges to Consolidated Fund.....	284,066.23	17,108.95
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE—		
Public Works.....	3,046,565.39	3,066,551.37
Railways and Canals.....	15,822,843.00	18,675,740.85
LOANS AND ADVANCES NON-ACTIVE—		
Loans to Canadian National Railways.....	.....	.....
Loans to Canadian Government Merchant Marine.....	1,000,000.00	758,000.00
Loans to Quebec Harbour Commission.....	1,458,000.00	2,888,000.00
Miscellaneous Non-active Accounts.....	.....	.....
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	\$329,966,715.67	\$346,737,176.17

The Natural Resources of the Western Provinces

Much progress was made during the year in the settlement of the problems relating to the natural resources of the Western Provinces. In the case of Manitoba a Royal Commission was appointed and reported, recommending terms of settlement between the Dominion and that Province. In the cases of Saskatchewan and Alberta further negotiations took place without a settlement being reached. With regard to the railway belt in British Columbia, the arrangements made between the Federal Government and the MacLean Administration in British Columbia was confirmed with the Administration of Hon. S. F. Tolmie. There were two debates in the House upon certain phases of the subject of natural resources, particularly water powers, and legislation was introduced to carry out a resolution passed at the end of the water power debate.

With regard to Manitoba a Conference was held at Ottawa between representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments on July 3 and 4, 1928, and some days later Premier King issued a statement outlining the terms of the agreement as to the method and basis of settlement of the question of the natural resources of Manitoba. The main terms of this agreement were as follows:—

1—The Province of Manitoba to be placed in a position of equality with the other Provinces of Confederation with respect to the administration and control of its natural resources, as from its entrance into Confederation in 1870.

2—The Government of Canada, with the concurrence of the Government of Manitoba, to appoint a Commission of three persons to inquire and report as to what financial readjustments should be made to effect this end.

3—The Commission to be empowered to decide what financial or other considerations are relevant to its inquiry.

4—The findings of the Commission to be submitted to the Parliament of Canada and to the Legislature of Manitoba.

5—Upon agreement on the financial terms following consideration of the Report of the Commission, the respective Governments to introduce the necessary legislation to give effect to the financial terms as agreed upon, and to effect the transfer to the Province of the unalienated natural resources within its boundaries, subject to any trust existing in respect thereof, and without prejudice to any interest other than that of the Crown in the same.

6—Pending this transfer, the policy of the Government of Canada in the administration of the natural resources of Manitoba to be in accord with the wishes of the Government of the Province. (Canadian Press Despatch, July 11, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, July 12, 1928).

On Aug. 1st a Royal Commission was appointed to report upon the financial adjustments necessary. The Commission met in Ottawa for organization on Oct. 19. Sessions were resumed for argument on Feb. 12, 1929, and public hearings were completed on Apr. 9. The Report of the Commission was tabled in the House of Commons on June 12, 1929. The Commission consisted of Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, a Judge of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan, Hon. T. A. Crerar of Winnipeg, and Charles M. Bowman of Waterloo, Ontario, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. The Dominion Government was represented before the Commission by Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General of Canada, A. R. McMaster, k.c., and C. P. Plaxton, k.c., while A. B. Hudson, k.c., B. W. Craig, k.c., and Professor Chester Martin of the University of Manitoba appeared for the Province.

In their Report the Commissioners first stated their view of the object of the Order-in-Council, which followed the terms of the announcement made by Premier King on July 11. "Admittedly," said the Commissioners, "the object of the Order-in-Council is to place the Province of Manitoba in the position in which it would have been had it come into Confederation in 1870 vested with the ownership and control of its natural resources to the same extent and with the same rights and limitations as have always prevailed in the case of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who entered the Union in 1867. The position to be created for Manitoba is one of equality in all respects with the older Provinces; nothing less but also, of course, nothing more than equality of treatment is intended to be brought about." The Commissioners then proceeded to review the conditions prior to Confederation, the provisions of the Confederation pact, and the circumstances under which British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan and Alberta had entered Confederation. Summing up the result of their review of the history of the case, the Commissioners concluded:—

"We have seen how, in entering the Union, each Province kept what it had within its own provincial territory, for better or for worse, regardless of losses in the past which had been great in most cases, and of the superior

or inferior value of the resources of other Provinces. (We are leaving aside for the moment the case of Prince Edward Island which came in in 1873 and with which a special bargain had to be made because the Province had no resources at all). Bearing these considerations in mind we take it that the Dominion Government is not accountable to Manitoba for any alienations of territory that may have been made, before the creation of the Province, by the Imperial Government, the Hudson's Bay Company or any other authority. And alienations of natural resources made before the life of the Province began, that is before the time of 'the Union,' as we understand this expression in Section 109 of the B. N. A. Act, constitute no claim against the Dominion, and any charges or reservations created during that period must now be accepted by the Province as limitations upon its rights of ownership, and as being in the nature either of 'trusts' or of 'interests other than that of the Province' within the meaning of Section 109."

Applying the principles thus laid down, the Commissioners held that "the Province is not entitled to compensation for any alienations, charges or reservations which may have been made by any governing authority, in any territory which now forms part of the Province, but which was not included in the Province at the time such alienation, charge or reservation, was made." In the second place the Commissioners held that "no claim can be entertained for any natural resources alienated by the Dominion for purely provincial purposes." In this they had particularly in mind the School Lands and School Lands Trust Fund. Considering the counter-claims advanced by the Dominion, the Commissioners dealt first with free homesteads and grants for railways. With regard to homesteads it was wrong, they declared, to assume "that if the public lands of Manitoba had been handed over to the administration of the Provincial Government, the Government would have adopted a free homestead policy similar to that of the Dominion." They expressed the view that "a judicious land settlement policy, conceived wholly in the interests of the Province, could have produced considerable revenue, particularly at the time of, and after, the construction of railways." Regarding land grants to railways they reported that "to subsidize the construction of non-provincial railways the Dominion Government contributed nearly 3,000,000 acres of Manitoba's lands." They added that elsewhere in Canada it had always been understood that the Federal undertakings were carried on at Federal cost, as an example of which they cited the building of the National Transcontinental Railway. The Dominion made a claim that the Province should be made liable for treaty money payable annually to the Indians and cited in defence of their claim the fact that since 1910 the Dominion had set up a new rule of procedure under which the Provinces paid the costs incurred. "No doubt," said the Commissioners, "similar provision will be made for the future, should the occasion arise, in respect to the Province of Manitoba. But we can find nothing in the Order-in-Council which we can construe as an intention to make Manitoba pay now for expenses incurred fifty or sixty years ago, when it is admitted to us that no other Province has ever paid the Dominion in similar cases, except in one instance lately since the adoption of the new procedure, when the treaty was made at the request of the Province." In bringing to a close the discussion of the bearing of the respective claims of the Dominion and the Province the Commissioners had this to say:—

"We think we should take this opportunity to add that we conceive it to be our duty to deal only with claims arising clearly out of the administration of the Crown lands in Manitoba. There may be other matters outstanding in the way of claims and counter-claims between the Dominion and the Province, but we cannot attempt to decide them. We are concerning ourselves only with the question of Manitoba's lands and the amount of compensation now due to the Province in respect of those lands, making due allowance for any equities in respect to them coming to the Dominion. We cannot inquire further to ascertain whether the claim of the Province in respect of its lands is not met wholly or in part by some counter-claim of a different origin."

They stated their conclusions in part as follows:—

“We look upon this as a final settlement of the public lands question between the Dominion and the Province. We consider the payments we are about to suggest as the purchase price which is now to be paid to Manitoba for the lands of which it has been deprived from 1870 down to to-day. We propose, therefore, a plan of annual subsidies, based, as they ought to be, upon both the area and the population of the Province from time to time, beginning in 1870 and to run on from year to year for all time. In arriving at the amount of these subsidies we have given due weight, we think, to whatever can fairly be credited to the Dominion as against the claim of the Provincial Government. We are placing a light appraisal on the loss to the Provincial Government in respect to homestead lands, we are allowing the Dominion the benefit of lands used to subsidize branch line construction, and are holding to its credit the sums paid by it to the Province under the legislation of 1898 and 1912 to aid in the construction of public buildings. We also recognize, in favour of the Dominion, the further fact that the subsidies we are recommending for future years, as will presently appear, are generous in their terms.

Upon the above basis we are providing an annual subsidy of \$60,000 for eleven years between 1870 and 1882 during which the Province received no subsidy whatever. From 1882 on, for a period of twenty years, we provide a subsidy of \$187,500, to meet the increase in area and population. From 1901-2 down to 1908, we provide a subsidy of \$375,000 on account of increased population. And finally from and after 1908 we adopt the subsidy scheme enacted in 1905 in respect to Alberta and Saskatchewan and applied to Manitoba in 1912.

The difference between the total sum of the subsidies which we recommend as payable from 1870 down to the present and the sum of all credits due to the Dominion, is \$4,584,212.49. This is the sum that Manitoba is to receive in cash, as the balance due for past arrears. From now on, until the population reaches 800,000, the Province will receive annually \$562,500. When the population reaches 800,000 this sum will be increased to \$750,000. Finally when the population attains the figure of 1,200,000 the amount payable annually will rise to \$1,125,000 and will remain unchangeable thereafter.”

A Conference between the Province of Alberta and the Dominion Government was held in Ottawa on Dec. 13 and 14, 1928. Following that Conference, according to correspondence tabled in the House of Commons on Feb. 8, 1929, the following offer was made by the Dominion in a letter from Premier Mackenzie King to Premier J. E. Brownlee of Alberta:—

“Speaking broadly, it is proposed to transfer to Alberta the natural resources in their entirety, with the exception of those areas now set apart for park purposes.

With regard to mineral rights in National Parks within the Province, it is proposed to place Alberta on the same footing as the other Provinces of the Dominion.

With respect to the School Lands Trust Fund and the School Lands, it is proposed that these shall pass to the administration of the Province, but shall be set aside and continued to be administered by the Province for the support of schools organized and carried on therein, in accordance with the laws of the Province, but in compliance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

Following the transfer to Alberta of the natural resources, it is proposed to continue to pay to the Province of Alberta, the present annual subsidy, *in lieu* of lands, of \$562,500, with the understanding that increases in subsidy to the Province, as provided for pending the administration of the natural resources by the Dominion Government, shall cease upon the transfer of resources to the Province.

As for the present reference to the Courts of Section 17 of the Alberta Act, the matter is before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but their lordships have expressed the view that there should be an appellant party other than the Dominion Government, whose contentions were upheld by the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada. We understand that your Province does not wish to appear in the capacity of an appellant in this reference. We will consider further the advisability of our Government taking steps with a view to having this appeal proceeded with, in order to secure a decision of the Privy Council in the matter.

It should be understood that these proposals now made to the Province of Alberta have been very carefully considered by the Dominion Government and are not subject to further modification by correspondence. It is our hope that the Government of Alberta will see in this offer an indication of the sincere desire of the Dominion Government to arrange an early settlement of this long-standing question."

During a debate in the House of Commons (Feb. 27) Premier King intimated that up to that time the offer had not been accepted by Alberta.

At the same time when the Premier of Alberta was in Ottawa, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, also conferred with the Dominion authorities. No official announcement was then made, but during the debate in the House on natural resources (Feb. 27) Premier King made a statement as to what occurred. "Mr. Tolmie," he said, "came to Ottawa and asked if we were prepared to deal with him as generously as we had dealt with the previous Administration. We told him our position in relation to him was exactly what it had been to his predecessors, and on leaving the City he gave out an interview in which he said that his conference with the Dominion had been wholly satisfactory."

A conference between Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan, and the Dominion Government opened in Ottawa on Feb. 19, 1929, and lasted several days. Prior to leaving Regina for that conference Premier Gardiner announced that he proposed to ask for an extension of the boundaries of Saskatchewan. "We are going to ask that the western boundary of Saskatchewan be extended due north to Coronation Gulf on the Arctic," he stated, "and that the northern and eastern boundaries follow the coast-line along the Arctic and along the west coast of the Hudson Bay southward until it reaches the northern boundary of Manitoba, and thence west to the present eastern boundary of Saskatchewan. We have two good reasons for making this request. First, we claim that our natural mineral area extends out of the northern part of our Province into the territory that we are asking to be added to the Province. Secondly, the natural outlet to the sea from this mineralized area to the Hudson Bay is through Chesterfield Inlet." (*The Morning Leader*, Regina, Feb. 13, 1929). No official announcement was made of the result of the conference between Saskatchewan and the Dominion in Ottawa, but in the debate already referred to (Feb. 27) Premier King stated: "We offered that Province (Saskatchewan) exactly what we offered Alberta. We offered to settle with Saskatchewan on the basis of its present subsidy and the transfer of the lands, without any strings attached to the offer one way or the other. Saskatchewan has told us definitely that she will not accept that offer."

The first debate in the House of Commons took place upon a resolution moved (Feb. 18) by Hon. J. W. Edwards (Cons., Frontenac-Addington) declaring "that in the opinion of this House, in the best interests of Confederation, and the economic development of Western Canada, the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta should be granted their natural resources free from restrictions within the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada with provisions for the maintenance and administration of School Lands and School Land Endowment Funds for educational purposes according to the laws of the respective Provinces, but in compliance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and that the claims of these Provinces to compensation for loss for lands and resources alienated, and the claims of any other Provinces in connection with this subject should be investigated with a view to satisfactory and equitable

adjustment." In amendment to this motion Alfred Speakman (U. F. A., Red Deer) proposed to strike out of the resolution the words "and the claims of any other Provinces in connection with this subject." The effect of this amendment would have been to remove from the resolution all reference to the claims of any except the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. After some discussion Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways, asked Mr. Speakman to withdraw his amendment and announced that the Government was willing to accept the original motion. Mr. Speakman accepted Mr. Dunning's suggestion and the original motion was carried.

The second debate arose (Feb. 25) on a motion by J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg N.-Centre) that "in the opinion of this House, no disposition of the natural resources, under the control of the Federal Government, shall be effective until ratified by Parliament." The debate upon an apparently academic proposition speedily developed into a discussion of the natural resources of the Western Provinces, and particularly the administration of the water powers of those Provinces. It was repeatedly adjourned and did not close until Mar. 6. The main subject of debate was brought to the front the first day by Mr. Woodsworth, who vigorously criticized Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, for his action in leasing the Seven Sisters Falls in Manitoba to the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company. He urged that in so doing Mr. Stewart had violated an agreement with him and the other Manitoba members to consult them before action was taken. Mr. Stewart in reply stated that the action he had taken was in agreement with Premier Bracken of Manitoba. He had made an endeavour, he said, to consult with all the Manitoba members, but Mr. Woodsworth had not been available. With others he had consulted. Mr. Woodsworth had treated the grant of water power to the Winnipeg Electric as a blow at public ownership and Mr. Stewart in his speech replied to this criticism. "Now what about public ownership?" he asked. "I had very clear evidence so far as the Province was concerned from the men who I thought represented Manitoba—the Provincial Government—that they did not require the power. They had had their chance. I took the precaution to ascertain whether or not the City of Winnipeg was interested. I could not find that it was. The City was interested in securing Slave Falls, and stated that for some years it would be developing that power site, and at the moment it was not interested in the development of this power." Hon. R. B. Bennett condemned the Government for what he described as "the haste" with which the matter was carried through. Premier King replying (Feb. 27) reviewed negotiations with the Western Provinces regarding natural resources, and stated that the crucial point in the negotiations over the Seven Sisters Falls was the fact that in the agreement with the Province of Manitoba reached in July, 1928, the Dominion had given an assurance that until the natural resources of that Province were returned those resources would be administered "in accord with the wishes of the Government of the Province." J. A. Glen (Lib.-Prog., Marquette) reviewed (Feb. 28) the negotiations between Mr. Stewart and the Manitoba members. He put on record the memorandum addressed to the Minister of the Interior by a group of Manitoba members on May 15, 1928, and stated that he had been at the conference between Mr. Stewart and Manitoba members in Winnipeg in August. On the same date an amendment to the Woodsworth resolution was moved by T. L. Church (Cons., Toronto N.-West). This amendment proposed that the Standing Committee of the House on Mines, Forests and Water Powers should "investigate all leases, grants, or permits issued during the past year in respect of natural resources under the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada known as 'water powers'," and that the Committee should report whether such leases were in the public interest or whether the lease of the Seven Sisters Falls should be revoked. This amendment was ruled out of order by the Speaker. Later on the same day J. T. Thorson (Lib., Winnipeg S.-Centre) expressed the view that the change of policy under which the Dominion Government should administer the natural resources of Manitoba on the advice of the Provincial Government "was so vital that it should not have become effective until ratified by Parliament." That evening a second amendment was moved by G. R. Geary (Cons., Toronto South) proposing to substitute for the Woodsworth resolution a declaration that "the present method of disposing of the water powers which form part of the natural

resources under the control of the Federal Government is unsatisfactory, and that the whole question of the disposal of such water powers should be referred to a committee of this House for inquiry and report." This amendment also was ruled out of order by the Speaker, whose decision was challenged. Upon a division being called the chair was sustained by 96 to 90. In the affirmative voted the Government members. In the opposition voted the Conservatives and nineteen members of the Independent groups to the left of the Speaker. Immediately after the division Hon. Hugh Guthrie (Cons., South Wellington) brought forward another amendment to substitute in the original Woodsworth resolution the words "water powers" in place of "natural resources". On this amendment the debate continued for the rest of that day and was resumed on Mar. 4 as a special order which gave it precedence to the Budget debate. On the following day (Mar. 5) a further amendment was proposed by Hon. H. H. Stevens (Cons., Vancouver Centre). The effect of the Stevens amendment was to convert the resolution into a declaration that "in the opinion of this House, no further disposition of the water powers under the control of the Federal Government in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, shall be made under the Dominion Water Powers Act, but the said water powers shall be administered by the respective Provinces, under powers to be granted by this Parliament similar to the powers granted to the Province of British Columbia to administer the water powers in the railway belt as set forth in the Railway Belt Water Act of 1912, and being Chapter 211 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927." This amendment was accepted by the Prime Minister who, however, in doing so gave the House his interpretation of it. "I have told my hon. friend frankly," said the Prime Minister, "that the amendment to the amendment in effect does not mean anything more than what we are now doing, but if we were to refuse to accept it we would be pretty soon told that something very plausible and reasonable had been proposed and we had refused to accept it. I do not intend to have the Government put into that position. I am going to accept the amendment to the amendment, but in so doing I want it clearly understood what we are accepting." The Stevens sub-amendment was then accepted by the House without a division, upon which T. W. Bird (Ind.-Prog., Nelson) moved to add to the amendment as amended a declaration that "in the opinion of this House such water powers should not be disposed of until ratified by the Legislatures concerned." Upon this amendment there followed (Mar. 6) a division, when the Bird amendment was defeated by 110 to 87. In the minority voted the Conservatives and seventeen members of the Independent groups. In the majority voted the Liberals and H. B. Adshead (Lab., Calgary E.).

In pursuance of the policy laid down in the Stevens amendment which had been accepted by the Government and adopted by the House, the Minister of the Interior introduced (May 27) an Act respecting water power in the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This Act consisted of two sections only. The first authorized the Government of Canada to enter into agreements with the Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, or any of them, for the transfer to the Government of the Province of the administration of the ungranted water powers which are the property of Canada situated within the Province, provided that such transfer of administration should not apply to any water power in Dominion parks or Indian reserves or connected with any public work of the Dominion of Canada. The second clause provided that under such agreements the water powers should be administered under powers similar to those granted to the Province of British Columbia as set out in the Railway Belt Water Act of 1912. There was very little discussion upon this Bill which passed without objection. During the debate on the second reading, however, Mr. Bennett brought up the matter of Spray Lakes in Alberta, arguing that as these were within the boundaries of a National Park the Province of Alberta had, in fact, no water powers to be affected by the proposed agreement. Mr. Stewart explained that the boundaries of the National Parks in the Province of Alberta had recently been revised, and that as a result the Spray Lakes would be outside the Park boundaries. Upon receiving this explanation Mr. Bennett expressed himself as in agreement with the Bill which was then rapidly put through all its stages.

The Post Office— Hon. Mr. Veniot; Other Important Debates of the Session

The outstanding political incident of the Session was the attack directed by the Conservatives against Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Postmaster-General. The estimates of his Department were under discussion on eleven different days and three amendments were moved in that connection by the Conservatives. Mr. Veniot's administration of his Department came under criticism before the Session opened in connection with the appointment of Charles R. Bowyer as Postmaster at Simcoe, Ont. A notice of appointment

to this office had previously been issued by the Civil Service Commission to George E. Whittaker, but it was later cancelled and Mr. Bowyer was appointed. This action was severely condemned by certain newspapers, and particularly by *The Globe*, Toronto, and *The Free Press*, London, Ont.

In the course of the agitation which followed Mr. Veniot addressed a meeting at Simcoe on Oct. 4, 1928. "If I, for one moment," said Mr. Veniot on this occasion, according to the report published in *The Globe*, "had a doubt that I did an injustice I would change that decision, and I would do it with a heart and a will. But convinced as I am that I have done no injustice to anybody, convinced as I am that I have acted strictly within justice and within the law, that decision will remain as it has been taken, and if changed P. J. Veniot remains no longer Postmaster-General of Canada."

This reported declaration by the Postmaster-General was the subject of much comment and it was in some quarters interpreted as a "threat" of resignation. This phase of the matter was discussed by the Postmaster-General in the House of Commons (Apr. 17, 1929) when he gave "a certified *verbatim* report" of what he had said. "And if I had for one moment a doubt," this Report ran, "that I did an injury; if I for one moment had a doubt that I did wrong—yes, I'd change that decision, and I would do it with a heart and a will. Convinced as I am that I have done no injustice—to anybody, convinced as I am that I have kept strictly within justice and within the law, that decision will remain as it has been taken, and if changed P. J. Veniot can remain no longer Postmaster-General of Canada under our system of responsible government."

The criticism of the Postmaster-General in the House of Commons began with an amendment by Hon. Hugh Guthrie (Cons., South Wellington) with regard to remuneration under rural mail contracts. The amendment declared that "in the opinion of this House the present system of awarding contracts for the delivery of rural mail by tender has proved unfair, burdensome and unsatisfactory, and that such rural mail carriers should be appointed by the Civil Service Commission upon a permanent basis with a definite rate of pay, based upon mileage and the physical conditions of the territory involved, having regard to the amount paid to the other servants of the Government for similar employment." Mr. Guthrie estimated the average pay for a route of twenty miles at the present time as eight hundred dollars, although he added that the Letter Carriers' Association estimated that a carrier received only \$720 for this service. Mr. Guthrie stated that at the present time in the United States the carriers received seventy dollars per mile travelled, and he suggested that "seventy dollars, or at any rate sixty dollars, a mile is a reasonable sum in this country." In his reply the Postmaster-General challenged Mr. Guthrie's analysis of the remuneration at present received. A twenty-mile route had been taken, he said, as an example with an average rate of seven hundred dollars. There were some routes in Canada twenty miles in length for which as much as one thousand dollars a year was paid. Mr. Veniot said that at present there were 4,007 rural routes and the cost, including stage services and other related expenses, was \$6,145,317. If the proposal advocated by Mr. Guthrie were put into force, he declared, the total cost would be \$13,441,335. The Guthrie amendment was defeated by 106 to 70. With the Conservatives in the minority voted eight members of the Independent groups, while with the Government voted five members of these same groups.

The debate upon the Simcoe postmastership opened on Apr. 17 on motion to go into Supply with an amendment by H. A. Stewart (Cons., Leeds) declaring that "in the opinion of this House the Postmaster-General has acted in a most

arbitrary manner and in utter disregard of the letter and the spirit of the Civil Service Act in connection with the recent appointment of a Postmaster at the Town of Simcoe." Mr. Stewart, in support of his amendment, reviewed the case in detail. The vacancy in the Post Office at Simcoe, he said, occurred on Jan. 31, 1927, by the dismissal of the former Postmaster. The Civil Service Commission was notified on Feb. 21 following; and the post was advertised. Twenty-three applications were received, two being from Charles Rex Bowyer and George Edward Whittaker. Both were ex-service men, while Mr. Whittaker had suffered a double amputation below the knees as a result of his War service. Mr. Whittaker was at the time living in Simcoe while Mr. Bowyer was residing in the Village of Mount Albion near Hamilton. The application of Mr. Whittaker was supported by the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League. The Report of the Post Office Department upon the applicants was not forwarded to the Civil Service Commission until October, 1927. The Canadian Legion on Apr. 3, 1928, asked for a special examination of Mr. Whittaker before his application was rejected and on the 18th of the same month L. J. Gaboury, Deputy Postmaster-General, wrote to the Civil Service Commission that "in the opinion of the Department, therefore, the interest of the service or the requirements of the case do not demand the special action requested by the Canadian Legion." The Civil Service Commission, after having seen Mr. Whittaker, appointed him on May 29, 1928. He was rejected by the Post Office Department on June 27 and Mr. Bowyer was appointed on July 23. In the course of his speech Mr. Stewart read an affidavit by Mr. Whittaker in which the latter declared that "about the 1st of June, 1928, I received from the Civil Service Commission notification of my appointment as Postmaster at Simcoe and, after receiving this notice, I disposed of the business which I had been carrying on, relying upon the appointment of which I had received notice."

Mr. Veniot in his reply stated that Mr. Whittaker's appointment had been rejected because the Simcoe Post Office required "a working postmaster." The postmaster in that office, he said, "must handle mail bags, and in this case there is only one male assistant, the others being lady assistants." Mr. Veniot denied that he had acted in violation of the Civil Service Act, and he read a ruling of the Department of Justice dated Dec. 9, 1919, stating that the deputy head of a department might reject a person nominated for an office without six months probation, "if the deputy be reasonably satisfied upon preliminary examination of the person nominated that the latter is unsuitable or not qualified for the duties of the office or employment to which he is assigned." The Postmaster-General further pointed out that the notice of his selection sent by the Civil Service Commission to Mr. Whittaker had contained a warning "that no arrangements should be made to report for duty until instructed to do so by the Post Office Department."

The discussion of the Simcoe appointment broadened out into a general debate upon dismissals and Mr. Veniot charged that "inside of a period of eighteen months our friends opposite, when they were in power, dismissed no less than 1,890 postmasters." The debate upon the Stevens motion was interrupted by the Wednesday adjournment at six o'clock and the motion disappeared from the order paper. It was subsequently resumed by agreement between the parties, and later the Speaker held that the proper procedure was for Mr. Stewart to move after due notice that the debate be resumed. In the interval two days were spent in the discussion of Post Office Estimates without an item being passed.

When the debate was resumed by consent (Apr. 22) Hon. R. B. Bennett gave a brief review of the history of dismissals for active partisanship and then went on to examine the case of Mr. Whittaker. With regard to the former subject, he stated that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had approved the general terms of the order under which dismissals were made by Sir Robert Borden's Government. With regard to the latter he laid emphasis upon the fact that Mr. Whittaker was an amputation case and that the law gave such cases a preference. Yet that preference had been set aside, he declared, by the Postmaster-General. "Was the Postmaster-General," asked Mr. Bennett, "warranted in rejecting this young man who had suffered two amputations?" Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, who followed Mr. Bennett emphasized that both Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Whittaker were Liberals and both were returned soldiers. Hon. J. L. Ralston,

Minister of National Defence, dealt with the case from the point of view of returned soldiers and maintained that Mr. Whittaker had been previously re-established. John Evans (Prog., Rosetown) interpreted the attitude of the group to which he belonged. "It is a question of patronage in general," he declared, "so far as we are concerned, and we are utterly opposed to such a thing." A division took place on the Stevens resolution on Apr. 23 when it was voted down by 98 to 71. In the minority voted with the Conservatives fourteen members of the Independent groups, while three members of these groups voted with the Government.

A third attack upon the administration of the Postmaster-General was made by the Conservatives (Apr. 30) in connection with conditions in the New Brunswick district. On this occasion Mr. Bennett put on record correspondence relating to irregularities in the Post Offices at Dupey's Corner and at Shediac and the part played therein by Inspector W. F. Griffith. According to this correspondence as reviewed by the Conservative Leader, in 1927 District Superintendent Woods was asked for a report upon Inspector Griffith in connection with a proposed increase in salary. At that time the District Superintendent graded Inspector Griffith high in regard to efficiency but appended the following memo.: "In view of the irregularities of Inspector Griffith as per report from this Office of June 20, 1927, regarding shortage in the accounts of the P. M. Dupey's Corner; also report of the 13th July, 1927, dealing with claim of Mr. Edward T. Leger of Shediac that he had paid the Inspector money which was not placed to his credit, the District Superintendent cannot recommend Mr. Griffith for increased salary." The increase was granted on the instructions of the Postmaster-General. Subsequently in 1929 when District Superintendent Woods was on leave of absence Inspector Griffith was placed in charge of the District in spite of the fact that Inspector John Emerson was his senior. In summing up the situation revealed in the correspondence the Conservative Leader declared that "a situation has been disclosed which is an open disgrace to this Dominion of Canada."

In his reply Mr. Veniot declared that in placing Inspector Griffith in charge he had chosen the man whom he considered best fitted from an administrative standpoint. "The record of his administration," said the Postmaster-General, "will show that there was more reorganization, more activity and more useful work done during the period of the few weeks he was in office than has been the case in regard to any other inspector during the last twelve months in the City of Saint John. . . . Not a soul in New Brunswick will believe that W. F. Griffith, who was born in the City of Saint John of honest parents and who is well-known in that City and all over the Province, would take to his own use for the purpose of stealing or embezzlement one dollar that did not belong to him."

Later in the debate Mr. Bennett asserted definitely that "Section 98 of the Post Office Act declares that one who takes money as Griffith admits he did is guilty of theft and he, I say, is a self-convicted thief on that record." On this occasion the Postmaster-General stated that Mr. Griffith was still Inspector, but during a later debate on the Post Office estimates he said that, as a result of the charges made by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Griffith had been suspended.

The final attack directed against the administration of the Post Office by the official Opposition was made on May 1st, when H. A. Stewart (Cons., Leeds) after a brief speech moved that "in the opinion of this House, after consideration in the Committee of Supply of the Estimates of the Post Office Department, it is apparent the administration of that Department by the present Postmaster-General has been characterized by inefficiency, disregard of the provisions of the Civil Service Act, the Post Office Act and other statutory authority, and merits the disapproval of this House." Mr. Stewart was the only speaker on the Conservative side in this debate. The Postmaster-General in reply reviewed and defended his course in regard to dismissals. It was in this debate that he announced the suspension of Inspector Griffith. The only other speaker was D. M. Kennedy (U. F. A., Peace River) who discussed a dismissal at Wabamun in Alberta. The Conservative amendment was defeated by 92 to 68, nine members of the Independent group voting with the Conservatives and three with the Liberals. The Post Office Estimates were under discussion on two days after this division but were all passed on May 3.

Liquor Clearances and the *I'm Alone* Case. Relations between Canada and the United States with regard to various phases of the export of liquor from Canada to that country were discussed on four days during the Session. The subject was brought up in the first place by Mr. C. H. Cahan (Cons., St. Lawrence-St. George) when on motion to go into Supply (May 20) he discussed the negotiations between Canada and the United States over the sinking of the *I'm Alone*. Mr. Cahan criticized the Government for having weakened the Canadian case in these negotiations by answering the American contention regarding "continuous pursuit" before it was put forward in the formal correspondence. In a review of legislation and judicial decisions he urged that no British authority had ever made "the clear, bald admission" with respect to the validity of the American doctrine of hot pursuit in the terms which it had been made by the Canadian Minister at Washington. "It seems very clear to me;" Mr. Cahan summed up his argument, "and I say this deliberately—that under the tariff laws of the United States as they may be construed by their express terms, the coastguard of the United States was not authorized to seize British or any other shipping, save perhaps American shipping, at any point more than twelve miles distant from its coast. In this case the evidence seems clear that this pursuit of two days continued to a point on the high seas 215 miles from the coast, and in my opinion the second coastguard vessel, the *Dexter*, I think, which then came upon the scene, would never have sunk a British ship by cannon shot 215 miles from the coast unless by wireless she had received direct instructions from the political authorities of the United States to commit that act which, if actually authorized by the executive political authority of that country, was an act of war, or which, if not authorized by that political authority but actually committed on the initiative of the United States coast-guard alone, was the equivalent of an act of deliberate piracy."

In reply the Prime Minister said that the doctrine of "hot pursuit" to which the Canadian Minister had replied had been made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Mackenzie King took full responsibility for the terms of the correspondence and said that throughout the negotiations "we have worked in the closest co-operation with the British Government The British Government," he continued, "is interested as a party to the treaty and Mr. Massey has been in the closest touch with Sir Esmé Howard, the British Ambassador at Washington. The Department of External Affairs at Ottawa had been in close communication with the Foreign Office in Great Britain. I may say that so far as the Government is concerned we take much greater pride in the commendation which we have received from the British Government with respect to the manner in which this incident has been handled than concern over anything which my hon. friend has said to-night." The Conservative Leader in a brief contribution to the discussion supported the stand taken by Mr. Cahan and expressed the view "that there were dangerous admissions made on the part of the Canadian Plenipotentiary."

Repeatedly during the Session petitions were read in the House of Commons asking for the prohibition of clearances of liquor to the United States. Debate upon the matter was opened on May 21 by J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg North-Centre) on motion to go into Committee of Supply on the Estimates of the Department of National Revenue. Mr. Woodsworth took the ground that the question of clearances of liquor to the United States was by no means a fight between prohibitionists and advocates of Government control. He recalled the resolution of the House of Commons passed in 1926 approving a report which recommended the refusal of such clearances and asked the Prime Minister to explain why this resolution of the House had been disregarded. Referring to contributions to campaign funds from breweries and distilleries he said that he did not intend to imply that members on the opposite side of the House "are in direct receipt" of subscriptions of that kind. "But I do say," he added, "that when it is a well-established fact that large sums of money have been used for political propaganda and for election purposes, it does at least leave some ground for the suspicion that in some way or another, in the underground workings of the party system, there are influences at work which are inimical to the public welfare."

After Miss Macphail (U. F. O., South-East Grey) had spoken strongly in favour of the refusal of clearances, Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, made a statement of Government policy. He stated that the boats carrying liquor to the United States were almost one hundred per cent. United States boats and that the men engaged in the traffic were practically all Americans. He urged further "that the United States authorities are making no very earnest effort" to enforce the law. In support of this statement he cited an experience of his own in which he "was offered safe conduct by a liquor exporter and went out on a launch on the Detroit River. I could see," said Mr. Euler, "the United States Customs office on the other shore, and I could also see that it was not difficult to detect any boats that left the Canadian shore to go to the American side. While in Windsor I got into conversation with a man engaged in the business of exporting liquor. I asked him, 'Do you cross in the day time?' He answered, 'Yes, quite often.' I said, 'How is it they do not get you?' He replied with a smile, 'It just happens that they are not there when we go across.'"

In the same sense Mr. Euler cited a report by the Canadian Customs collector at Bridgeburg, Ontario. In further defence of the attitude of the Canadian Government, he stated that the United States authorities had been in receipt of telephone information as to the clearance of liquor from Canadian ports but they had asked that this information should be sent by letter and weekly only. In conclusion he urged that prohibition of the issue of clearances would not solve the difficulty, that such a law would be very difficult to enforce, and that it would need a large preventive force and would cost a large sum of money. "I am sure," he said, "the most ardent prohibitionist will not say that this country should be under any obligation to spend large sums of money in employing many men to see that that law prohibiting the exportation of liquor is not violated. Nations have not yet become quite so altruistic as that. Besides that, we would not succeed; we could not stop the exportation of liquor, although it might be lessened to some extent."

Hon. H. H. Stevens (Cons., Vancouver Centre) did not support prohibition of clearances but criticized the administration of the law by the Canadian Government in some regards. He expressed the view that the Canadian Government should not collect Excise taxes on liquor which was exported to the United States. Those engaged in this trade, he claimed, "ought to be given the right to export as they export to Cuba or China or any other country My second point," he continued, "is that it is not the business of the Government to facilitate the moving of liquor to the boundary line for export." The Canadian Government did, he claimed, facilitate this movement through the issue of a special form of permit which accompanied the liquor so released from bond. Mr. Stevens further criticized the Government for having increased the number of distilleries and breweries. He closed by suggesting that it was time to advise the United States that the Treaty regulating the export of liquor to the United States would be abrogated.

The subject was brought up again in Committee of Supply on the Estimates of the Department of National Revenue (June 7) when A. M. Carmichael (U. F. A., Kindersley) replied to Mr. Euler's statement with regard to telephone notice of clearances of liquor. Mr. Carmichael stated that in five thousand cases of information sent to the United States by the Canadian officials the information contained was false, the names of the vessels and the names of the owners being fictitious. He added that this was not because the Canadian authorities purposely sent false information but because the rum-runners gave such false information to the Canadian authorities, who had no alternative except to send it to the American officials. He asked, however, whether it was not reasonable that the Americans would not care to pay the expense of obtaining such false information.

The discussion on liquor clearances continued throughout this day and the next and was participated in largely by members of the Independent groups. One Liberal and one Independent Liberal criticized prohibition; one Conservative favoured prohibition of export of liquor to the United States and two opposed that policy, which was favoured by all the speakers of the Independent groups except one, the latter advocating government manufacture of liquor. In the end the National Revenue appropriations were passed without change.

Railway Problems. Branch line programmes and related topics were the occasion of much discussion during the Session. Both Canadian National and Canadian Pacific presented branch line programmes to Parliament, while the two systems united in a Bill to provide for a company to manage three railways purchased jointly from the Province of Alberta. The Bills relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway went through with very little debate, but relations between the two railways were discussed extensively in connection with Canadian National legislation. A general statement of the problem was made by the Minister of Railways in proposing the resolution on Canadian National branch lines (Feb. 22).

Already during the Debate on the Address (Feb. 11) Robert Gardiner, Chairman of the Progressive group, had contrasted the position occupied by the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific with regard to branch lines. "When the Canadian Pacific desire to project a branch line," he said, "they bring their Bill before this House and the House grants them a charter. They state in that Bill where they are going, and they secure two years' time in which to start that branch and five years in which to finish the work. If the work has not been accomplished the charters are renewed from time to time. But the Canadian National system has not the same privileges as the Canadian Pacific. They cannot come to this House except when they make an actual proposal to build, and they receive the consent of Parliament and the sum of money necessary to build that particular branch line. I maintain that under these circumstances the Canadian National is not being treated fairly by this House; that the time has come when these two railways, in so far as charters are concerned, should be placed on the same plane."

The same point was brought up during the debate on the Canadian National branch line resolutions by Alfred Speakman (U. F. A., Red Deer) and the Minister in reply discussed the practice in regard to the two railways. He stated that the Canadian National branch line programme was more than a request for authority to build lines of railways. "It is not only authority to build," he said, "but it constitutes a vote by the shareholders of the money necessary for the particular piece of construction work." After pointing out that the Canadian National proposals were for a three-year programme he continued: "I doubt the practicability of the shareholders of a private company extending the three-year authority to their directors which this Parliament, as shareholders of the Canadian National, is now extending to the Canadian National by way of financial authority. I doubt if the ordinary private corporation could proceed in that manner. . . . I am satisfied," he added, "that for some time to come, at any rate, Canada needs both these systems, efficiently managed and prosperous. I believe, therefore, it is of the greatest importance that we should endeavour to treat them with the utmost fairness and see to it as far as we can that they do not get into destructive and wasteful competition with each other. I hope they will compete. I can assure members of the Committee that there is no lack of competition."

M. N. Campbell (Prog., Mackenzie) expressed the view that "the Canadian National not only receives authority from Parliament to build lines, but that authority carries with it the obligation to build, whereas the charter received by the Canadian Pacific carries with it no obligation to build." "There is no obligation to build," replied Mr. Dunning, "in any Canadian National Bill, but there is an appropriation of money for a specific purpose, and of course it cannot be used for any other purpose."

The Conservative Leader in the same debate put on record his views that the applications of both Government-owned and privately-owned railways for branch line charters should be treated as business propositions. "We must not have regard," he said, "to what I might call the prejudices and passions that are sometimes aroused, from love of private ownership on the one hand and enthusiasm for public ownership on the other. We must treat each individual case on its own merits. We must treat these matters as though they were under the control of privately-owned corporations, endeavouring to build railroads into territory which is served at the moment by one or the other system." When Bill 41, providing for the construction of branch lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway was before the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, an amendment was proposed by Robert Gardiner, Chairman of the U. F. A.

group, to provide that the powers of construction in regard to any branch line should cease within one year after the passing of the Act unless the shareholders of the Company approved the construction of the line in whole or in part and arranged for the expenditure necessary to carry on the construction approved. This amendment was voted down by the Committee.

The financial situation with regard to the Canadian National was discussed by Hon. H. H. Stevens (Cons., Vancouver Centre) upon a motion by the Minister of Railways to authorize the refunding of certain maturing financial obligations of the Canadian National (May 14). In his speech on this occasion Mr. Stevens estimated that during the next twelve months the Canadian National must go into the money markets for \$227,000,000 and the Canadian Government for \$125,000,000 additional, making a total of \$352,000,000. Mr. Stevens' estimate in regard to the Canadian National was based in the first instance on figures given to the Special Committee on National Railways and Shipping by Sir Henry Thornton as follows: "The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, \$2,500,000; Quebec, Montreal and Southern, \$6,000,000; Inverness Railway and Coal Company, \$375,000; Quebec, Oriental and Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, \$3,500,000; The Kent Northern Railway, \$60,000; 1927-1930 branch line programme, \$1,500,000; new branch lines now before Parliament, approximately, \$1,500,000; 1929 Budget, \$53,750,000; Manitoba Northern Railway, \$7,000,000; loan account, Central Vermont bonds, \$8,609,000; temporary borrowings from bank, \$40,000,000; new equipment, \$18,000,000; all of which make a total of \$142,794,000." To this amount Mr. Stevens made a number of additions: Canadian Government Merchant Marine, \$1,000,000; West Indies Service, \$1,000,000; Canadian National securities maturing before June, 1930, \$37,706,000; Montreal terminals, \$10,000,000; capital requirements for Canadian National for first half of 1930, \$35,000,000.

The Minister of Railways agreed that the estimate made by Mr. Stevens was approximately correct. "My experience with the management," he continued, "going back now as Minister, to early in 1926, convinces me that we have in the present management and official personnel of the Canadian National Railways, men who really desire to make this undertaking succeed as an undertaking, and without regard to the fact that they are able to come to Parliament for money. When any proposal is put before me requiring Parliamentary sanction the Railway officers are always anxious to demonstrate to me, and through me to Parliament, the intrinsic economic merit of the proposal. With respect to new extensions and things of that sort, it is always the effort of the railway officials to demonstrate that the proposal will earn more than sufficient to pay interest on its cost—more in other words than five per cent. per annum, and make some provision for capital in addition."

Mr. Dunning further called attention to a distinction between the conditions affecting the building of new branch lines and those in regard to the purchase of some existing lines in Eastern Canada. "In regard to the purchase of new lines," he said in this connection, "we are unfortunately linked to the past in many cases; and that linking to the past—the obligations arising out of the past—does occasionally involve that the same standards which would be applied to-day by railway officers in recommending new development cannot be applied to all of the proposals for the acquisition of properties carrying obligations reaching back into the past."

The legislation authorizing the construction of terminal facilities for the Canadian National Railways at Montreal to a cost not exceeding fifty million dollars was discussed on four different days in the House of Commons, and on the last occasion the Conservative Leader submitted an amendment to the Government proposal. Mr. Bennett agreed with Mr. Dunning as to the desirability of the Canadian National having adequate terminals at Montreal, but Mr. Bennett urged that in the expenditure of so large a sum more safeguards should be thrown about it. Mr. Bennett said that he had approached the matter from the standpoint of one who had had to do with both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific and "whether or not there could be a joint terminal." Mr. Dunning replied that "the Canadian Pacific very naturally think that the Windsor Street Station would provide more suitable union terminal facilities

than the tunnel station of the Canadian National; the Canadian National believe that the tunnel station would make a more suitable union station than the Windsor Street Station."

The Minister further stated that the door in regard to a union terminal was not closed, and "will not be closed during the years in which the project is being developed, during the building years." On the motion for third reading of the Bill (June 4) Mr. Bennett moved an amendment that a clause should be added providing "that this Act shall come into force on proclamation by the Governor-in-Council and after approval of the plans of the said works by the Board of Railway Commissioners." The Government declined to accept the amendment and it was declared "lost on division" without the formality of a vote being recorded. Before the motion was put C. H. Cahan (Cons., St. Lawrence-St. George) dissented from the Conservative amendment.

The Briand-Kellogg Peace Treaty. A resolution expressing approval of the Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War was introduced in the Senate on Feb. 15, 1929, by Hon. Raoul Dandurand, the Government Leader in that House, and adopted after a brief debate in which it was supported by Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster as well as by the Government Leader. In the course of his speech Sir George Foster referred to Canadian relations with the United States and expressed the view that in spite of differences that had arisen "bitterness, dislike, menace, suspicion, and fear have gradually given way to better understanding, good-will, mutual friendships and confidence and neighbourly relations." With reference to the Naval Construction Bill then recently passed by the United States Congress he said that "we must not in fairness lose sight of the fact that it had already suffered the drastic reduction from the administration Bill of a year ago, from seventy ships of war to fifteen."

The corresponding resolution was introduced in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister four days later. Supporting the resolution Mr. Mackenzie King reviewed the history of the Treaty and described how it had originated "in a communication from Mr. Briand, the Premier of France, to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United States, Mr. Kellogg, which communication was sent on Apr. 6, 1927, the tenth anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the Great War. In that communication the Premier of the French Republic suggested to the Secretary of State of the United States that the two Republics should join together in a treaty which would formally renounce war as a means of settling any of their difficulties in the future. After its receipt, due consideration was given this communication by Mr. Kellogg, the Secretary of State, and before the year 1927 was out Mr. Kellogg suggested to the Premier of the French Republic that the different nations of the world should be invited to become parties to such a treaty." (*Hansard*, Feb. 19, 1929).

After outlining its final enlargement and the formal signing of the Treaty at Paris, on Aug. 27, 1928, by fifteen nations, the Prime Minister proceeded to discuss its significance. He found a special value in the Treaty in that it closed two important gaps in the work of the League of Nations. In the first place, he said in this connection, it included the United States, which was not a member of the League of Nations, and in the second place it provided further time for the cooling of international passion, "inasmuch as under the terms of this Treaty even those nations who are parties to the Covenant of the League have gone a step further in agreeing formally to renounce war at any and all times."

The Conservative Leader asked Mr. King if he had any statement to make regarding reservations. In reply the Premier expressed agreement with the statement of Sir Austen Chamberlain that there were no reservations so far as Great Britain or the United States were concerned. As to self-defence, he held that this was not properly a reservation but a right residing in every individual and in every nation. C. H. Cahan (Cons., St. Lawrence-St. George) asked whether the United States would not interpret the Treaty "as implying that each nation in its discretion may determine for itself what measures constitute self-defence." Mr. Mackenzie King asked why Mr. Cahan should "wish to throw suspicion or distrust on other nations." "Because we have had experience," interjected Mr. Bennett.

Speaking further Mr. Bennett cited the Alaska Boundary case as evidence of American methods in diplomacy. He then went on to urge that if this Treaty were to be effective it should be accompanied by measures to reduce armaments. "If there are amongst us," he said "as there are, men who believe that the best means to effect peace is to insist that the instruments which would wreck peace shall not be allowed to exist, then I am sure we shall not be charged with wrong motives, or with any other than a sincere desire to do what we can so that when we have pledged our honour, as other nations have done, to prevent war, there shall not be a gradual accumulation of the very instruments that make peace impossible and war but an inevitable consequence." J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., Winnipeg North-Centre) cited a letter written by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the course of negotiations regarding the Treaty as wide enough in its terms "that it may be made an excuse by the British Empire for war in almost any part of the world." He linked with the Treaty the optional clause regarding the International Court of Justice and asked the Prime Minister for a statement of the attitude of his Government on the subject.

Mr. Mackenzie King replied that "we have advised the other parts of the Empire that in our opinion Canada should sign the optional clause and we are at present receiving communications from other parts of the Empire in reference thereto." As to the general act for the pacific settlement of international disputes as drawn up by the Ninth Assembly of the League of Nations the Prime Minister said that the Government thought it better that the optional clause question should be finally determined before further action was proposed. In reply to another question by Mr. Woodsworth he stated that the Canadian Government was not kept advised of the progress of discussions between France and England regarding naval affairs; and he assumed that this was because the British Government regarded those discussions as not of direct interest to Canada. The debate on the resolution was adjourned till Feb. 22, when Mr. Cahan further discussed the attitude of the United States. In this connection he cited an address by President Coolidge on Nov. 11, 1928, in which he urged the need of armament. This utterance of President Coolidge, said Mr. Cahan, showed what confidence the United States Government and people had in the Briand-Kellogg Treaty as an agency for securing the permanent peace of the world. Mr. Cahan pointed out that in the case of economic blockade by the League of Nations the United States, being outside the League, would be a neutral, and asked whether that country "under the guise of protecting its neutral rights, intend to flout the unanimous decision of the Council of the League of Nations" in such a case. After some further debate the resolution approving the Treaty was passed without a division.

Immigration. In addition to a speech by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization during the Debate on the Budget, that subject was discussed at considerable length while the Estimates of the Department were under consideration. On motion to go into Committee of Supply for that purpose (May 22) Major-General A. D. McRae (Cons., Vancouver North) reviewed results of existing immigration policy and dealt further with the proposals he made in the Session of 1928 for systematic settlement. He argued that in the fiscal year 1928 immigration to Canada had actually declined. He supported this argument by adding together immigration figures and figures as to Canadians returning from the United States during the two years. In the fiscal year 1928 he quoted immigration returns as 151,597, or an increase of 7,606 over the previous year; while the number of Canadians returning from the United States in the later year was 39,887, or 17,070 less than in the previous year.

With further reference to his proposals for settling the Peace River District General McRae estimated that the Peace River District alone would support a population of 2,150,000, and submitted the opinions of a number of authorities to support his estimate of 1928 that brush land could be cleared for \$12.50 an acre. He concluded by moving an amendment declaring that "this House regrets the failure of the Government to profit by Canadian experience in the colonization and settlement of the country and deplores the fact that men and women have, during recent months, been settled on Western Crown lands at great distances from transportation, educational, hospital and other necessary facilities,

thereby making it almost impossible for them to achieve success and happiness in their new surroundings, and is of the opinion that such conditions can only be remedied by an immediate reorganization of the Department of Immigration and Colonization."

Hon. Robert Forke in replying did not enter into detailed discussion of General McRae's plan, but expressed doubts of its efficacy. Regarding general immigration policy he said that "there is no difficulty in getting all the British people we want of a certain type if the country could absorb and take care of them. Whenever this country wants immigrants from Europe," he added, "all we have to do is open the door and we will get them without trouble. The great difficulty will be in selecting the ones we really want."

A number of Western members, including H. B. Adshead (Lab., East Calgary), Donald M. Kennedy (U. F. A., Peace River), and John Evans (Prog., Rosetown), expressed the view that it was undesirable to increase immigration, because of the danger of flooding the labour market and of forcing down the price of agricultural products. O. L. Boulanger (Lib., Bellechasse) advocated (May 27) "that in matters of colonization in Canada, Canadian citizens should be entitled to the same advantages as are offered to immigrants." On this date the McRae motion, on which the debate had been adjourned, was negatived without a vote being taken. The discussion on immigration was continued in Supply on three subsequent days.

On May 28 Michael Luchkovitch (U. F. A., Vegreville) criticized a letter alleged to be written by the Right Rev. George Exton Lloyd, Anglican Bishop of Saskatchewan, in which continentals were referred to as "dirty, ignorant, garlic-smelling." In reply to this letter Mr. Luchkovitch cited the examples of Paderewski, Tolstoy, Caruso and Madame Curie, and expressed the view that "it is a crime against Christianity, against civilization and against Canadian unity when a bishop, who should be following in the footsteps of the Prince of Peace and preaching the gospel of eternal love and the brotherhood of man" would use such language about Central Europeans. On the same day J. D. Chaplin (Cons., Lincoln) criticized the number of immigration offices kept open in the United States and moved to reduce the vote relating thereto by the sum of two hundred thousand dollars. The Chaplin motion was negatived. Again the same day Frank S. Cahill (Lib., Pontiac) moved to cut down the vote for the Empire Settlement Scheme by three-fourths. This also was defeated. The Immigration appropriations were finally disposed of the same day.

Reparations. Provision for the payment of claims for compensation for loss sustained by the civil population during the War was made during the Session of 1929. As first brought before the House the legislation provided for part payment only, but eventually it was extended to include all claims reported favourably by the Royal Commission with interest. The resolution authorizing payment was introduced in the House of Commons on Feb. 14 by Hon. Fernand Rinfret. On this occasion Hon. H. H. Stevens (Cons., Vancouver Centre) advocated payment in full and this view was supported by W. G. Ernst (Cons., Queens-Lunenburg) when the resolution again came up on Feb. 26. The Conservative argument was urged, in addition to the plea of justice to those civilians who suffered war losses, on the ground that Canada had received in reparation payments more than sufficient to cover these losses. According to a statement made in the Senate on May 17 the total payments received by Canada under this heading up to Mar. 15, 1929, were \$21,259,649.19.

The total sum assessed by the Royal Commissioners was \$4,246,868.75, which with interest to Mar. 10, 1928, was placed at \$6,289,389.34. The original proposals of the Government as outlined (May 17) by Mr. Rinfret called for the payment of \$2,331,385.26. This was based upon payment in full up to \$15,000, plus twenty-five per cent. of the excess to \$25,000 and ten per cent. of the excess above that amount. On the same day William Duff (Lib., Antigonish-Guysboro) advocated payment in full with interest. S. W. Jacobs (Lib., Georges Etienne Cartier) charged that the Conservatives had held up payment of these Reparations in 1925, but this was denied by the Conservative Leader who protested against the provision for payment in part only and against delay on the part of

the Government. During the discussion of the resolution Mr. Mackenzie King moved to strike out the limit to the amount to be paid and the resolution was then passed and the Bill based on it given a first reading. On May 23 the Bill was read a second time, and after some amendments was put through Committee and given a third reading. Among the amendments adopted was one which provided for a reference to the Exchequer Court with regard to claims which had been approved by one of the Royal Commissioners and rejected by another. The amount of money provided by the Bill was \$2,500,000 and on June 3 after the Bill had been passed by the Senate the Minister of Finance brought down a supplementary Estimate of \$4,200,000 to provide for further payment of these War claims. This Estimate was voted without opposition.

Titles of Honour. A motion for a special committee on this subject was brought forward by C. H. Cahan (Cons., St. Lawrence-St. George) on Feb. 12. Mr. Cahan proposed that the Committee should investigate and report upon "the advisability of qualifying, amending or rescinding the Address to His Majesty the King, which was adopted by this House in May, 1919, dealing with the conferring by His Majesty of titles of honour or titular distinctions upon His Majesty's subjects domiciled or ordinarily resident in Canada; and also to consider and report upon the appropriate action, if any, which the Parliament of Canada should take with respect to the acceptance, enjoyment or use by persons domiciled or ordinarily resident in Canada of titles of honour or titular distinctions or decorations conferred by any foreign government, governmental authority, potentate or power; and also to consider and report upon the advisability of instituting orders of merit, distinctions or decorations, which may be conferred by His Majesty upon persons domiciled or ordinarily resident in Canada, on the advice of the Government of Canada, in recognition of distinguished public services."

After quoting the Address to the King, which was passed by the House of Commons in June, 1919, requesting His Majesty to refrain from granting certain titles, and citing also certain regulations regarding the wearing of foreign orders and medals issued by His Majesty shortly thereafter, Mr. Cahan went on to say that according to a return brought down at his request since the passing of the Address in question some 646 foreign orders, distinctions and decorations had been conferred by foreign governments upon British subjects resident in Canada, and the King had given his consent to these by warrant in due course. The recipients of these decorations, he stated, had all served in either the military or the naval forces of Canada and His Majesty was evidently of opinion that they did not come within the scope of the Address which was passed by the Canadian House of Commons in 1919. Other foreign governments had from time to time asked for permission to bestow decorations upon British subjects domiciled in Canada and in each case His Majesty had declined to give his consent.

Here Premier King interposed to explain that the decorations conferred upon British subjects resident in Canada had not been conferred on the advice of the Canadian Government but that the refusal to approve of the granting of certain foreign orders had been upon the advice of the Government of Canada.

Mr. Cahan concurred, but proceeded to state that certain foreign governments had granted decorations to British subjects resident in Canada without even asking for His Majesty's approval, and some decorations for which approval had been refused by His Majesty were still worn on public occasions by those Canadians who had received them. On the other hand, it was impossible under existing conditions for His Majesty to grant even decorations for life-saving or for nursing service in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association. He pointed out that in the United States there were a number of distinctions which could be conferred upon notable citizens and said that he knew of no other civilized country in the world except Canada in which such distinctions were not conferred for notable public services. For the purpose of considering the whole question he proposed the appointment of a committee, and in closing added: "So I think a great deal is to be said in favour of recognition by the State in some way of the services of those who have made great sacrifices for the State, and if we are to depart from what I regard as the good, wholesome usage of allowing our King to exercise his prerogative in that respect, I think we should consider whether



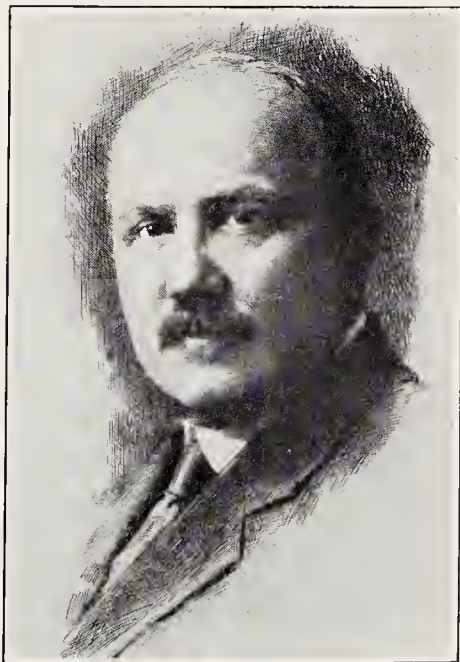
HON. P. J. ARTHUR CARDIN
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Dominion of Canada



HON. JOHN C. ELLIOTT, K.C.
Minister of Public Works,
Dominion of Canada



HON. J. H. KING, M.D., C.M., P.C.
Minister of
Pensions and National Health,
Dominion of Canada



HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE, LL.D.
Minister of
Justice and Attorney-General,
Dominion of Canada

we should not provide in Canada some distinguished service order which might be conferred upon the recommendation of the Government of the country."

The Prime Minister and the Conservative Leader both supported the appointment of a committee, though neither declared himself in favour of the granting of titles. "If we are to have no titles, titular distinctions or honours in Canada," said Mr. Mackenzie King, "let us hold to the principle and have none, let us abolish them altogether; but if the sovereigns or heads of other countries are to be permitted to bestow honours on Canadians, for my part I think we owe it to our own Sovereign to give him that prerogative before all others." "It is not right or proper," said Mr. Bennett, "as the Prime Minister has observed, that there should be a number of Canadians accepting such foreign orders and decorations and, in contravention of the provisions of the regulations and of the order of this House, wearing them, while our Sovereign may not confer honours or decorations of any kind upon any of his subjects in this country." Mr. Bennett said it was a mistake to assume that the granting by the Sovereign of recognition to one of his subjects involved a title. In this connection he cited the example of the Order of Merit which was conferred upon the late Mr. Thomas Hardy and upon the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

Miss Agnes Macphail (U. F. O., South-East Grey) declared herself "entirely and wholly opposed to bringing back titles in Canada," and added "if we are to grant titles let us grant them to the farmers and the labouring people in this country who make less than one thousand a year." Opposing the resolution (Feb. 13) Henri Bourassa (Ind.-Lib., Labelle) quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier as having said, when referring to the need of a campaign of education upon some public issue, "But you know that will have to be carried on through the newspapers, and that takes money. At present, just after an election, we have no great amount of campaign funds, but we expect to have a few Senate seats to dispose of before long, and that will help us through." Mr. Bourassa added, "Of course, that has been done by all parties." Mr. Mackenzie King interposed to say that he felt certain that Sir Wilfrid had never appointed anyone to the Senate because of a financial consideration. "Of course," replied Mr. Bourassa, "everyone who knew Sir Wilfrid Laurier knows that he was not a man to traffic with Senatorships in that crude manner. Under his *régime*, as well as under all *régimes*, some Senators were appointed because of their personal services, others because of the large subscriptions they made to the Party. It was all done honestly and openly."

A. A. Heaps (Lab., North Winnipeg) said that "we who belong to the Labour party in this country object to the granting of titles because we believe that the conferring of such titles creates classes in the community." Hon. C. A. Dunning and others spoke in opposition to the resolution, while Hon. J. W. Edwards (Cons., Frontenac) and Peter McGibbon (Cons., Muskoka-Ontario) supported it.

In closing the debate (Feb. 14) Mr. Cahan made a further statement as to his purpose in bringing forward the resolution. "I am not asking," he said, "for the revival of titular distinctions or hereditary titles; I am asking that we consider whether the Address which has been forwarded to His Majesty might not be reconsidered, so that, within the well-defined desires of this House and of the people of this country, certain decorations and distinctions might continue to be given by His Majesty the King to worthy recipients, or in the alternative, if that is not deemed advisable, whether we might not provide in this country some order of merit, of which they have two or three in our neighbouring republic, which might be bestowed on worthy citizens who have rendered great service, patriotic service if you will, to the social or political life of this country."

The Cahan motion was defeated on division by 114 to 60. Both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition voted in the minority, as did also five other members of the Cabinet. In the majority voted six Cabinet ministers and the Leaders of the U. F. A. and Labour groups.

Other Debates in the House. On Feb. 13, 1929, F. W. Gershaw (Lib., Medicine Hat) moved a resolution declaring that hereafter the day observed for national Thanksgiving Day should be Armistice Day, Nov. 11. After a brief debate the motion was negatived.

On the same day J. Etienne Letellier (Lib., Compton) brought forward a resolution providing for an investigation by the Committee on Industrial and International Relations into the granting of family allowances. The motion was agreed to, the Committee conducted the inquiry and submitted a report.

On Feb. 14 on motion by A. A. Heaps (Lab., North Winnipeg) the same Committee was authorized to conduct an investigation into insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. This report was also submitted to the House.

On Feb. 15 E. D. R. Bissett (Lib.-Prog., Springfield) proposed a resolution declaring (1) that persons born in Canada should be described as being of Canadian nationality in all legislation and official documents and (2) that persons of the white race born of parents whose family residence in Canada is of three or more generations should be similarly described as being of "Canadian race." The resolution met with considerable criticism and was eventually withdrawn.

A debate which occupied parts of three days was precipitated by a resolution moved by D. F. Kellner (U. F. A., Athabaska) declaring that "the Government should consider the advisability that a further Federal grant be made to cover the next five years development of highway construction." The debate opened on Feb. 18 and was continued on the two following days. On the second day A. M. Carmichael (U. F. A., Kindersley) moved an amendment that the purpose of the grant should be "to construct as expeditiously as possible from coast to coast an all-Canadian highway." At the end of the debate the Carmichael amendment was defeated by 108 to 81 and the original motion by 104 to 85. Against both motions voted the members of the Government and almost all Liberals, while in favour of them voted the Conservatives and most of the Independent group.

On Feb. 25 Robert K. Smith (Cons., Cumberland) proposed a resolution declaring for an investigation into the feasibility of a canal across the Isthmus of Chignecto and for the construction of the canal at the earliest possible date. On behalf of the Government the Minister of Railways (Hon. C. A. Dunning) agreed to hold an investigation and suggested the dropping of the part of the resolution committing the House to the construction of the canal. This suggestion was accepted by Mr. Smith and in that form the resolution carried.

The grading of wheat was debated under two different motions and the second debate occupied several days. On Mar. 6 John Miller (Lib.-Prog., Qu'Appelle) moved a resolution declaring that the statutory definitions applying to all contract grades of wheat in the Western Inspection Division should be amended so as to provide for including protein as a factor. At the instance of Thomas Donnelly (Lib., Willow Bunch) the motion was amended to provide for an investigation by the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization into the problem with regard to protein and also into existing methods of inspection and grading of wheat. In this form the resolution was carried. On Mar. 19, W. F. Kay (Lib., Brome-Missisquoi) Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, moved for the widening of the investigation by that Committee so as to include "storage, shipping, mixing, inspection, and grading of grain generally under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act." On Mar. 21 G. G. Coote (U. F. A., Macleod) moved to amend by adding the condition: "that the said Committee be hereby given power to investigate the whole administration of the Canadian Grain Act." With this amendment the motion carried the same day. At the conclusion of the investigation by the Committee a Bill was passed to make a number of important amendments to the Grain Act.

The chief subject affecting relations between the two Houses of Parliament during the Session was divorce. In this connection each House rejected one measure emanating from the other Chamber. (See Sub-section on Divorce). One Government Bill was killed in the Upper House. It proposed to repeal the legislation of 1919 regarding sedition and had been defeated by the Senate at previous Sessions. Changes in taxation on stocks included in the

Budget met with considerable criticism by the Senators but were passed without amendment. The Senate refused two Bills sponsored by members of the House of Commons, while the latter Chamber voted down a Bill which came from the former. The most important measure in this group was that which proposed to transfer to Parliament from the Governor-in-Council the control of export of power. It was introduced in the House of Commons by H. A. Stewart (Cons., Leeds). The measure as passed in the Lower Chamber left with the Governor-in-Council control of existing licences and in the Senate (May 1st) Hon. Jacques Bureau moved to limit this control of the Governor-in-Council to the year 1935. While the Bill, together with this motion, was before the Committee of the Whole in the Senate, it was killed on a vote of 37 to 11 that the Committee rise. A Bill sponsored by T. L. Church (Cons., Toronto North-West) to require publication of the names of the owners of newspapers passed the Commons but was reported unfavourably by a Standing Committee of the Upper Chamber. It had met a similar fate last year. The Senate Bill which was rejected in the Commons related to the carrying of weapons and had also been rejected previously.

The main debate of the Session in the Upper House was that upon the Address. At the opening of the Session (Feb. 11) the selection of Hon. W. B. Willoughby as Conservative Leader in the Senate was announced and he was the recipient of congratulations by Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Government Leader. On the occasion of the death of Marshal Foch tributes to the great Allied leader were paid (Mar. 21) in both Houses. On Apr. 11 Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster discussed the international relations of the Dominion and urged on the Government adherence to the reciprocal clause of the Protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice. Mr. Dandurand for the Government reviewed the situation regarding this clause and regarding the position of minorities under the Treaty of Peace. He placed upon the records of the Upper House a report of the discussion of this latter question that took place in the Council of the League of Nations.

The construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Chignecto was advocated (Apr. 17) by Hon. F. B. Black and Hon. H. J. Logan. In reply Mr. Dandurand stated that the Government proposed to conduct an investigation. An increase in the provincial subsidy to Prince Edward Island was urged by Hon. J. J. Hughes (Apr. 18) and in reply the Government Leader said that Maritimes claims would be taken up after the settlement with the Western Provinces but that if there were delay in that settlement an effort would be made to adjust the situation with the Maritime Provinces.

The dismissal of H. W. Cooper from the post of Warden of the British Columbia Penitentiary at New Westminster was brought to the attention of the Upper Chamber (May 29) by Hon. J. D. Taylor and was discussed again two days later. The day after Parliament prorogued C. E. Edgett was appointed Warden of that Penitentiary to succeed Mr. Cooper. The desirability of restora-

tion at the Citadel and fortification walls of Quebec was put forward (June 4) by Hon. T. J. Paradis, who was supported by Hon. J. S. McLennan, Hon. H. S. Beland, Hon. Thomas Chapais, and Hon. W. A. Griesbach. For the Government Rt. Hon. G. P. Graham promised sympathetic consideration. On June 6 a Report of the Twenty-fifth Conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union held in the City of Berlin, Germany, in August, 1928, was placed upon the records of the Senate on behalf of Hon. N. A. Belcourt.

The motion for the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved in the Upper House on Feb. 12 by Hon. Hance J. Logan and was seconded by Hon. Jules Tessier. Mr. Logan dealt particularly with the Trade Treaty with the British West Indies. He urged upon the Government that without delay they have a survey made of each of the ports of call of the West Indies steamship services so that in conjunction with the different Colonies facilities might be provided for the better, quicker and safer handling of the products and the more convenient placing of ships. He advocated further the appointment of trade commissioners in the Leeward and Windward Islands, in the Barbados and in British Guiana. Mr. Tessier dealt specially with Canada's relations with France. Hon. W. B. Willoughby, the new Conservative Leader, (Feb. 13) expressed the view that the building of the Hudson Bay Railway and the development of the mineral resources of that territory, quite apart from its agriculture, would bring to that part of the West a measure of diversification and prosperity that would more than compensate the East for any loss it might sustain in the transit of grain to Montreal. Touching upon the natural resources question he declared his belief that the Dominion should deal with the natural resources of all the Prairie Provinces merely as a trustee. He did not think that the British North America Act ever contemplated two kinds of Provinces in Canada, the landless province and the province of the reverse kind.

Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Government Leader in the Upper House, commented upon the change in the financial position of the Canadian National Railways since 1925 and then went on to discuss immigration. He dissented from the view that the result of Canada's efforts to secure immigrants had simply been the replacement of Canadian stock which had gone to the United States. From information secured he estimated that only a very small proportion of those who joined the procession southward were Canadians. Hon. G. D. Robertson, discussing the finances of the country, said that while since Mar. 31, 1922, \$44,000,000 net had been wiped off the National Debt, a sum of \$253,279,000 had been added to the mortgage by way of railway guaranteed bonds. From an analysis of trade returns he drew the conclusion that the manufacturing industry was not absorbing and consequently was not requiring many immigrants. Hon. C. P. Beaubien criticized the policy of the Government with regard to trade treaties and particularly with regard to extension of privileges to "most favoured nations." He asserted that from the latest Report of the Depart-

ment of Trade and Commerce it appeared that the importation of two-thirds, or sixty-four out of one hundred, of the commodities imported into Canada from foreign countries had increased, while forty-two out of seventy commodities exported to other countries had decreased. Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain (Feb. 14) criticized the policy of Government ownership of railways, but said that Canada was fortunate in having in Sir Henry Thornton "a miracle man who had worked wonders with the Canadian National Railways." He urged upon the Government consideration of the claims of the Dominion Coal Company and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company and advocated the carrying out of the Duncan Report in this regard.

Hon. A. B. Gillis blamed the Government for not having forced the Grain Commission to revise the grading of the last crop in order to give the farmers a reasonable valuation. "The situation was well known from the first of October last," he said. "The Government should have forced the Grain Commission to take action in the matter, for by doing so they would have saved the farmers of Western Canada millions of dollars that have been lost to them." Hon. J. D. Taylor expressed satisfaction at the service given in the past by steamships of the Canadian National system and asked for a restoration of the services between British Columbia and the Old World and between British Columbia and Australia.

Hon. John Lewis (Feb. 15), discussing the exodus to the United States, pointed out that it had not been confined to recent years. As evidence of the failure of increased tariffs to stop the exodus he cited figures to show that in the decade from 1871 to 1881 the population of Canada had increased 635,000 or seventeen and a quarter per cent., while in "the National Policy decade" which followed the increase had been only 508,000 or eleven and three-quarters per cent. Hon. J. J. Hughes discussed the liquor problem in the Maritime Provinces, where, he said, entire settlements had been demoralized by the illegal traffic. He advocated as a remedy for this state of affairs a reduction in the duties on malt and spirituous liquors to pre-War dimensions. He proposed the appointment of a committee to study the subject. This suggestion of Senator Hughes was supported by Hon. C. E. Tanner and a motion for the Address was then adopted.

Legislation and Miscellaneous

The Technical Education Act was amended at the Session of 1929 to extend to Mar. 31, 1934, the period within which Provinces might avail themselves of the unexpended portion of grants authorized by the Act.

The machinery of the Companies Act was remodelled in a number of details, particularly with regard to investment trusts. A special Act to deal with the latter class of companies was introduced and special hearings in regard to it were held by a Senate Committee. It was not passed but provision was made in the Companies Act for inspection of these companies by the Department of the Secretary of State.

The Canadian Parliament confirmed an agreement reached by the British and the Dominion and other Empire Governments for the transfer by sale or

lease of the Pacific Cable, certain West Indian cable and wireless undertakings, the Imperial Transatlantic cable, and the beam wireless owned by the British Government to a corporation to be known as the Communications Company. In the agreement it was provided that no increase of rates prevailing at the date of the formation of the Communications Company should be made except with the assent of an Advisory Committee representing the Governments concerned.

A Bill was passed to authorize the readjustment of salaries of certain postal employees in western Canada who were dismissed at the time of the Winnipeg strike in 1919. As introduced the resolution was wide in its terms and made provision for the reappointment of certain employees not in the Postal Service in 1929. It met with much criticism from the Conservatives and as passed was limited to the payment of those actually employed at the time of the passing of the Bill "at the rates of remuneration paid to other employees for similar services."

The chief measure of banking legislation before Parliament was a Bill to incorporate Barclays Bank (Canada), a subsidiary of the British bank of that name. It was passed. A proposal by T. L. Church (Cons., Toronto N.-W.) to require Parliamentary approval of all bank mergers was defeated on second reading.

A project for the development of power in Passamaquoddy Bay, on the coast of New Brunswick, was rejected by the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons, which refused to renew the charter of the Canadian Dexter P. Cooper Company.

Two private Bills which caused much discussion at the Session of 1928 were again before Parliament in 1929. These were measures for increasing the capital of the Bell Telephone Company and of the Sun Life Assurance Company. The former was passed with an amendment requiring the consent of the Dominion Railway Commission to the terms on which the stock was issued; the latter passed in a non-contentious form and the right of the Company to increase its capital stock was referred to the Exchequer Court by agreement between the Company and the Superintendent of Insurance. On June 19, 1929, that Court gave judgment against the Company.

An increase in the sessional indemnity from \$4,000 to \$6,000 was discussed privately among the members. The subject was introduced in the House by William Irvine (U. F. A., Wetaskiwin); but no other member spoke.

Major-General A. D. McRae, Conservative member for North Vancouver, was appointed General Organizer for the Conservative party, taking charge in January, 1929.

A meeting of the Executive and Committees of the National Federation of Liberal Women was held in Ottawa, Jan. 16, 1929. Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith of Vancouver, President; Mrs. A. Brodeur, Montreal, and Miss S. J. Stewart of Saskatoon, Secretaries; and Miss Helen Doherty, Ottawa, Executive Secretary, were in charge of the proceedings. Equal rights for women in the choosing of candidates and the right of women to sit in the Senate were among the subjects discussed.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of Hon. Ernest Lapointe's entry into the House of Commons on Feb. 12, 1904, was celebrated at a caucus of the Liberal party on Apr. 11, 1929, by the gift of a silver cutlery set made on behalf of the Government by the Prime Minister. At the same time a silver service was presented to Mr. Lapointe in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the wedding of the Minister of Justice and Madame Lapointe which had taken place on Feb. 16, 1904.

The constitutionality of the Combines Investigation Act and of Section 489 of the Criminal Code were upheld by the Supreme Court in a judgment published Apr. 30, 1929.

Announcement was made in Ottawa on Dec. 21, 1928, that a contract had been let for the construction of two destroyers of the Amazon class for the Royal Canadian Navy.

Penny postage from Canada to all parts of the Empire was restored on Christmas Day, 1928.

Inquiries by Committee. Special investigations were held by standing and special committees of the House of Commons during the Session of 1929 as follows:

Agriculture and Colonization (Standing Committee)—Inquiry into grading of wheat with reference to protein content and into operation of the Canada Grain Act generally. As a result an Act was passed making certain amendments to the Grain Act.

Industrial and International Relations (Standing Committee)—Inquiries into (a) insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity; (b) family allowances. Reports printed in blue book form.

Public Accounts (Standing Committee)—Certain accounts, namely, certain payments to A. S. MacMillan, Halifax, and to S. Cunard Co., Halifax, were investigated and the evidence was reported to the House without recommendation.

Railways and Shipping (Special Committee)—Sir Henry Thornton and other officers of the Canadian National Railways were examined in regard to the accounts of the National Railways and associated shipping. Committee composed of Bell (St. Antoine), Cantley, Chaplin, Duff, Dunning, Fiset, Geary, Gray, Hanson, Jelliff, Jenkins, McLean (Melfort), Milne, Power and Stevens.

Opium and Narcotic Drug Act (Special Committee)—Considered amendments to the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act; Bill passed. Committee composed of Adshhead, Gervais, Guerin, Howden, King (Kootenay East), Maloney, MacDonald (Richmond West, Cape Breton), McGibbon, Totzke and Young (Saskatoon).

Dominion Elections Act (Special Committee)—Inquiry into working of Dominion electoral law. On recommendation of Committee certain amendments made to the Dominion Elections Act. Further amendments recommended for action at the next Session. Committee consisted of Anderson (Toronto, High Park), Bancroft, Bird, Black (Yukon), Bothwell, Boys, Cahan, Cannon, Cantley, Dussault, Elliott, Girouard, Guthrie, Hanson, Jacobs, Kellner, Kennedy, Ladner, Laflamme, Lapierre, MacDonald (Cape Breton South), McPherson, Power, Ralston, Ryckman, St-Pere, Sanderson, Sinclair (Queens), and Totzke.

By-elections and Senate Vacancies. At prorogation in 1929 there were three vacancies in the Senate and five in the House of Commons. The former were caused by the deaths of Hon. H. J. Cloran and Hon. G. Boyer, Senators from the Province of Quebec and Hon. R. Watson, Senator from Manitoba. In the House vacancies were brought about by the resignation of L. A. Wilson (Lib., Vaudreuil-Soulanges) on Feb. 2, 1929, the death of Hon. R. F. Preston (Cons., Lanark) on Feb. 7; the resignation of L. M. Auger (Lib., Prescott) on Mar. 21; the death of Hon. J. W. Edwards (Cons., Frontenac) on Apr. 18; and the death of Roch Lanctot (Lib., Laprairie-Napierville) on May 30.

There were two acclamations during 1928-29 and two contested elections. James Earl Lawson (Cons.) was returned by acclamation for West York on Oct. 29, 1928, to succeed Sir Henry Drayton (resigned), while on Jan. 14, 1929 Ross Wilfred Gray (Lib.) was elected similarly for West Lambton to succeed W. T. Goodison (Lib.), who had died on Dec. 3, 1928. The dates and results of the contested By-elections were as follows:

Victoria, B.C. (Dec. 6), D. B. Plunkett (Cons.) 5,636; J. D. MacLean (Lib.) 5,544.

Joliette (Dec. 17), C. E. Ferland (Lib.) 5,251; R. F. Guilbault (Ind.-Lib.) 2,636.

Delegations. The following is a list of delegations with date, name of delegation and a summary of the subject matter:

June 25, 1928.—Canadian Federation of the Blind:—(1) That the Dominion Parliament grant a pension of \$10.00 per week to all blind persons in the Dominion of Canada, on attaining the age of 40 years; and that any blind person in receipt of said pension shall have the same privilege as is accorded to blind soldiers, of adding to their income by work. (2) That the same amount of pension be

granted to the unemployable blind after the age of 21 years, those who through physical or mental disabilities are unable to support themselves. (3) That the right of the Blind to a pension has been recognized in many countries including Great Britain, United States, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

June 26.—Canadian Chamber of Commerce:—Requesting the Government not to make any change in the regulations governing the granting of Wholesalers' Sales Tax Licences.

Nov. 23.—Canadian Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd.:—Recommendations submitted for the Promotion of the Livestock Industry.

Jan. 25, 1929.—The Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce:—Resolutions submitted *re*: Canadian Shipbuilding and Repair Yards, Federal Taxation, Industrial and Scientific Research, Cost of Government, and Railway Grade Crossing Fund.

Jan. 8.—The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:—Submitted Legislative Programme of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, including memoranda on the International Labour Conferences and Conventions, Unemployment and Unemployment Insurance, Tariff Protection, and Migration.

Jan. 23.—The Canadian Fisheries Association:—Resolution presented relative to a National Policy for the Fishing Industry.

Jan. 24.—La Confederation des Travailleurs Catholiques:—Presented resolutions *re*: (1) the establishment of reasonable salaries based on the cost of living; (2) representation of Catholic workmen in all Commissions or Delegations where organized labour is represented and also in the Federal Department where there are workers' representatives; (3) distribution of public work in such a way as to provide work during the slack months; (4) social insurance; (5) construction of Canadian warships should be confined to Canadian companies; (6) purely agricultural immigration based on power of country to absorb; (7) declaring Sunday a holiday for postmen and other employees in the Federal Government.

Jan. 25.—Railway Transportation Brotherhoods:—Memorandum of Proposed Legislation submitted on behalf of the Legislative Committee, representing the Order of Railway Conductors, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, *re*: (1) British North America Act; (2) Dominion Elections Act; (3) Protection at Highway Crossings of Railways at Rail Level; (4) Repeal Sales Tax.

Mar. 6.—German Colonization Organizations:—*Re*: the possibility of facilitating the immigration to Canada of peoples of the German race who were nationals of non-approved countries.

Mar. 15.—Pontiac County and Pembroke Citizens:—*Re*: Construction of Bridge over the Ottawa River at Pembroke.

Apr. 16.—The Native Sons of Canada, Inc.:—Memorial presented *re*: Canadian nationality and citizenship; immigration, migration and labour; repatriation; development of economic policies.

May 22.—The Canadian Historical Association:—Representations concerning the further development of The Public Archives of Canada.

Department of Justice; Penitentiaries; Criminal Statistics. Three Bills dealing with the administration of justice became law during the Session of 1929. The Supreme Court Act was amended to allow a retiring judge to hand in a written judgment within six months after his retirement. Provision was made for simplifying procedure with regard to trials in the Yukon. The Juvenile Delinquents Act was consolidated and revised as the result of recommendations made at a conference of the Canadian Council on Child Welfare held in October, 1928.

The number of inmates in Canadian penitentiaries on Mar. 31, 1928, was 2,560, according to the Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries presented to Parliament at the Session of 1929. The average daily population during the year was 2,423. The *per capita* cost *per diem* was \$1.50 and the net expenditure was \$1,331,293.52. Of those in the penitentiaries at the end of the year 1,589

were born in Canada; 197, in England and Wales; 69, in Scotland; 35, in Ireland; and 28, in other British countries. The foreign-born numbered 642, of whom 220 were born in the United States; 85, in Russia; 75, in Italy, 67, in Austria-Hungary; 53, in China; 22, in Roumania; and 120, in other foreign countries. There were among the inmates 138 serving life sentences; 18 serving sentences of twenty-five years or over; 31, of twenty and under twenty-five years; 68, of fifteen and under twenty; 39, of twelve and under fifteen; 120, of ten and under twelve; 44, of eight and under ten; 540, of five and under eight; 159, of four and under five; 584, of three and under four; 77, over two and under three years; and 742, of two years. With regard to age 338 of the inmates were under twenty; 1,137, between twenty and thirty; 587, thirty to forty; 336, forty to fifty; 122, fifty to sixty; and 40, over sixty years. There were 446 abstainers; 1,611 who were temperate; and 503 who were intemperate. Those who were single numbered 1,597; 849 were married; 110, widowed; and 4, divorced. As to racial distribution, 2,409 were white; 43, coloured; 50, Indian; and 58, Mongolian. Classification according to creeds was as follows: Roman Catholic, 1,272; Church of England, 409; Presbyterian, 272; United Church, 233; Baptist, 129; Lutheran, 58; Greek Catholics, 43; other Christian creeds, 64; Hebrew, 37; Buddhist, 39; other non-Christian creeds, 4. The Report of the Dominion Parole Officer [from 1899-1928] showed that 9,292 were released from penitentiaries on parole, while 10,653 were released on parole from prisons, jails, and reformatories. The licences revoked and forfeited numbered 1,207 or 6.05 per cent.

The Annual Report of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, which was presented to Parliament during the Session of 1929, stated that the strength of the Force on that date was 55 officers, 936 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 96 special constables, or 1,087 of all ranks. The total number of cases handled by the Force in the year was 46,395, falling into the following categories: Federal Statutes, 3,963; criminal code, 2,852; Provincial Statutes and Dominion Parks regulations, 1,938; investigations for other Departments, 16,816; police assistance and protection rendered to Federal Departments, Provincial authorities, other police forces, *etcetera*, 20,826.

Department of the Interior: Explorations. The 1928 patrol of the Arctic Islands was a successful one and the reports brought back from the North were satisfactory. The steamship *Beothic* with the Departmental party on board left North Sydney on July 19, 1928, and after forty-five days sailing returned to the same port on Sept. 2. All of the posts were visited, re-provisioned, and considerable scientific and other data were collected during the voyage. Weather conditions during the voyage were much better than those prevailing during the 1927 patrol. Fog was encountered, but in the main the weather was clear and bright, with many days rivalling in warmth mid-Summer days in more southerly latitudes.

When the Department of the Interior assumed charge of Eskimo affairs in 1927 one of the most important steps taken was the decision to increase the number of medical officers among the natives. Two were stationed during 1928 and in May, 1929, it was announced that two more medical posts would be established.

New ground in respect of vice-regal tours was broken by their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon in the Summer of 1928, when they went beyond the end of the most recently constructed railway line and by motor car and river steamer penetrated the Peace River country to Hudson's Hope in the foot-hills of the Rocky Mountains.

Surveys Bureau: Over thirteen hundred square miles of new mapping were completed by the Topographical Survey during 1928. That year made a record in aerial surveying, 65,200 square miles of territory having been photographed; 31,400 square miles by vertical photography and 33,800 by oblique photograph. With the exception of 1,242 square miles, all the photography carried on by the Dominion Government in the year was taken from planes operated by the Royal Canadian Air Force. The Geodetic Survey triangulation net was extended in northern British Columbia and across Vancouver Island; in Alberta

and Saskatchewan north towards Edmonton and east towards Battleford; in the Kirkland Lake mining area in Ontario; in the Rouyn mining area and the Gatineau valley and from St. Lawrence River to Chaleur Bay in Quebec; and south-westward from Halifax in Nova Scotia.

Dominion Observatories: There were 2,150 observations of stars obtained in the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, during 1928, 38 of planets and 105 of the sun. The photographic recording of sun-spots was continued. At the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C., the observation and measurement of the "B" type stars was continued as during the past four years, and during 1928 the programme of observation approached completion. The programme of "A" type stars for the determination of spectroscopic absolute magnitude was also continued and spectra of nearly 1,000 "A" stars were secured for this purpose.

Sir R. Frederic Stupart after nearly fifty-five years of service retired at the end of June, 1929, from the post of Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada. On the occasion of his retirement he was presented with his portrait in oils by the Canadian artist, Wyly Grier, at a dinner tendered to him by representative citizens headed by his Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and Mrs. W. D. Ross.

National Parks: During 1928 Prince Albert Park in Saskatchewan was added to the system of Canadian National Parks and the boundaries of Jasper Park were extended so as to include the region from the Columbia ice-field to the northern limits of Rocky Mountains Park. Prince Albert Park was opened by the Prime Minister on Aug. 10. The number of visitors to the Parks in the year was the highest yet recorded, approximately 360,000. The area of the Canadian National Park system was at the end of 1928 more than 11,000 square miles.

The work of marking and preserving the historic sites of Canada was prosecuted during the year and twenty-four additional sites were marked. Fort Beausejour Historic Park in south-eastern New Brunswick close to the Nova Scotia boundary was formally opened in August, 1928.

The Department of Pensions and National Health.

Legislation passed during the Session of 1929 affecting returned soldiers consisted in an amendment to the Returned Soldiers Insurance Act. This amendment extended the time for the receipt of applications up to and including Aug. 31, 1930. In the Session of 1928 an Act had been passed in the House of Commons to extend the period up to June 30, 1933, but had been amended by the Senate to limit the time to Aug. 31, 1929. No amendments were made to pension legislation in the Session of 1929; but under date of Oct. 18, 1929, the regulations of the Department of Pensions and National Health were revised and brought up to date by Order-in-Council P.C. 1842. During the Session of 1929 an Act was passed to amend and consolidate the Opium and Narcotics Act which is administered by the Department of Pensions and National Health. When introducing the Bill on Feb. 12, 1929, Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Pensions and National Health, stated that the Act was consolidated at the present time because of obligations undertaken by Canada under the International Opium Convention which came into effect in September, 1928. Among the changes in the law made in this Bill were the provision of whipping as a penalty for drug traffickers; an amendment making it an offence for an addict to obtain narcotics from more than one physician; an increase in the minimum fine for opium smuggling from ten dollars to fifty dollars; and a provision making it a criminal offence to sell or distribute not only a narcotic drug, but any substance represented or held to be a narcotic drug.

According to the Report of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, which was presented to Parliament in the Session of 1929, the number of patients on strength at the end of the year was 3,257. The number who received in-patient treatment during the year was 11,030 and clinical treatments were given by medical officers of the Department in 102,580 cases. There had been an increase in the unemployment relief issued

by the Department both as regards the number issued and the amount expended. In 1926-27 the number of men was 4,079; in 1927-28, 4,182. In 1926-27 the amount expended was \$333,222,02; in 1927-28 it was \$390,004.02. During the year there was a decrease in the mortality rate among ex-members of the forces insured under the Returned Soldiers Insurance Act. This was a contrast to the previous year which had shown an increase, the rate in the later year being 8.4 per thousand as against 9.33 per thousand in the earlier. The total expenditure of the Department for the fiscal year was \$51,354,153.73.

Continued improvement in the narcotic situation in Canada was recorded by the Annual Report of the Department of Health for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928. "In so far as the legal traffic was concerned," it was stated, "some three hundred more ounces of cocaine were imported than in 1927, while there was a marked reduction of nearly two thousand ounces in the morphine entering Canada, with a small reduction of fifty pounds of crude opium as compared with the previous year." There was a decrease in the number of convictions obtained for breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act during the year. Of the 490 convictions obtained 351 involved Chinese. "It will be noted," the Report added, "from the details of a number of cases included in this survey that the connection of members of that race with the narcotic situation in Canada is by no means limited to operating or frequenting opium joints, but extends to trafficking not only in opium, but in the three drugs, morphine, heroin and cocaine, which are more commonly the drugs of addiction for Occidentals. It will also be noted that of the 490 convictions, 200 were for possessing or selling narcotics, 166 were for offences in connection with opium smoking, while for 124 we have no definite details."

The Department of National Revenue. The Annual Report of the Department of National Revenue for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, showed total Customs revenues for that year of \$171,872,768; revenues from Excise duties on spirits, tobacco, *etcetera*, \$58,062,085; and from Excise taxes, \$91,662,086. The details of the Excise taxes, chief of which is the Sales tax, though they include certain imposts on cigars, wines, *etcetera*, which are in addition to the long standing Excise duties, are as follows:

EXCISE DUTIES COLLECTED DURING 1927-28

Licences.....	\$ 35,839.00
Stamps.....	4,411,085.67
Automobiles.....	838,286.38
Matches.....	2,148,431.10
Sales.....	55,379,084.49
Playing Cards.....	224,860.00
Cigars.....	320,626.80
Wines.....	170,986.61
Ale, Beer, etc.....	6,320,590.30
Transportation.....	2,534,981.78
Embossed cheques.....	349,309.53
Penalties and Interest.....	146,783.06
	<hr/>
DOMESTIC TOTAL.....	\$72,880,864.72
Imports:	
Sales.....	\$16,721,159.63
Excise.....	2,060,061.39
	<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$91,662,085.74

The average percentage of Customs duty on the total value of goods entered for home consumption, dutiable and free, for the same fiscal year was 15.49 per cent. The quantity of spirits produced during the year was 11,596,200 proof gallons; the number of cigars manufactured was 180,824,419; and the number of cigarettes 4,004,988,175. The annual consumption per head of population of Canada was given as: spirits, .451 gallons; beer, 6.070 gallons; wines, .122 gallons; tobacco, 3.727 pounds. This compared with the average figures since Confederation of .859 gallons of spirits, 4.031 gallons of beer, .107 gallons of wine, and 2.656 pounds of tobacco.

The Department of National Defence. During the Session of 1929 the Militia Pension Act was amended with regard to pensions to officers and warrant officers in the Permanent Force and to members of the Defence Council. The general purpose of the amendments was to bring the Pension Law of the Permanent Force into harmony with the Pension Law applying to the Civil Service as a whole. The Estimates of the Department of National Defence were again the subject of much discussion. On June 4, 1929, Miss Macphail (U. F. O., South-East Grey) moved to reduce the item for cadet training to one dollar. Her motion was defeated by 56 to 15. On the same day John Evans (Prog., Rosetown) moved to reduce by two million dollars the appropriation for the Non-Permanent Active Militia. This was lost without a vote being recorded.

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, the latest returns available, the total expenditure of the Department of National Defence was \$17,817,348. Of this \$10,166,705 was for Militia Service; \$3,891,860 for Air Service; and \$1,727,305 for the Naval Service. The total figure also included \$875,426 for general services; \$573,419 for Imperial War Graves Commission; \$132,630 for adjustment of War claims (Militia); \$183,067 for Canadian Battlefields Memorial; and \$142,736 for radio services in the Mackenzie River Basin. The actual strength of the permanent active Militia was 411 officers and 3,175 other ranks. Of the non-permanent Militia 2,573 officers and 19,754 other ranks were trained at local headquarters and 1,610 officers and 10,248 other ranks at camp at public expense, while 3,529 were trained at local headquarters and 99 at camp without public expense.

The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force on Mar. 31, 1928, was 117 officers and 454 airmen. Out of this total about half were attached for duty with other branches of the Air Services. The strength of the non-permanent active Air Force was 37 officers and one airman. The personnel of the Royal Canadian Naval Service consisted of 74 officers and 451 men in the Royal Canadian Navy; 70 officers and 430 men in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve; and 70 officers and 930 men in the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve. The ships in commission during the year were: H. M. C. S. *Patriot*, H. M. C. S. *Champlain*, H. M. C. S. *Minesweepers Festubert* and *Ypres* on the east coast; H. M. C. S. *Patrician*, H. M. C. S. *Vancouver*, and H. M. C. S. *Minesweepers Armentieres* and *Thiepval* on the west coast. When it became necessary to remove H. M. C. S. *Patriot* and *Patrician* from sea service negotiations were entered into with the British Admiralty for the loan of two destroyers to replace these ships pending the construction of two new destroyers for the Canadian Naval Service. The destroyers *Torbay* and *Toreador*, which were in reserve, were loaned to the Canadian Government by the Admiralty. The Canadian Government bore the cost of recommissioning them and the cost of maintaining them in commission, no charge being made by the Admiralty for the use of the ships. With the consent of the Admiralty the ships were renamed H. M. C. S. *Champlain* and H. M. C. S. *Vancouver* respectively. The Cadet Service at the end of the year included 866 units with a strength of 130,298 cadet officers and cadets. This represented an increase of slightly over 12,000 cadets during the year through the formation of 34 new units and increases in the strength of existing detachments.

The Soldier Settlement Board. The Annual Report of the Soldier Settlement Board of Canada for the calendar year 1928 gave the total settlement under the Act at the end of that period as 34,447. This was made up of 24,484 soldier settlers who had received loans; 6,652 soldier settlers who had not received loans; 224 Indian soldier settlers; and 3,087 civilian purchasers of soldier settlers' lands. During the year 754 soldier grant entries were filed on. The amount of loans granted to soldier settlers up to the end of 1928 was \$110,755,947. Of this \$60,444,970 was for the purchase of land; \$2,715,484 for removal of encumbrances; \$11,561,847 for permanent improvements; \$35,608,723 for stock and equipment, *etcetera*; and \$424,923 for Indian soldier settlement. Since the inception of the Board up to the end of 1928 loan payments turned in had totalled \$39,119,783. Of this amount \$12,141,281 was interest payments, the balance being principal, initial payments, and some other minor receipts. At the end of the year 1,266 settlers under the Act had repaid their loans in full.

For the collection year ended June 30, 1928, there were 15,926 settlers having payments due. Of these 14,105 had made payments, 6,848 being in full and 7,257 in part.

The revaluation of soldier settlers' lands under authority of amendments to the Soldier Settlement Act was continued during 1928. The revaluation legislation provided that the depreciation in value should be the amount by which, through no neglect or mismanagement on the part of the settler, the price at which the Board agreed to sell the land and improvements to the settlers exceeded the present value, and that the amount of depreciation together with accrued interest thereon should be credited to the settlers' account as on the standard date in 1925. At Dec. 31, 1928, 8,173 applications had been received for revaluation; 6,968 appraisals had been made; and 3,080 final awards approved. Consent was given by settlers in 2,602 cases. The average percentage reduction made in revaluation was 22.8.

The Soldier Settlement Board continued during 1928 to act as Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization in connection with the British Family Settlement Scheme, the New Brunswick Family Scheme, the Continental Family Settlement Plan, and other settlement projects. As of Dec. 31, 1928, the number of family arrivals under the 3,000 British Family Settlement Scheme was 2,997, the number of persons included being 16,804. The total number withdrawn from the scheme was 426, while certificates were cancelled after families arrived to the number of sixty-seven.

The Civil Service Commission. Legislation was passed during the Session of 1929 dealing with the Civil Service status of the private secretary of a Member of the Government or of the Leader of the Opposition. The object of the Act, it was stated, was to give private secretaries who were not already in the Civil Service the privilege of entering therein, but only in the event of the Minister ceasing to be such. A new feature introduced in the law was the specification by the Act of the private secretary of the Leader of the Opposition. Another Bill affecting the Civil Service was introduced by E. J. Garland (U. F. A., Bow River), but failed to become law. It proposed to place under the jurisdiction of the Civil Service Commission positions which had previously been excluded and also particular Departments or branches of Departments which had not been placed under that control but which had become permanent parts of the Civil Service.

In their Report for the calendar year 1928 which was tabled in the House of Commons during the Session of 1929 the Civil Service Commissioners made some comment upon the rejection by a Department of persons appointed to positions by the Civil Service Commission. "The right of rejection," said the Commissioners, "is exercised sparingly by most of the Departments, and in a spirit of fairness and justice, but in some cases the Commissioners feel that a reasonable opportunity has not been afforded those assigned to demonstrate their qualifications for the positions in question. This is particularly true of one Department, where persons appointed by the Commission are rejected without being given a fair trial. It may be noted that out of twenty-two hundred and ninety-two (2,292) appointments to permanent positions made during the year, only fifty-six (56) appointees, or less than three per cent., were rejected under this section of the law—an indication of the suitability for their posts of those selected and assigned by the Commission. The Commissioners realize, however, that even the best examination is only an approximate indication of a candidate's ability to perform certain duties, and therefore urge upon the Departments the fullest use of the probationary period, in order that the most satisfactory type of public servant may be selected and retained. To rejection without trial, however, and without sufficient cause, the Commissioners take unqualified exception, and they attribute to such action many of the difficulties which they experience in administering the Civil Service Act. It is obvious that if the candidates who stand at the head of an eligible list are set aside without being given an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to perform the duties required of them, such action is not fair to either the Commission or the appointee and is distinctly contrary to the spirit of the Act; and the Commissioners are of the opinion that

the Civil Service Act should be so amended as to ensure a fair trial to all those selected for appointment."

On Apr. 15, 1929, E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir George Garneau and Dr. Walter C. Murray, LL.D., President of the University of Saskatchewan, were appointed Commissioners to inquire into the salaries paid to professional and technical civil servants. Later (July 2) the scope of the Commission was widened to include "all employees of the Government whether subject to the Civil Service Act or not."

Divorce. Divorce occupied much time during the 1929 Session of Parliament. On Feb. 14 the Senate passed and sent over to the Commons a Bill to provide for a Divorce Court in the Province of Ontario. This Bill was given a first reading in the House of Commons on Feb. 21, but the second reading was defeated on Feb. 26 on a non-party vote by 99 to 68. A Bill to allow married women to establish a separate domicile in proceedings for divorce was introduced in the House of Commons on Mar. 11 by J. W. Ward (Lib.-Prog., Dauphin). After being discussed on six separate days it secured a third reading on division on May 31 by 80 to 32. After receiving a first reading in the Senate on June 4 it was given the six months' hoist (June 7) on motion by Sir Allen Aylesworth, the vote being 18 to 12. During the Session there was unusually detailed discussion of divorce Bills in the House of Commons, and three of these Bills passed by the Senate failed to pass the House. J. S. Woodsworth (Lab., North Centre, Winnipeg), who had sponsored in the House of Commons the Bill for a divorce court in Ontario, took the initiative in insisting on a more careful consideration of divorce measures by the House of Commons. He secured reconsideration of several Bills by the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons. As discussion on private divorce Bills interfered with the progress of other legislation, there was a good deal of discussion of the best method of dealing with the problem and on Apr. 22 the Prime Minister made a statement on the subject. "I think," he said, "the discussion which has taken place so far and what has been demonstrated as to the amount of time which will be consumed if all individual Bills for divorce are to be considered in this House, have made it evident that some method other than that at present in force should be followed, but I would remind hon. gentlemen that the matter is not one to be solved in a moment or by the stroke of a pen. I will say to hon. members of the House that the Government will continue as we have been doing to give very serious thought to this question; I could not promise that we will find a solution during this Session of Parliament, but I would express the hope that by another session, by conference in the interval with members of the House and by other methods, we may find it possible to effect some arrangement which will enable those seeking divorce to secure such redress as should be given them by a means which will commend itself more completely to Parliament and avoid a recurrence of a situation such as we have at the moment."

According to a return prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 785 divorces were granted in Canada during the calendar year 1928 by both Parliament and the courts as compared with 748 during 1927. The 1928 total was the largest number so far recorded in any one year. The number of divorces granted in 1928 by Provinces was 213 in Ontario; 203 in British Columbia; 168 in Alberta; 79 in Manitoba; 55 in Saskatchewan; 28 in Nova Scotia; 25 in Quebec; 14 in New Brunswick; and none in Prince Edward Island, where, indeed, only one divorce had been granted since Confederation. There were increases in the number of divorces granted as compared with the previous year in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia, and decreases in Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Of the total number of divorces 408 were granted to wives and 377 to husbands.

The Report of the Divorce Committee of the Senate for the Session of 1929 showed that 295 notices of intention to apply to Parliament for divorce had been given in *The Canada Gazette*. Of these 270 petitions were actually presented in the Senate and dealt with by the Senate Committee as follows: unopposed cases heard and recommended, 231; opposed cases heard and recommended, 10; unopposed cases heard and rejected, 1; opposed cases heard and rejected, 1; cases withdrawn and not dealt with owing to delays not having expired, *etcetera*, 27.

Of the petitions recommended 109 were by husbands and 132 by wives. In all but one case the ground was adultery. Of the applications recommended 210 were from residents of the Province of Ontario and 31 from the Province of Quebec.

Vital Statistics. The following table contains a condensed summary of births, deaths, infant and maternal mortality, and marriages in 1927 as given in a preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Vital Statistics for that year. The figures for all deaths and for infant mortality both exclude still births.

Provinces	Population in Thousands	Living Births		All Deaths		Infant Mortality		Maternal Mortality		Marriages	
		No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Population	No.	Per 1,000 Living Births	No.	Per 1,000 Living Births	No.	Per 1,000 Population
P.E.I.	87	1,697	19.5	914	10.5	113	66.6	4	2.4	482	5.5
N.S.	543	11,054	20.4	6,360	11.7	1,023	92.5	76	6.9	3,040	5.6
N.B.	411	10,453	25.4	4,879	11.9	998	95.5	62	5.9	2,881	7.0
Que.	2,604	83,064	31.9	36,166	13.9	10,738	129.3	403	4.9	18,551	7.1
Ont.	3,187	67,671	21.2	34,757	10.9	4,810	71.1	401	5.9	24,677	7.7
Man.	647	14,129	21.8	5,294	8.2	1,014	71.8	72	5.1	4,712	7.3
Sask.	836	20,925	25.0	6,003	7.2	1,560	74.6	117	5.6	5,701	6.8
Alta.	617	14,630	23.7	5,027	8.1	1,104	75.5	92	6.3	4,703	7.6
B.C.	575	9,982	17.4	5,736	10.0	605	60.6	68	6.8	4,718	8.2
Total.	9,507	233,605	24.6	105,136	11.1	21,965	94.0	1,295	5.5	69,465	7.3

The total number of illegitimate births in the Registration Area of Canada in 1927 was 6,687 and the percentage of illegitimate to living births was 2.9. Illegitimate births were divided among the Provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 39; Nova Scotia, 572; New Brunswick, 298; Quebec, 2,319; Ontario, 1,958; Manitoba, 473; Saskatchewan, 422; Alberta, 411; British Columbia, 195. The total number of still births in the Registration Area was 7,301 and the percentage of still births to total births was 3.0.

Among causes of death diseases of the heart ranked first with 123.9 per one hundred thousand population. Diseases of early infancy came second with 96.9, cancer third with 83.2 and pneumonia fourth with 79.5. Others followed in this order: tuberculosis of the respiratory system, 67.6; diarrhoea and enteritis, 58.1; nephritis, 55.1; diseases of the arteries, 53.7; influenza, 36.2; cerebral hemorrhage and apoplexy, 30.9; senility, 25.9; traffic accidents, 17.4; diseases of the stomach, 16.7; appendicitis, 14.5; tuberculosis other than of the respiratory system, 14.1; congenital malformations, 13.9; puerperal causes, 13.6; paralysis, 13.4; diseases of the liver, 12.0; typhoid fever, 11.7; diabetes mellitus, 11.4; whooping cough, 10.8; diphtheria, 10.6; hernia, *etcetera*, 9.6; meningitis, 8.5; anaemia, 8.4; suicides, 8.0; measles, 6.5; epilepsy, 4.4; scarlet fever, 4.3; and venereal diseases, 4.0.

A special preliminary Report issued in October, 1928, stated that there were 7,912 deaths due to cancer in 1927 in the nine Provinces of Canada. "The age incidence of cancer deaths," stated the Report, "is very striking: the age groups under 35 years, which contained 64 per cent. of the male population had less than 4 per cent. of the male deaths from cancer in 1927; the corresponding proportions for females were 67 per cent. of the population and slightly more than 4 per cent. of the deaths. On the other hand, the age group from 55 years up, with only 11 per cent. of the male population, had 78 per cent. of the male cancer deaths, and with only 10.8 per cent. of the female population had 68 per cent. of the female deaths. The age group 45 to 54 years, while showing for each sex smaller cancer mortality than later ages, had a substantially larger proportion of the total cancer deaths among females than among males although its proportion of the population was lower for females."

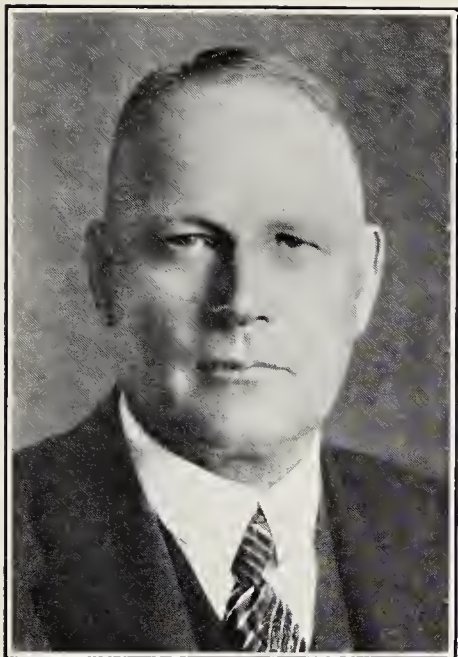
According to preliminary monthly figures for 1928 there were 229,155 living births in Canada in that year, 72,660 marriages, and 107,076 deaths.

The Final Report on Vital Statistics for 1926 was issued in April, 1929, and in June of that year was published a special Report on Contributory Causes of Death.

Education. "What would seem to be the most important feature," it is stated in the Annual Survey of Education in Canada for 1927 (published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in February, 1929), "distinguishing the school year under survey from the past few years, especially the first four years of the decade, is a slowing up in the school enrolment. This slowing up is found upon analysis to be due to a smaller attendance of pupils—especially boys—over fifteen or sixteen years of age, the younger pupils meanwhile continuing to increase at a good rate. Two interesting concurrent features deserve comment, *viz.*: (1) that meanwhile the high school enrolment shows no symptoms of decrease or even deceleration in its rate of increase and (2) that the numbers attending normal schools for teacher-training show symptoms of decrease. If we remember that not many years ago high school training was taken largely as preparatory to teacher training and that, even more recently, the numbers in high school were very closely dependent upon the attendance of older pupils, we can more readily understand the significance of the three concurrent events mentioned. Popular education has definitely passed beyond the elementary school."

According to the same authority the number enrolled in all educational institutions in Canada in 1927, or the latest year reported, was 2,291,763. This number was distributed among the various educational institutions as follows: publicly controlled kindergarten, elementary and non-technical secondary schools, 2,022,729; private kindergarten, elementary and secondary schools (exclusive of such schools as are affiliated with universities or colleges and which are included under preparatory university and college courses), 71,468; Indian schools, 14,710; schools for the deaf and blind, 1,724; technical and night schools and courses, 102,668; schools for teacher training, including vocational teacher training and departmental summer schools, but not teachers' courses at universities and colleges, 8,974; private business colleges reporting, exclusive of correspondence schools, 18,494; preparatory courses at universities and colleges, 3,586; vacation courses at universities and colleges exclusive of a large element of farming extension courses, 8,409; classical colleges in Quebec (including non-subsidized classical schools), 10,430; regular courses in universities, 26,431. The total, 2,291,763, the Report stated, was exclusive of 1,460 in Indian schools and 3,042 in business colleges who might be elsewhere included in the above list; it included all the Provinces and the Indians of the Yukon and North-West Territories. The Report added that a certain percentage should be deducted on the score of pupils being counted more than once in changing from one school to another during the year.

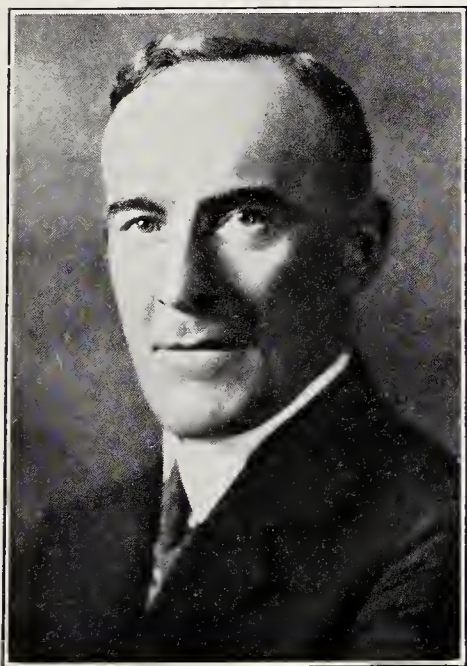
The preliminary Report of the Universities of Canada for the academic year ended June, 1928 (which was published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in January, 1929) stated that the total number of students of university standard was about 30,000, including 1,109 in vacation courses not mentioned in the registration. About 3,000, it was said, might be added to this figure on the score of colleges, making a grand total of about 33,000 students of university standard of which about 4,194 were in vacation (including extra-mural) courses. The intra-mural students of university standard in the twenty-three universities made a total of about 27,000. Each of nine universities had more than 1,000 such students, one university having over 6,000, and three others having from 2,000 to 3,000. The total number of students reported in full-time and part-time courses was 44,923 and in vacation courses 11,683. The number of degrees, licences, diplomas and certificates granted during the year was 5,749—3,633 to men and 2,116 to women. An increase of 500 was shown in the case of women, the number of men being about the same as the previous year. Over 3,000 were Bachelor degrees, of which about 920 were conferred on women; over 300 were Masters' degrees and about 400 were Doctors' degrees. The total teaching staff over and above non-teaching heads was 4,077, including 3,542 men and 535 women.



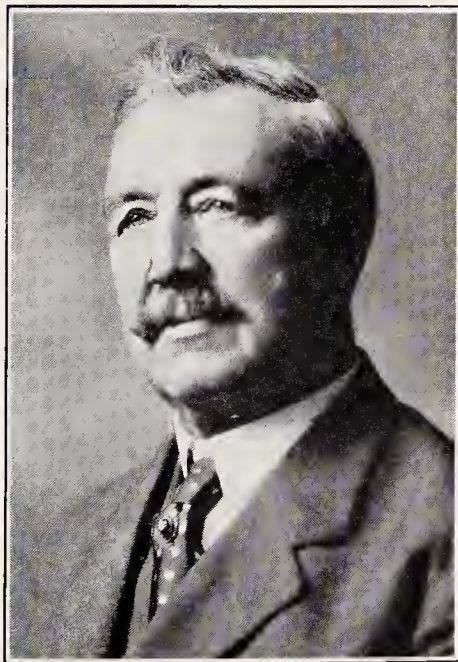
W. W. CORY, ESQ., C.M.G.
Deputy Minister,
Department of the Interior,
Dominion of Canada



H. H. WARD, ESQ.
Deputy Minister,
Department of Labour,
Dominion of Canada



R. A. C. HENRY, ESQ., B.A., B.Sc.
Deputy Minister of Railways
and Canals, and Director,
Canadian National Railways,
Appointed, January, 1929



ERNEST ALBERT SMITH, ESQ.
Director,
Canadian National Railways,
Appointed, December,
1928

DOMINION GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS

Office	1928	Name	Date
Commissioner of Patents		Thomas Lucien Richard	June 26
Deputy Minister of Fisheries		William Ambrose Found	July 12
Member, International Joint Commission		Charles Alexander Magrath	July 25
Member, International Joint Commission		Hon. Sir William H. Hearst, K.C.M.G.	July 25
Member, International Joint Commission		George William Kyte, K.C.	July 25
Judge of the County Court of West Kootenay, B.C.		Walter Alexander Nisbet	Aug. 1
Member, Royal Commission on Natural Resources of Manitoba		Hon. William F. A. Turgeon	Aug. 1
Member, Royal Commission on Natural Resources of Manitoba		Hon. Thomas A. Crerar	Aug. 1
Member, Royal Commission on Natural Resources of Manitoba		Charles M. Bowman	Aug. 1
Judge of the County Court for the Northern Judicial District, Man.		Frank Elgin Edgar Simpson	Aug. 16
Director, Canadian National Railways		Hance James Logan	Aug. 16
Assistant Chief Commissioner, Board of Railway Commissioners		Simon James McLean	Aug. 16
Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General		Capt. R. H. Rayner, M.B.E.	Aug. 25
Gold Commissioner of the Yukon		George Ian MacLean	Sept. 10
Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia		Vincent John Paton	Oct. 9
Junior Judge of the County Court of Vancouver, B.C.		Joseph Nealon Ellis	Oct. 18
Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec		Pierre Bouffard	Oct. 18
Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec		Jean Joseph Denis	Nov. 3
Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General		Lieut. R. Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes	Nov. 10
Judge of the County Court of Wellington, Ont.		Robert Lachlan McKinnon	Nov. 15
Junior Judge of the County Court of Wentworth, Ont.		Henry Carpenter	Nov. 15
Justice of Appeal, First Divisional Court of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario		Hon. William E. Middleton	Nov. 15
Justice of Appeal, Second Divisional Court of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario		Hon. Robert Grant Fisher	Nov. 15
Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario		Nicol Jeffrey	Nov. 15
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General		Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. W. Duffus	Nov. 29
Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, Que.		Louis Arthur A. Rivet	Dec. 1
Judge of the County Court of Carleton, Ont.		Edward John Daly	Dec. 6
Senator		Henry Herbert Horsey	Dec. 6
Senator		Hon. Walter Edward Foster	Dec. 6
Chairman, Commission on Broadcasting		Sir John Aird	Dec. 6
Member, Commission on Broadcasting		Charles A. Bowman	Dec. 6
Member, Commission on Broadcasting		Augustin Frigon	Dec. 6
Chairman, St. John Harbour Commission		W. E. Scully	Dec. 6
Member, St. John Harbour Commission		Robert T. Hayes	Dec. 6
Director, Canadian National Railways		Ernest A. Smith	Dec. 11
Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick		Maj.-Gen. Hugh H. McLean	Dec. 11
Chairman, Board of Pension Commissioners		Lieut.-Col. John Thomas C. Thompson	Dec. 22
Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec		Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin	Dec. 31

Office	1929	Name	Date
Chief of the General Staff		Maj.-Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Jan. 1
District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 11		Brigadier J. S. Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Jan. 1
Canadian Farm Loan Commissioner		John Duncan MacLean	Jan. 4
Member, Canadian Farm Loan Board		Ernest Charles Drury	Jan. 17
Member, Canadian Farm Loan Board		Beaudry Leman	Jan. 17
Senator		Hance James Logan	Jan. 23
Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba		James Duncan McGregor	Jan. 25
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals		Robert Alexander C. Henry	Feb. 4
Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General		Lieut. R. J. Streatfield	Feb. 16
Chairman, Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Canada		Harry S. Southam	Feb. 20
Member, Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation		Frank S. Jacobs	Feb. 28
Honorary Aide-de-Camp to the Governor-General		Commander L. W. Murray	Mar. 7
Judge of the County Court of York, Ont.		His Honour James H. Denton	Mar. 8
Member, Board of Railway Commissioners		John August Stoneman	Mar. 12
Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec		Hon. Henry George Carroll, K.C., LL.B., LL.D.	Apr. 2
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia		Hon. Aulay M. Morrison	Apr. 9

DOMINION GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS (Continued)

Office	1929	Name	Date
Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia.....		Alexander Ingram Fisher.....	Apr. 9
Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec.....		Hon. Robert A. E. Greenshields.....	Apr. 9
Member, Commission on Civil Service Salaries.....		Edward W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D.....	Apr. 15
Member, Commission on Civil Service Salaries.....		Sir George Garneau.....	Apr. 15
Member, Commission on Civil Service Salaries.....		Dr. Walter C. Murray, LL.D.....	Apr. 15
District Officer Commanding, Military District No. 10.....		Brigadier T. V. Anderson, D.S.O.....	May 1
Puisne Judge of the Court of King's Bench of Quebec.....		Hon. William Langley Bond.....	May 4
Judge of the County Court of the Southern Judicial District of Manitoba.....		George T. Armstrong.....	May 15
Member, Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.....		John T. Foster.....	June 27
Member, Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.....		Sir George Garneau.....	June 27
Member, Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.....		H. M. Mackay.....	June 27
Member, Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.....		J. W. Shipley.....	June 27

The Canadian Ministry (Liberal)

(June 1, 1929)

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council.....	Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King
Minister of State.....	Hon. Raoul Dandurand
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.....	Hon. Ernest Lapointe
Minister of Finance.....	Hon. James Alexander Robb
Minister of the Interior; Minister of Mines and Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.....	Hon. Charles Stewart
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. William Richard Motherwell
Minister of Pensions and National Health.....	Hon. James Horace King
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Hon. Pierre Joseph Arthur Cardin
Minister of Railways and Canals.....	Hon. Charles Avery Dunning
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. John Campbell Elliott
Solicitor General.....	Hon. Lucien Cannon
Postmaster General.....	Hon. Peter John Veniot
Minister of National Revenue.....	Hon. William Daum Euler
Secretary of State.....	Hon. Fernand Rinfret
Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	Hon. James Malcolm
Minister of Immigration and Colonization.....	Hon. Robert Forke
Minister of Labour.....	Hon. Peter Heenan
Minister of National Defence.....	Hon. James Layton Ralston

Deputy Heads of Departments

Clerk of the Privy Council.....	Ernest J. Lemaire
Clerk of the Senate.....	Austin E. Blount, C.M.G.
Clerk of the House of Commons.....	Arthur Beauchesne, K.C., F.R.S.C.
Governor-General's Secretary.....	Eric C. Mieville
Auditor-General.....	Georges C. Gonthier
Deputy Minister of the Interior.....	W. W. Cory, C.M.G.
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....	J. B. Hunter, B.A.
Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.....	F. C. T. O'Hara, F.S.S.
King's Printer.....	F. A. Acland
Under-Secretary of State.....	Thomas Mulvey, K.C.
Deputy Minister of National Defence.....	G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G.
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	Alexander Johnston
Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.....	Duncan Campbell Scott, F.R.S.C., Litt.D.
Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals.....	R. A. C. Henry
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....	J. H. Grisdale
Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health.....	Dr. J. A. Amyot
Deputy Minister of Finance.....	J. C. Saunders
Deputy Minister of Mines.....	Charles Camsell, LL.D., F.R.S.C.
Deputy Postmaster General.....	L. J. Gaboury, B.A.
Deputy Minister of Labour.....	H. H. Ward
Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization.....	W. J. Egan
Superintendent of Insurance.....	G. D. Finlayson
Deputy Minister of Justice.....	W. Stuart Edwards
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.....	O. D. Skelton, Ph.D.
Registrar of the Supreme Court.....	E. R. Cameron, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Public Archives.....	A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D.
General Librarian of Parliament.....	J. B. de LaB. Taché
Chairman, Civil Service Commission.....	Hon. W. J. Roche
Civil Service Commissioner.....	J. E. Tremblay
Civil Service Commissioner.....	N. McF. McTavish
Parliamentary Librarian.....	Hon. Martin Burrell
Chief Electoral Officer.....	Jules Castonguay

RELATIONS WITH THE EMPIRE

By

A. T. Wilgress

General Events from July 1st, 1928 to June 30th, 1929

A retrospective view of the Empire for the year 1928-29 shows no diminution in any quarter of the characteristic British traits of tenacious virility and recuperative power. The nations and dependencies of the Empire were steadily solving their domestic problems. The genius for constructive statesmanship was shown clearly in the West Indies Conference in Barbados, in the Simon Commission, in the Hilton Young Report on the closer union of the Eastern and Central South African Colonies, and in the work of the Empire Parliamentary Association. The chief problem of Great Britain was that of unemployment but her public men were turning with a new confidence to improved trade and Empire development as a solution. At the Annual Meeting of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, held in London on June 26, 1929, the President, Lord Iveagh, summarized the commercial record of the Empire by stating that the normal expansion in Empire trade generally during 1928 took the form of a gradual increase that was more satisfactory than spectacular rises, which were usually due to temporary causes. Canada's total trade with the rest of the Empire, for example, showed an increase of about 8 per cent.; the quantity of wheat received in the United Kingdom from Canada created a new record; the value of Australian wool exports was up by several millions; both the export and import figures for New Zealand reached a new high level; the production of tobacco in the Empire maintained its rise; the import into the United Kingdom of coffee from East Africa created another record; and there were developments in connection with the production of cotton. Exports of United Kingdom produce to Britain overseas exceeded by over 2,000,000 sterling those of 1927. (*The Times*, June 27, 1929).

The King's Illness. The Christmas season of the Empire was overcast by the shadow of the King's critical illness. Toward the end of November, 1928, His Majesty was stricken with a complicated form of pleurisy and the public soon realized that he was waging a desperate fight for life. For weeks the spirits of the people rose and fell in sympathy with the varying course of his illness. Fervent prayers for his recovery were offered up in public and in private throughout the Empire. In Canada the anxiety was

intense. On Feb. 9, 1929, to the relief of all he had gained sufficient strength to be removed to the brighter surroundings of Craigweil House, near Bognor, on the south coast of Sussex. By May 15 he was well enough to return to Windsor Castle, receiving a wonderful demonstration of affection from the crowds which lined the homeward route. After a slight set-back he returned to Buckingham Palace, London, on July 1st, 1929. The constant devotion and personal attentions of Queen Mary undoubtedly helped to restore the King to health, and her courage in the darkest hours was an inspiration to the nation. A dramatic incident of the King's illness was the return of the Prince of Wales from the heart of Africa to his father's bedside. The Prince and his brother Henry, Duke of Gloucester, had left England on Sept. 6, 1928, for an extended tour of East and Central Africa.

At the end of November when word of the King's illness reached the Prince of Wales in the depths of Tanganyika, he at once started for England and in approximately ten days had traversed the 6,500 miles to London. His journey was greatly expedited by the practical sympathy of the Governments of Italy, Switzerland and France, who placed every facility of transport at his disposal. Indeed, a gratifying feature of the King's illness was the unfeigned sincerity of the sympathy and anxiety displayed officially and unofficially by the peoples of the Continent and the United States. That the King appreciated this regard deeply was shown by the moving message of thanks and gratitude which he issued to the Empire on Apr. 23, 1929, St. George's Day:—

Looking back on my long illness and recovery, my heart is full of thankfulness of a far deeper origin than any mere sense of relief. I have been brought back from the danger and weariness of the past few months by the wonderful skill and devotion of my doctors, surgeons and nurses, and help has come to me from another source of strength.

As month after month went by, I learned of the widespread and loving solicitude with which the Queen and I have been surrounded. I was able to picture for myself the crowds of friends waiting and watching at my gates, and to think of the still greater number of those, who, throughout the Empire, were remembering me with prayers and good wishes.

The realization of this has been among the most vivid experiences of my life. It is encouragement beyond description to feel my constant and earnest desire has been granted,—my desire to gain the confidence and affection of my people.

My thoughts have carried me even further. I cannot dwell on the generous sympathy shown me by unknown friends in many other countries without a new and moving hope. I long to believe it is possible that experiences such as mine may soon appear to be no longer exceptional, when the national anxieties of all peoples of the world shall be felt as a common source of human sympathy and a common claim on human friendship.

I am not able to bear the strain of a public ceremony, but I am looking forward to some appointed day for joining my people at home and overseas in thanking God, not only for my own recovery, but for the new evidences of growing kindness significant of the true nature of men and nations. In the meantime, I hope this message may reach all those, even in the most remote corners of the world, from whom I have received words of sympathy and goodwill.

Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, reached Victoria, B.C., on June 1st, 1929, from Tokio after a visit to Japan where he conferred

the Order of the Garter upon Emperor Hirohito on behalf of King George. It was the intention of Prince Henry to have proceeded informally across Canada to visit Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at the Quebec Citadel but, unfortunately, whilst playing polo in Vancouver his pony fell and the Prince broke his collarbone. The accident incapacitated him for some time but he arrived in Ottawa a month later on his way to Quebec.

On Mar. 18, 1929, the official announcement was made in London that Prince George, youngest of the four sons of the King, was retiring from the Navy after twelve years of home and foreign service to take a post in the Foreign Office. It was found that his health was not robust enough to stand the strenuous life at sea.

Vice-Regal Activities. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon spent a busy twelve months and toward the close of their third Western tour in Canada visited the Turner Valley oil area. His Excellency opened the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede in early July, 1928, and on Sept. 24 left Ottawa for Quebec and the Maritime Provinces on an unofficial visit of a month. In October and November he made official visits to Woodstock, Stratford, Kitchener, Guelph and Brantford. On Mar. 28, 1929, the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon left Ottawa for the West and remained on the Coast for several weeks during which time His Excellency opened the 4th Triennial Conference of the National Council of Education in Victoria, B.C. In May, 1929, Lord Willingdon received the Honorary Degree of D.C.L. of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. On June 11 he officially opened the C. P. R. Royal York Hotel, Toronto. Among the addresses delivered by His Excellency were those to the Canadian Clubs in Fort William, Kitchener, Lethbridge, Vancouver and Nanaimo; the Women's Canadian Clubs in Edmonton, Brantford and Toronto; and the Young Men's Canadian Club in Montreal.

Canadian High Commissioner's Office. The work of the High Commissioner and his staff in London covers a wide field of activity steadily growing in extent and importance as Empire interests develop. During 1928 its diplomatic, financial and confidential affairs continued to be dealt with personally by the High Commissioner, Hon. P. C. Larkin, and public and general matters by his Secretary, Mr. Lucien Pacaud.

The Report of the High Commissioner's Office for the year 1928 included a *résumé* of the accomplishments of Hon. P. C. Larkin during his term of office (1922-28): the settlement of the cattle embargo; amicable adjustment of European War debts; and the straightening out of various trade differences, tariff troubles and transportation rates. As a liaison officer between Canada and the Empire, Mr. Larkin during 1928 continued to keep in constant

touch with the chief British and foreign representatives and his Office was, as usual, a *rendezvous* for Canadians in England.

During the year ending Nov. 30, 1928, the Office handled over a million dollar's worth of the new 2 per cent. guaranteed debenture-replacing certificates in connection with the old Grand Trunk Pacific holdings. It also collected over six million dollars of principal and interest on post-War loans by Canada to various Allied countries for stores, etc. This was in excess of the sum collected in 1927 due to the liquidation of her debt by Belgium in March, 1928, of over \$4,500,000. A final adjustment of the departmental claims and counter-claims incidental to the War was reached with the British Government and \$1,400,000 received. In settlement of ex-enemy debts under the economic clauses of the Versailles Treaty Canadian securities were received to an amount approximating \$3,000,000. The Annuities on Reparations accounts payable under the Dawes Plan were met by Germany promptly and Canada's share amounting to \$3,255,000, paid.

Two destroyers, the *Champlain* and *Vancouver*, were transferred from the Royal Navy to the Royal Canadian Navy and sailed with Canadian crews on Mar. 17, 1928, from Portsmouth to Halifax and Esquimalt respectively. The decision to build two new destroyers for the R. C. N. resulted in English contractors being asked to submit tenders through the High Commissioner's Office. Only two shipments of Canadian store cattle (405 in all) were exported by Canada during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1928, and no fat cattle. The sporadic appearance of foot-and-mouth disease continued to be a source of anxiety to British authorities. The High Commissioner's office was called upon to provide English newspapers and journals with an increasing amount of information regarding Canada; a member of the staff being specially qualified by a study of Canadian legislation to cope with inquiries concerning old age pensions, income tax, succession duties, marriage and divorce, etc. Much publicity was given to Canada's natural and agricultural resources and industrial opportunities, and better facilities for the wider distribution of Canadian films were secured. Prominent among the cases submitted to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council during 1928 were: the Board of Trustees of the Roman Catholic Separate Schools of the Township of Tiny, Ontario, *vs.* The King regarding religious instruction in schools, and the Hudson's Bay Company *vs.* the Attorney-General of Canada regarding mineral rights. In the former case the appeal was dismissed (June 12, 1928); in the latter it was held (Nov. 9, 1928) that the mineral rights were vested in the Crown.

British High Commissioner in Canada. Sir William Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., newly appointed High Commissioner in Canada, was heartily welcomed upon his arrival in Quebec on Sept. 22, 1928, to take up his official duties in Ottawa. For several years he had been in charge of the British Department of Overseas Trade and, previous to that, had had wide experience in the Indian Service.

Following his return from England Premier Mackenzie King gave an official dinner of welcome on Nov. 4 to Sir William, at which Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Conservative Leader, and other prominent Canadians were present. Messages of greeting and good wishes came from Canada's representatives in London, Paris and Washington. Both the Premier and Mr. Bennett emphasized the additional strength to the unity of the Empire given by Sir William's appointment. Sir William in reply spoke appreciatively of Canada's remarkable progress, wealth and alluring prospects and said that the recent developments of self-government in Canada and the great Overseas Dominions met with the admiration and unquestioning approval of Great Britain. He said of Great Britain:—

She has travelled a long way—it is hardly necessary to say it—from the days of placid indifference to the ultimate destiny of her possessions overseas; and if our people approve, as they do approve, these changes, it is not only because they recognize that full equality of status belongs now by right to the Dominions in virtue of the nationhood which they have achieved, but also because they see in it the surest guarantee for the future maintenance of Imperial unity. In particular it commends itself to those who have pondered over what is not the least difficult of our problems—the problem of how to conduct the international affairs of an Empire which covers one-fourth of the world's surface and whose component countries, scattered over the four quarters of the globe, have necessarily each of them diverse interests and responsibilities of their own.

Within six weeks of his arrival Sir William began a tour of Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific (November, 1928 to June, 1929) which put him into intimate touch with every Province in Canada. He spoke to Canadian Clubs, trade organizations, women's organizations, the Rotarians and Kiwanis, gave interviews to the press, and broadcast during Empire Shopping Week. He brought a cheering message from England to say that she was steadily and surely forging ahead in general production, manufacturing, shipping and even in coal mining. Her standard of living was better than ever, and unemployment was lessening. Upon his return from his tour he declared that if anyone had doubts as to the future of the British Empire he could suggest no better remedy for so deplorable a mental state than a trip through Canada.

Empire Settlement. The problem of settlement during the year was one of growing importance due to external as well as internal pressure. In the words of Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, the object of a policy of Empire migration is first and foremost to build up the strength and wealth of the Empire as a whole by the better distribution of its population and to increase the openings for success in life and the development of character in the people. The English *Board of Trade Journal* of Mar. 7, 1929, gave the following figures of British migration during 1928:—

The total outward migration movement from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to places outside Europe for 1928 was 136,834 as compared with 153,505 in 1927. Of this number 108,982 went to other parts of the British Empire. Rather more than 50 per cent. of those within the Empire went to Canada, 54,709. This does not include any of the 8,499 men especially recruited for harvest work. About 2,000 of these remained in Canada. (Of those who

returned 2,000 paid their own fares back. A considerable number of those who returned were anxious to return to Canada to settle there). The number of migrants to Australia in 1928 was 28,714, as compared to 40,990 the previous year. There was also a decline in the movement to New Zealand, namely, 4,975 as compared to 7,481 in 1927. There was little difference in the movement to British South Africa, the total for the past year being about 7,100.

Lord Lovat,* Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs and Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee, left England in August, 1928, on a tour of Canada, New Zealand and Australia to discuss plans for additional Oversea settlement. When Lord Lovat landed in Montreal on Aug. 13 he explained that under the Empire Settlement Act an allotment of \$3,000,000 had been made for the placing of 21,000 trained selected men, women and children between Canada, New Zealand and Australia, quite apart from the 8,000 or more harvesters for the Canadian West. Before going West he had a conference with Premier Mackenzie King and Hon. Mr. Forke, Minister of Immigration. Universal regret was expressed when Lord Lovat was compelled by ill-health, due to overwork, to resign from his Overseas duties in March, 1929.

A party of fifty boys and girls, from 14 to 21 years of age (given the name of The Young Ambassadors) made a seven weeks' tour of Canada in August and September (1928) as winners of the Empire Travel Scholarship inaugurated by the allied newspapers of Great Britain. Another party of 34 public school boys and 25 public and secondary school girls left London on Aug. 4, 1928, for a ten weeks' tour of Newfoundland and Canada. The arrangements were made respectively by the School Empire-Tour Committee and by the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women.

Both New Zealand and Australia formulated aggressive schemes to secure the immigration of young people from Great Britain under specially safeguarded plans. A Big Brother Movement sent 45 boys in July, 1928, to Australia where they were to be personally supervised until they could stand alone. Out of 1,400 boys sent out to Australia for the year ending June, 1928, ninety-five per cent. made a success.

In *The Sunday Observer* of July 29, 1928, J. L. Garvin, the Editor, expressed the opinion upon the Empire migration problem that the Overseas Dominions had been too restrictive and that they expected the best of human exports at too low a cost, adding: "The Dominions in the end will come to a clearer view of their own vital interests. They do not at present realize that the birth rate is diminishing all over Western and Central Europe. The abundant vitalities on this side of the Atlantic that created the United States on the other will never be available in anything like the same measure for the British Dominions. The Dominions in the end will have to be glad and eager to receive the average of human kind as the United States did." In *The Times*, London, of Jan. 18, 1929, Major J. M. MacDonnell, of Montreal, Secretary of the Rhodes Trust in Canada, strongly urged the early immigration to

*NOTE.—See Section: Immigration and Colonization, for further details as to Lord Lovat's visit to Canada.

Canada of boys from the famous "public" schools of England to complete their education in Canadian Universities. He argued that by so doing, the young men would combine the educational advantages of both countries. A similar suggestion was made about the same time in *The Spectator* by Major Wilfrid Bovey of McGill University. The education of English girls in Canadian universities was also advocated in *The Times*, London, of Jan. 21, 1929, by Miss Edith Thompson, of the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women, for much the same reasons.

The Army, Navy and Air* Services. The British Army Estimates, presented to Parliament in February, 1929, were £40,545,000 or a reduction of over £500,000 and nearly £22,000,000 less than in 1922. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Secretary of State for War, pointed out that comparable Estimates had risen in the United States, Italy, France, Germany and Soviet Russia, an indication of England's lead in disarmament. The mechanization of the Army, begun in 1921, covered in 1929, to a varying degree, every branch of the service. Substantial and gratifying progress had been made in the educational training of the Army. Over 6,000 more recruits than in the previous year had joined the territorial Army which was not only composed of good material but highly efficient.

The Naval Estimates for 1929 showed a net total of £55,865,000, a reduction of £1,435,000 below the Estimates of 1928. There were no outstanding features of the programme. The estimated total cost of the Naval Base at Singapore was £7,750,000. The Government of the Straits Settlements had presented 2,850 acres of land for the dockyard and an aerodrome; Hong Kong gave £250,000; New Zealand, £1,000,000; and the Federated Malay States, £2,000,000. Owing to a change of policy in 1924 the proposed Australian donation had been applied to the Australian Fleet Unit.

The Estimates presented for Aviation were £16,200,000, a decrease from the previous year of £50,000.

Every service from London Air Port to the Continent was triplicated during the Summer of 1928 to meet the steadily growing demand for air transport. The Anglo-Egyptian route was to be as follows: London to Basle by Imperial Airways, Basle to Italy by night express through the Alps, Italy to Egypt by Imperial Airways flying boats, and over Egypt by Imperial Airways land aircraft, some 4,600 miles in all. It was expected that the complete journey from London to India would take a week, or even a day less. In September, 1928, the Imperial Airways recommended payment of a 5 per cent. dividend on their fourth year's working.

Sir Alan Cobham, of the Cobham-Blackburn Air Lines Ltd. in July, 1928, presented to the British Air Ministry a tentative plan

*NOTE.—For record of Canadian Aviation, see Section: Transportation and Communication.

for an All-Red air route from Alexandria, Egypt, by way of Khartoum to Kisumu, Kenya, thence south to Buluwayo, Rhodesia, where it could link up with an airway from Capetown. The Belgians and the French were also contemplating a north-to-south African air route across the Sahara.

On July 3, 1928, Sir Thomas Glasgow, Minister of Defence for Australia, announced that the Government would equip the Royal Australian Air Force with 32 new machines costing £150,000.

On Mar. 30, 1929, the inaugural flight of the first regular air service between England and India operated by Imperial Airways started from Croydon (the air liner to leave Croydon every Saturday morning arriving in Karachi the following Saturday; and the inward service to start from Karachi every Sunday morning arriving in London the following Sunday). Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, was a passenger as far as Egypt on the inaugural flight. It was contemplated eventually to extend the route from Karachi to Bombay and Ceylon. Another extension in view was from Delhi to Calcutta, thence to Rangoon.

The Report on Civil Aviation for the year 1928, published by the Canadian Department of National Defence, Ottawa, described the progress of civil aviation in the different parts of the Empire during 1928 as follows:—

Daily services are operated between London-Paris-Zurich, and London-Brussels-Cologne; and weekly services between Southampton and the Channel Islands (by Imperial Airways Limited). These routes cover 1,090 miles. During 1928 a total of 793,365 miles were flown; 24,820 passengers carried, and 742 tons of goods and mail conveyed. In the light aeroplane field Great Britain is still supreme. There has been a large demand for British light aircraft abroad. Six world records for endurance, speed, and altitude are held by light aircraft in England. The altitude record for light planes was established by Lady Heath in a D. H. Moth, when she reached a height of about 23,000 feet in July, 1928. The light aeroplane club movement in England, given financial assistance by the Air Ministry, continues to grow. Some fifteen clubs have been formed. The first municipally-owned air-port in Great Britain is in Manchester and a level expanse of some 260 acres, within seven miles of the centre of the city has been approved by the Air Ministry, and equipped by the Municipality for public use.

In Australia during 1928, regular passenger, freight, and mail services were operated over the following routes: Perth-Derby, Charleville-Camooweal, Adelaide-Cootamundra, Broken Hill-Mildura. Since the commencement of operations in December, 1921, to December 31, 1928, 2,220,894 miles have been flown; 15,049 passengers, 334,717 pounds of goods, and 1,566,177 letters carried. Further services are contemplated for the following routes, which will commence early in 1929: Adelaide-Perth, Camooweal-Daily Waters, Charlesville-Brisbane. Six light aeroplane clubs operated during 1928 at Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Coldbank, Perth and Brisbane. During the year, 124 pupils obtained licences. On Dec. 31, 1928, licences were in force as follows: 178 private, and 103 commercial pilots, 182 ground engineers, 122 aircraft, and 171 aerodromes.

In New Zealand assistance is being given by the Government to three light aeroplane clubs at Christ Church, Auckland, and Blenheim. Standard regulations are being prepared for the assistance of light aeroplane clubs, and some twenty-three have been formed throughout the country. New Zealand Government's policy is to get the three above-mentioned clubs firmly established before considering applications from other clubs. A general air transport company has been formed at Dunedin known as New Zealand Airways Limited.

In India and Ceylon Light Aeroplane Clubs have been formed at Karachi, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, and Bengal, and a club is being formed in Ceylon. Government assistance will be given to these clubs, and they will be under the control of the Aero Club of India and Burma, which received a Government subsidy of 30,000 rupees in 1928. Selected Indians for employment in Indian civil aviation will receive training in civil aviation in England, and the Government are granting ten scholarships spread over a period of four years. The Government proposal to ask for tenders for the running of regular weekly services between Karachi-Rangoon has been approved by the Finance Committee of the Indian Legislative Assembly. Subsidies will be paid, and the service will be operated in three sections, Karachi-Delhi, Delhi-Calcutta, and Calcutta-Rangoon.

In the Straits Settlements the Singapore Flying Club is in active operation, using light seaplanes. In Kenya the establishment of routes between Kisumee-Nairobi, Nairobi-to the frontier towards Arusha, for South Africa, and Nairobi-Mombassa, are contemplated by the Government. The Aero Club of East Africa is in active operation. The British East African Airways Limited is being formed for passenger and freight transportation. The operation of a service from Alexandria (Egypt) to Mwanza (Tanganyika), with an extension later to South Africa, is being contemplated. The Cobham-Blackburn Air Lines Limited and the Imperial Airways Limited are co-operating in the establishment of this through service.

In South Africa five light aeroplane clubs were in active operation during 1928 at Capetown, Durham, East London, Johannesburg, and Fort Elizabeth. No Government assistance has been granted to these clubs. Aeros Proprietary Limited, African Aerial Travels, The Aircraft Company, and Devices Limited, were formed during the year, and operated light aircraft.

Capt. Charles Kingsford-Smith and Charles P. Ulm, after their successful flight in the *Southern Cross* in June, 1928, from Oakland, California to Sydney, Australia, later flew to Melbourne, then took a 1,950-mile non-stop flight to Perth on Aug. 11, 1928 and back to Melbourne on Aug. 12, the latter trip taking 23 hours and 24 minutes. On Sept. 10 and 11, 1928, they flew to Wellington, New Zealand from Sydney, Australia, keeping in constant touch with the mainland by radio. Captain Kingsford-Smith in a second attempt, left Sydney in the *Southern Cross* on June 25 on a flight to England, reaching Derby, on the north-west coast of Australia, a distance of 2,000 miles, on the 26th. Next morning he left on the second stage to Singapore which he reached on the 28th after 19 hours flight. On the morning of the 29th he left for Akyab, near Rangoon.

Commander H. C. Macdonald left Harbour Grace, Nfld., on Oct. 17, 1928, in a "Gipsy Moth" aeroplane in an attempt to fly across the Atlantic. Unfortunately the young aviator was lost. Lady Bailey, wife of Sir Abe Bailey, left England in March, 1928, and flew in a "Moth" light aeroplane to Capetown by way of Cairo, Khartoum and Buluwayo, and after a rest flew back to England, reaching Croydon in January, 1929. The first non-stop flight from England to India was made on Apr. 24, 25 and 26, 1929, from Cranwell aerodrome to Karachi by Squadron Leader Jones-Williams and Lieutenant Jenkins. The distance flown was 4,130 miles. They were in the air a little over 50 hours.

In July, 1928, Lord and Lady Inchcape, in memory of their daughter, Miss Elsie Mackay, who perished in an attempt to fly

across the Atlantic, placed in trust for the nation \$500,000, with the suggestion that the sum be allowed to accumulate for fifty years and be applied to the reduction of the National Debt. Miss Mackay and Capt. W. G. R. Hinchcliffe left England on Mar. 15, 1928, for the United States but were never heard of again.

Wireless Communication. On July 6, 1928, the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, composed of representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, India, Colonies and Protectorates, met in London and after a full discussion of the situation signed a unanimous Report recommending that the cable and wireless services of the whole Empire be linked in one great commercial communication corporation to ensure economic co-ordination and co-operation and protection from foreign influence. This Report was forwarded to the various governments concerned for endorsement. The Conference was called originally at the suggestion of Canada inasmuch as Canada was heavily interested in Pacific cables and, in view of the encroachments of wireless upon cable communication, was strongly opposed to the laying of further deep-sea cables. During the previous twenty-five years Canada had invested \$900,000 dollars in the Pacific Cable and under the proposed plan \$700,000 of this would be refunded, and no further outlay called for. The cable merger Bill passed its second reading in the British House of Commons on Dec. 7, 1928, by a large majority. On Apr. 9, 1929, the merger was brought into effect by the registration in London of two companies,—the Imperial and International Communications, and a formal holding company called Cable and Wireless Limited, both with strong directorates. This solution of the problem of Imperial communications was of vital importance and marked an epoch in the history of the Empire.

Imperial Honours of 1929. Owing to the critical illness of His Majesty the usual New Year Honours List was not announced until Mar. 1st, 1929. It was noticeable for the number of women chosen for distinction. The awards included names prominent in politics, public service at home and abroad, philanthropy, science, music and the arts. The three peerages created were: Sir Jesse Boot, druggist and a donor to charitable, social and educational objects, chief founder of Nottingham University; Urban Broughton, the son of a generous benefactor to hospitals; and Sir Berkeley Moynihan, the famous surgeon. W. R. Morris, the motor-car manufacturer and hospital benefactor, and A. V. Roe of aviation fame were made baronets. Music was honoured in the persons of Frederick Delius and Arthur Somervell, and science, in Prof. J. A. Fleming. Philanthropy was recognized in Manasseh Meyer, of the Straits Settlements. Among the women, Lady Barrett, Dean of the London School of Medicine, and Miss Baylis of the "Old Vic" Theatre were made Companions of Honour; Dame Edith Lyttelton was raised to Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire; and to be Dames Commanders were Mrs. Laura Knight the painter, Miss Bertha Phillpotts of Girton College, and Prof. Annie McIlroy and Miss Mary Ivens, eminent gynaecologists. Several knighthoods were bestowed upon prominent Indians and Anglo-Indians. Ambrose T. Stanton, M.D., born in Kendal, Durham Co., Ontario, and Chief Medical Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was made a C. M. G. He was educated in Port Hope, Trinity Medical College, Toronto, and University College, London. He was formerly Director of Medical Laboratories at Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S.

In the King's Birthday Honours list, announced on June 2, 1929, five new peerages were created, and five privy councillorships, eleven baronetcies and thirty-two knighthoods bestowed. Robert Bridges, Poet Laureate, and John Galsworthy received the Order of Merit. Sir Stanley Hewitt, surgeon to His Majesty, and Dr. Robert Woods, ultra-violet ray specialist, and Lord Dawson of Penn, all of whom attended the King in his late illness were honoured. The knighthoods included Ben Greet, the noted Shakespearean producer; Dr. Chalmer Mitchell, of the Zoological Society; Francis Wylie (Secretary at Oxford of the Rhodes Trust), and a number of persons in New Zealand and India. Hon. Earle Page, Treasurer in the Australian Government, was made a Privy Councillor. Among the higher honours Viscount Inchcape was advanced to an earldom; Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, late First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Plumer, the distinguished general, viscounts; Sir William Berry, newspaper magnate, a baron.

In the Order of the British Empire (Civil, Military and Naval) many prominent public men and civil servants, both British and native, were honoured in the Dominions Overseas and Colonies, including the Commonwealth of Australia and its States, North and South Rhodesia, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, New Zealand, Tasmania, New Guinea, Fiji, Federated Malay States, the West Indies, Ceylon, Iraq, Palestine, Kenya, Nigeria, Nyasaland, Malta, Gambia, Egypt, Sudan, and representatives of His Majesty in Kabul, Mexico and Abyssinia.

A supplementary list issued June 29, 1929, announced that the former Home Secretary, Sir W. Joynson-Hicks had been made a viscount; and Sir Hamar Greenwood, Canadian, and Sir Gilbert Wills, tobacco manufacturer, barons.

Empire Parliamentary Association. The Empire Parliamentary Association arrived in Canada on Aug. 24, 1928. There were 54 delegates and during their journey of 15,000 miles in 53 days, they delivered some 300 speeches. The organization was formed in 1910 at the time of King George's coronation and had for an object the acquiring of first-hand knowledge of other countries, their problems and their legislators. Branches were formed, first in Canada and then in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Newfoundland, the Irish Free State, and Malta.

Informal conferences were held in Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Victoria, Vancouver, Regina, Fredericton, and Halifax. At every point the Association was given an enthusiastic reception, and the frank interchange of views was most enlightening. A particularly fine speech was delivered by Premier Taschereau at a dinner given by him to the visitors in the Garrison Club, Quebec.

On Aug. 21, 1928, the Ontario branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association was formed in the Legislative Chamber in Toronto by the unanimous vote of fifty Members of the Legislature after Sir Howard D'Egville, Secretary of the English branch, had explained the aims of the organization. The formal resolution to organize was moved by the Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier, seconded by Mr. J. G. Lethbridge, Progressive Leader. Hon. W. D. Black, Speaker, was appointed President of the branch, with Premier Ferguson, Liberal Leader W. E. N. Sinclair and Progressive Leader J. G. Lethbridge as Vice-Presidents. Alex. Lewis, Clerk of the House, was elected Secretary.

On Aug. 25, 1928, the Canadian branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association gave a luncheon to the visiting delegates in the Chateau Frontenac presided over by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons and joint Chairman of the Canadian Branch. In welcoming the visitors to Canada, Mr. Lemieux painted a graphic picture of the growth of constitutional government in Canada from its inception. Nowhere were the privileges of British political liberty more highly prized than on the historic soil of Quebec, nor were there stronger ties than those of the Parliamentary institutions of which all Canadians were so proud. Canada was now autonomous in the fullest sense of the term, and, living alongside the United States, Canadians were more than ever firm believers in a free constitutional monarchy. Canada's problem now was the settlement and development of its vast national domain.

When the Empire Parliamentary Association visited Halifax, Senator Barrington of the Irish Free State proposed the establishment of a direct steamship service between Halifax and the west of Ireland.

The Association discussed practical commercial topics at their meetings through Canada as well as legislative and parliamentary affairs, and the Empire Marketing Board and the promotion of inter-Imperial trade came in for considerable discussion. Immigration, tariffs and communications also were prominent in the conferences. Upon its return to England the Empire Parliamentary Association issued a Report of its trip descriptive of the work accomplished, concluding thus: "It requires little argument to demonstrate that a gathering of this nature must not only prove a first-rate educative value to those taking part, but must also go far towards lifting some of the big Empire problems outside the sphere of party political controversy."

Rhodes Scholarships. According to a statement issued by the Rhodes Trust concerning the academic year 1927-28, sixty-five Rhodes scholars took up their residence in Oxford for the first time. The total number regularly in residence was 187,—94 from the British Empire and 93 from the United States. For part-time residence there were also 15 ex-scholars. The academic year 1928-29 started with 176 Rhodes scholars in residence. Five deaths were reported for the year: New Zealand, one; Saskatchewan, one; and one each from Mississippi, Pennsylvania and Idaho.

Rhodes scholars appointed in 1928 from Canada, as stated by Major J. M. Macdonnell, Canadian Representative, were: Ontario, H. R. Ziegler and G. S. Cartwright; Quebec, H. G. Lafleur and K. H. Brown; Manitoba, L. C. Bonnycastle; New Brunswick, J. D. Babbitt; British Columbia, J. R. Tolmie; Nova Scotia, W. B. Ross; Saskatchewan, E. A. Bence; Alberta, G. F. G. Stanley.

Important incidents in the year were the opening in May, 1929, of Rhodes House, built in Oxford in commemoration of Cecil Rhodes; an alteration relaxing the terms of the founder's will in order to get the right type of man for the scholarships; and a donation in May, 1929, of \$200,000 by George Eastman of Rochester, N.Y., to the American Association of Rhodes Scholars, to establish the George Eastman Visiting Professorship in Oxford. Rhodes House is an imposing structure consisting of a Great Hall, a residential wing, and another wing devoted to lecture rooms and a library, the last to be under the administration of the Bodleian Library. In the Parkin Vestibule, named after Sir George Parkin, first organizer of the Trust, are three statues,—Rhodes, Milner and Parkin. The Great Hall is chiefly for the purposes of public meetings, public dinners, ceremonial occasions, and special lectures. In the two chambers approaching the Great Hall are symbolized, by carvings and inscriptions, the ideals of Rhodes's life and history of the Empire. Rhodes House is for the general use of all the members of the University.

Empire Obituary. During the year 1928-29 the following deaths were recorded throughout the Empire: **July, 1928**—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Count Francis Browning D. Bickerstaffe-Drew, C.B.E., at Salisbury, known as the novelist "John Ayscough," aged 70; Mohamed Pasha Said, twice Prime Minister of Egypt, in Alexandria; Dame Ellen Terry, famous actress, at Small Hythe, Tenderden, Kent, aged 80; **August**—Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali, noted Moslem Judge and Islamic leader, the first Mohammedan to become a Judge of the Bengal High Court, aged 79; Sir George Otto Trevelyan, historian and Cabinet Minister, and nephew of Lord Macaulay, aged 90; Viscount Haldane of Cloan, Minister of War and twice Lord Chancellor, aged 72; **September**—Admiral Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas, one of Lord Beatty's commanders in the Battle of Jutland, aged 67; Sir Edward Ward, famous Army Supply organizer, aged 76; Sir Theo. A. Cook, journalist, aged 61; Abdul Pasha Sarwat, Egyptian statesman, aged 55; Sir Horace Darwin, scientist and fifth son of Charles Darwin; **October**—Hon. Andrew Fisher, thrice Prime Minister of Australia, aged 66; Henry Festing Jones, biographer of Samuel Butler, aged 77; Frank Hedges Butler, merchant, author and pioneer in aviation, aged 72; **December**—Sir John Murray, London publisher, aged 78; Hallam, 2nd Lord Tennyson, former Governor of Australia, aged

77; Sir Charles Metcalfe, engineer of South African railways, and builder of the great bridge over the Zambesi at Victoria Falls, aged 75; **January, 1929**—Sir William Boyd Dawkins, geologist, aged 92; Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Talbot, soldier and administrator, aged 87; Admiral Sir Lowther Grant, aged 64; Sir Charles Peers Davidson, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Quebec, aged 89; Robert M. Horne-Payne, prominent in industry, finance and electric power enterprises in Western Canada and Brazil, aged 60; Cedric Chivers, noted bookbinder and mayor of Bath, aged 75; **February**—Sir Hercules Read, antiquary and art expert, aged 71; Herbert Hampton, sculptor, aged 66; Lady de Bathe (Mrs. Langtry) social beauty and actress, aged 76; Sir Bertram Windle, anthropologist at St. Michael's College, Toronto, aged 70; Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman, first Chief Commander of the Grand Fleet in the Great War, aged 81; Capt. T. J. Morgan, R.N., former Chief Engineer of Naval Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C.; Gen. Sir J. G. Maxwell, distinguished in Egyptian, South African and Great Wars, aged 70; **March**—Sir James A. M. Aikins, noted lawyer and Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in 1916, aged 78; Rev. G. A. Studdert Kennedy ("Woodbine Willie") famed for his work among the soldiers in the Great War, aged 46; Lord Phillimore, international jurist, aged 83; Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, athlete, motor pioneer, and expert mechanic, aged 63; **April**—Hon. John A. Robinson, proprietor St. John's *Daily News*, Newfoundland, and Colonial Secretary in Winter Administration in 1897 and Postmaster General in 1916-19, aged 67; J. Havelock Wilson, O.B.E., former President National Sailors' Union, London, and for 16 years Member of Parliament, aged 70; Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of Interior in Laurier Administration, aged 68; Lord Revelstoke (Lord Baring), financier and one of Committee of Experts on Reparations, aged 66; **May**—Lord Rosebery, Liberal Prime Minister, 1894-95, winner of the Derby three times, and married a daughter of Baron de Rothschild, aged 82; **June**—Sir Patrick McGrath, President of the Newfoundland Legislative Council, aged 60; "General" Bramwell Booth, head of the Salvation Army for 16 years, aged 73; Edward Carpenter, Socialist poet and writer, aged 85; Sir Beilby Alston, British Ambassador in Brazil since 1925, aged 60.

Other Empire Incidents. On July 2, 1928, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Home Secretary, announced the appointment of Viscount Byng of Vimy as Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of London in succession to General Sir William Horwood. Strong protests were made by the Labour members in the House on account of his age (65) and because he was a soldier.

Sir Abe Bailey, the well-known South African mining magnate in November, 1928, offered to provide in perpetuity an income of £5,000 annually to Chatham House, London, presented in 1923 by Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Leonard of St. Catharines, Ontario, to the British Institute of International Affairs to be administered as a school of foreign politics. The £5,000 was offered in order that the House might be maintained independent of subscriptions. The Prince of Wales, accepting the offer on behalf of the Institute wrote to Sir Abe Bailey saying:—"I shall always remember with gratification that these splendid endowments were provided by personal friends of my own in the two great Dominions of Canada and South Africa."

On Nov. 12, 1928, the British Lamport-Holt liner *Vestris* from New York to South America foundered in a storm 240 miles off the coast of Virginia with a loss of 115 lives of 328 on board. Capt. Carey went down with his ship. An inquiry was first held in New York and some months later by the Board of Trade, London.

On Jan. 19, 1929, it was announced in London that Lord Beaverbrook had relinquished his controlling interest in *The Daily Express* in favour of his son, the Hon. John W. Maxwell Aikin, a youth of 19.

On Mar. 11, 1929, Major H. O. D. Seagrave established a world's speed record at Daytona Beach, Florida, in his English motor-car "Golden Arrow" (875 h.p.) at the rate of 231.36 m.p.h.

A signal honour was bestowed upon Dr. Donald Armour, a son of the late Chief Justice J. D. Armour, of Toronto, and a noted surgeon in London, by the

Council of the Medical Society of London, who in May, 1929, nominated him unanimously as their President.

Owing to the abdication of King Amanullah of Afghanistan and the fighting about Kabul, the capital, it was thought wise to remove the European residents from the City. This was begun just before Christmas Day, 1928, by the Royal Air Force who by Feb. 8, 1929, safely took 308 British, Italian, German, French and United States citizens across the border to Peshawar, British India. In June, 1929, ex-King Amanullah left Bombay with his Queen and suite to take up residence in Italy.

On June 10, 1929, the new Benguela Railway costing £12,000,000, was formally opened by the Portuguese Minister of the Colonies. This line was originated 30 years ago by Sir Robert Williams and runs from Luao, on the Angola-Belgian border near Northern Rhodesia across the Portuguese Colony of Angola to the terminal port on Lobito Bay, west coast of Africa, and was to be extended into Rhodesia and Katanga when it would afford the great mining industries an exit and open up large agricultural development.

On June 17, 1929, the Imperial Airways liner *City of Ottawa* developed engine trouble on its daily London-Zurich route and fell into the English Channel. Seven passengers lost their lives but four were saved together with the pilot and mechanic. This was the first fatal accident in the Company's service of 3,800,000 miles flown and 100,000 passengers carried since it began in 1925.

The United Kingdom; Other Countries of the Empire

The General Election in the United Kingdom on May 30, 1929, resulted in a victory for Labour under the leadership of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. The result showed the strength of the parties to be substantially as follows: Labour, 289; Unionist, 259; Liberal, 58; Independent, 8.

At dissolution the parties stood: Conservatives, 397; Labour, 162; Liberals, 46; Independent, 7. Four Canadians were elected: Grant Morden, Hamilton Gault, and P. Macdonald on the Conservative side, and A. W. Haycock on the Labour. The Labour platform included: cure of unemployment; reduction of armaments; resumption of relations with Russia; reorganization of the transport system; improvement of education; extension of old age pensions; conciliation and arbitration as a basis of foreign policy; and a naval understanding with the United States. Mr. Baldwin placed his resignation as Prime Minister in the King's hands on June 4, 1929, and next day Mr. MacDonald was asked to form a Ministry which he did as follows (*The Times*, June 8, 1929):

The Cabinet

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs	Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson.
Lord Privy Seal	Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas.
Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies	Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb.
Lord President of the Council	Lord Parmoor.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Justice Sankey.
Secretary of State for Home Affairs	Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes.
Secretary of State for India	Captain Wedgwood Benn.
Secretary of State for War	Rt. Hon. Tom Shaw.
Secretary of State for Air	Lord Thomson.
Minister of Health	A. Greenwood.
Minister of Labour	Miss Bondfield.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	Rt. Hon. Noel Buxton.
President, Board of Education	Rt. Hon. Sir C. P. Trevelyan.
President, Board of Trade	Rt. Hon. W. Graham.
First Lord of the Admiralty	A. V. Alexander.
Secretary of State for Scotland	Rt. Hon. W. Adamson.
First Commissioner of Works	George Lansbury.

Other Ministers

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.....	Sir Oswald Mosley.
Attorney-General.....	W. Jowitt, K.C.
Solicitor-General.....	J. B. Melville, K.C.
Minister of Pensions.....	Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts.
Minister of Transport.....	Herbert Morrison, J.P.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Scotland.....	Tom Johnston.
Postmaster-General.....	H. B. Lees-Smith.
Paymaster-General.....	Lord Arnold (without pay).

On his resignation Mr. Baldwin cabled a message of farewell and good wishes to Premier Mackenzie King expressive of his appreciation of the pleasure given him in co-operating with him during the past four years and a half. Mr. King cabled a fitting reply of appreciation. One of the first acts of Premier Ramsay MacDonald was to cable messages to the Premiers of the Dominions and the President of the Irish Free State expressing the hope that the cordial relations of the past might continue under the new Administration. Harmonious responses were returned by Premier King of Canada, Premier Bruce of Australia, Premier Sir Joseph Ward of New Zealand, Premier Squires of Newfoundland, Premier Hertzog of South Africa and President Cosgrave of the Free State. On June 13, 1929, Mr. Lloyd George was unanimously elected as Leader of the Parliamentary Liberal Party at the first meeting of the newly elected Liberal members in the National Liberal Club in London. Mr. George declared that "at the very hour that the Ministry decides to become a Socialist Administration its career ends. It has no authority from the nation to embark upon Socialistic experiments."

The new House of Commons opened on June 25 and unanimously re-elected the Rt. Hon. E. A. FitzRoy as Speaker. One of the first acts of the new Administration was to cable an intimation to all the Dominions' Governments that Great Britain proposed to consider the resumption of diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia.

The Annual Report for 1928 of the Ministry of Labour for the United Kingdom stated that the course of employment in 1928 was on the whole disappointing. The substantial improvement of 1927 and the early part of 1928 was not maintained. The increase in unemployment was confined almost entirely to five industries (chiefly in North Britain and Wales),—coal mining, ship-building, cotton, woollens, boots and shoes. Reports from the Canadian Department of Colonization and Immigration indicated that 78 per cent. of those trained in Great Britain in domestic and agricultural work had made good in Canada, and that of the other 22 per cent. a number had been successful in industry or commerce. Approximately 3,000 men during 1928 had been placed in employment through training centres, and 3,500 women and girls. According to the live Employment Exchanges in Great Britain at the end of each month in 1928 the unemployed varied from a minimum of 1,033,845 in March to a maximum of 1,520,730 in December. The number of vacancies notified to Employment Exchanges during the year 1928 was 1,510,423 and vacancies filled 71,327,218. From

the Unemployment Fund the total amount of benefit paid out in 1928 was £44,260,600. The average weekly number of persons paid benefit was about 954,000 and the average weekly payment per head 17s. 10d.

The Irish Free State. The Budget was introduced Apr. 24, 1929, by Mr. Ernest Blythe, Minister of Finance. The net total expenditure was estimated at £23,925,000, and the net total revenue £23,939,000, in effect a balanced Budget. The only announcement of outstanding interest was that he proposed to issue a National Loan of £5,000,000. The State's credit was high and well established, declared the Minister.

On July 19, 1928, at a general meeting of the Irish Claims Compensation Association in Caxton Hall, Westminster, the Chairman stated that since the organization of the Association in 1922, 2,000 claims had been registered representing claims amounting to £3,000,000 for damage done to Southern Irish Loyalists as part of the scheme to drive the British Government out of Ireland. In 1925 the Government appointed the Dunedin Committee to consider the claims. The Government desired to limit the awards recommended by Lord Dunedin's Committee. Compensation was admitted in theory but denied in practice. A resolution was unanimously passed urging the Government to pay the 40 per cent. of the awards. On Feb. 23, 1929, the Prime Minister announced in the House that the Government had decided to pay the awards of the Committee in full.

The Irish Free State in June, 1929, appointed Mr. Charles Bewley as its first diplomatic Minister to the Court of the Vatican. Michael MacWhite, successor to Timothy Smiddy as Irish Free State Minister at Washington, D.C., was formally received on Mar. 14, 1929, by President Hoover as the new Envoy. Mr. Smiddy was appointed High Commissioner for the Irish Free State in London in January, 1929.

The Irish Free State formally accepted the Briand-Kellogg Peace Treaty on July 16, 1928.

Newfoundland. The Government of Hon. W. S. Munroe resigned office in Newfoundland on Aug. 15, 1928, and was succeeded by that of Hon. F. C. Alderdice. The latter, leading the United Newfoundland party, appealed to the electors on Oct. 29, 1928, and was opposed by Sir Richard Squires, Liberal Leader. Sir Richard had been Premier from 1919 to 1923. Under the new redistribution Act the constituencies were increased from 36 to 40, and women of 25 and over were given the vote. The result of the Election on Oct. 29 was that the Alderdice Government was overwhelmingly defeated. It was thought that the support of the Fishermen's Protective Union was a decisive factor in the Liberal victory. The following Cabinet was formed by Sir Richard Squires:

Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.....	Hon. Sir Richard A. Squires
Colonial Secretary.....	Hon. A. Barnes, B.Sc.
Minister of Finance and Customs.....	Hon. P. J. Cashin
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.....	Hon. W. W. Halfyard
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Sir W. F. Coakler
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. A. Campbell
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. F. G. Bradley
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. H. M. Mosdell
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. P. J. Lewis
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. T. M. Cook

The following were appointed as Departmental Officers not in Council:

Minister of Agriculture.....	J. F. Downey
Minister of Public Works.....	R. H. Hibbs
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.....	H. B. C. Lake

In January, 1929, Sir Richard Squires visited Ottawa to make trade and postal agreements with Canada and discuss other plans for promoting Newfoundland interests.

The Newfoundland Legislature opened its 27th Session on Apr. 17, 1929, and the Speech from the Throne announced a Treaty arrangement with Canada; a loan for the promotion of fisheries, education, etc.; and an inquiry into unemployment, fisheries and hospital service; it was also proposed to establish cable telephone communication with Europe and America. When the Hon. P. J. Cashin, Minister of Finance, presented his Budget he opened with some sharp criticism of his predecessor in office and the deficit of \$1,280,000 left behind him for the fiscal year, 1928-29. Mr. Cashin's Estimates for the year 1929-30 were as follows:—Revenue, \$10,956,000, and Expenditure, \$11,143,000, with an estimated deficit of \$187,000. The Minister of Finance warned the Assembly that the Colony was facing a serious financial problem which must be met by economical reorganization, reconstruction and development of their resources. The total net Deficits for the past nine years came to \$9,590,000. A considerable part (\$5,800,000) of the Deficits came from the Railway since 1920 when the Government first took part in its operation. When they finally took over the Railway and its steamers in 1923-24 the system was badly run down but conditions at present were more encouraging. The road had a mileage of 906 with eleven steamers, with gross annual earnings of over \$3,000,000. The Railway represented an outlay of \$40,000,000 or about half the Public Debt of \$84,369,000. A heavy drain on the finances of the country had been the social services (hospitals, charities and public institutions)—for the past five years they had averaged annually \$1,340,000. Grave abuses had grown up in connection with these which had to be stopped. A comparative statement of trade showed that for the fiscal year 1927-28 approximately the Imports were \$27,650,000, and the Exports, \$33,645,000. The Imports were distributed thus: United Kingdom, \$5,000,000; Canada, \$12,140,000; United States, \$9,330,000; and others, \$1,180,000. The Exports: United Kingdom, \$7,597,000; Canada, \$2,640,000; United States, \$9,834,000; and others, \$13,574,000. Savings bank deposits at the end of 1928 amounted to \$26,489,000, an increase of \$1,943,000, over the previous year.

The prorogation of the House was somewhat delayed to allow the Legislative Council to consider a Bill to encourage the establishment of a smelting plant on the south coast involving a \$3,000,000 expenditure by Canadian financiers.

Australia. The new Arbitration Act was passed in June, 1928, providing increased penalties for doing "anything in the nature of a lockout or strike," making it an offence to declare goods or places "black"; holding an organization liable for the acts of its members unless it had expelled the offending members; and providing that a secret ballot must be taken by the unions upon any question in respect of which ten members demanded such a ballot, and where a union refused to hold a ballot the Court might order one to be held under its own control.

The Federal Congress of Australian Trade Unions meeting in Melbourne in July, 1928, refused the offer of Hon. John G. Latham, Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, to explain to them the provision of the Act. The closing stages of the Congress indicated the predominance of the extremists led by Mr. Garden, Secretary of the Sydney Trades and Labour Council, as in every trial of strength the moderates were defeated. By an overwhelming majority the Congress agreed to a motion endorsing the affiliation of the Australian Council of Trade Unions with the pan-Pacific Secretariat, a creation of the Third International and formed in Moscow in 1925. One of the Secretariat's planks was the abolition of all racial barriers which endangered the "white Australia" principle. The Congress passed a series of resolutions expressing uncompromising hostility to the new Arbitration Act.

The Waterside Workers' Federation of Australia called a strike on Sept. 10, 1928, which lasted until Oct. 19, and kept about 20,000 men idle because the Union extremists refused to work under the new award of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court made by Judge Beeby, which provided that labour might be engaged by the shipowners on the wharves twice a day instead of once. Premier Bruce took a firm stand from the beginning and announced his determination to enforce the decision of the Court. A number of ships were rendered idle for a time but volunteer workers soon enabled them to be loaded and unloaded. The

strike was condemned by several Labour leaders, including J. H. Scullin and Frank Anstey, Labour M. P., who urged the men to go back to work. There were some street disturbances but no serious rioting. After a good deal of wrangling in labour circles the strike was ended when the Port Phillip Stevedores Association agreed to register under the Transport Workers' Act and to work under the Beeby award. The strike was foredoomed to failure because Australian public opinion generally was opposed to the agitation. In the October 1928 issue of *The National Review*, London, F. A. W. Gisborne, an Australian writer, attributed the recurrent labour troubles in Australia—from which shipping and mining especially had suffered—to deliberate subversive influences from Moscow.

The industrial Peace Conference convened by the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers, opened in Melbourne, Dec. 6, 1928, and was attended by 37 delegates—20 representing employers organizations and 17 representing the Australasian Council of Trades Unions and the Trades Hall Councils of the six capital cities. Premier Bruce opened the proceedings. James Macdougall, President of the Associated Chambers of Manufacturers, said that after many years of industrial strife this was the first occasion on which a deliberate effort had been shown by both employers and employed to learn the other man's point of view. He then dealt with the various economic problems confronting them and the vital necessity of co-operation and good feeling on both sides.

The Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce, announced in August, 1928, that the Empire Marketing Board had offered to provide £25,000 for capital expenditure and £37,000 for five years for the maintenance of a Department of Economic Entomology in connection with scientific and industrial research, provided that the Commonwealth contributed similar sums. The chief lines of research undertaken would be directed towards the control by parasites of insect pests such as the sheep blowfly and the buffalo-fly, and the destruction of noxious weeds, notably the St. John's wort, hoary cress, and the saffron thistle, by their natural insect enemies.

In the Spring of 1928 the Australian Government invited what was known as the British Economic Mission, consisting of four prominent English business men (Sir Arthur Duckham, Sir Hugo Hirst, Sir Ernest Clark, and Dougal Malcolm) to visit Australia to confer with the various Governments and leaders of industry and commerce upon the development of native resources and the promotion of trade between the two countries and increased immigration. This invitation evoked a little criticism from some Labour leaders but the members of the Mission who visited Australia in the Autumn succeeded, by their frank and friendly attitude, in winning the confidence of both employers and employed and subsequently were heartily thanked by both parties to the Industrial Peace Congress held in Melbourne in December, 1928, for the good work accomplished by them throughout Australia. The British Economic Mission's Report of the visit was made public on Jan. 9, 1929, and, though generally favourable to the financial condition, candidly advised against unrestricted borrowing and un-economic development. The summary of their Report consisted of 23 paragraphs dealing with finance, immigration, tariffs, etc. The 12th paragraph read: "The most vexed and most important of all Australian questions is the cost of production, with its effect upon the export industries, and the combined effects of the tariff and Arbitration Act." The Report also declared that the settlement of industrial disputes by awards of the Courts tended to create opposition between employer and employed and that such disputes should be settled by discussion and frank exchange of views.

A General Election was held in the Commonwealth on Nov. 17, 1928, and resulted in a victory for the Government by approximately 44 to 31. Labour made a gain of seven seats. Mr. Bruce, Government leader, made his appeal for support to a great extent upon the issue of the maintenance of law and order and industrial peace. It was a dull election on the whole. One outstanding feature of the contest was the popular acceptance of the constitutional change giving the Commonwealth Parliament power to alter the financial arrangements between Commonwealth and States upon which federation was accepted. Mr. Bruce proposed to centralize the borrowing activities of Australia in a Loan Council

and to make the Commonwealth shoulder the State debts the growth of which had more or less affected the credit of Australia. The first loan under the new Loan Council was on Apr. 18, 1929, when £7,000,000 at 5¼ per cent. at par for ten years was over-subscribed.

The first Session of the 11th Commonwealth Parliament was opened in the new capital of Canberra by Lord Stonehaven, Governor-General, on Feb. 6, 1929. References in the Speech from the Throne were made to the welcome visit of the British Economic Mission to Australia and the promotion of inter-Empire trade; to the work of the Tariff Board; and to revisions of the Navigation Act. Upon the adjournment of Parliament the Commonwealth and State Governments would confer with regard to the unification of railway gauges, national insurance against illness, and development of power resources.

Through its Commissioner in New York the Government of Australia in May, 1929, drew the attention of the United States Government to various inequalities existing in the commercial transactions of the two nations and to the fact that impending United States tariff changes would further accentuate that condition adversely for Australia. The Australian Note contained a clear analysis of present trade conditions, and then said: "The Australian Government is desirous that mutually profitable and amicable trade relations between the two countries shall be developed and maintained. At the same time the competent authorities of the United States will readily appreciate that if further restrictions be placed on Australian trade, by tariff increases affecting Australian products, it is inevitable that feeling against American trade predominance will grow. The Government of the Commonwealth therefore fears that increasing pressure will tend to divert Australian trade from the United States to British countries and to foreign countries with whom the Commonwealth has favourable trade relations."

On Apr. 1st, 1929, R. A. Haynes was appointed Commercial Representative of Australia in Canada with offices in Toronto. Mr. Haynes assumed his official duties on June 19, 1929.

New Zealand. In presenting his Budget to the House of Representatives in August, 1928, in Wellington, New Zealand, Hon. W. Downie Stewart, Minister of Finance, stated that the previous year's revenue was £25,124,000 and expenditure, £24,944,000, leaving a surplus of £180,000. The net increase in Debt was £5,500,000. Of the gross total Debt, £107,000,000 was held in New Zealand; £4,000,000, in Australia; and £139,000,000, in London. One-third of the taxation was absorbed in War debt and pensions and one-third in education. The revenue for the current year was estimated at £23,868,000 and the expenditure, at £23,608,000.

Old age pensions engaged the attention of the New Zealand legislators at the August, 1928, Session of the House. Thirty years before New Zealand had passed its Old Age Pensions Act. Since then the highest pension had grown from £18 to £47, 10s. and the number of recipients had increased as new classes of State annuitants were created, until in 1928 it was felt that a compulsory system of contribution should be established so that the thrifty should not be called upon to bear the burden of the improvident as well as the unfortunate. Under the free pension system no effort was being made to distinguish between the thrifty and the undeserving, and it was hard to say to what extent free pensions had weakened the incentive to thrift.

The New Zealand House of Representatives on Sept. 19, 1928, passed the Cinematographs Films Bill making the exhibitors' *quota* voluntary but enforceable, if necessary, by Order-in-Council. Under the Films Bill, which in its main principles followed the British Act, all films would be registered, and this would enable the Government "to hunt that elusive revenue which was being sent out of New Zealand in payment for pictures." The renters' *quota* of British films would begin with 7½ per cent. in 1929, rising gradually to 20 per cent. in 1936. For exhibitors the *quota* would begin with 5 per cent. for the year, July, 1929—June, 1930, rising to 20 per cent. in 1937. Restrictions would be imposed on advance and "blind" bookings.

For the first time in her history New Zealand in August, 1928, made a direct treaty with a foreign power—Japan. It was a trade treaty, extending to one another most-favoured-nation treatment regarding commerce, customs and navigation. Japan was buying a considerable quantity of New Zealand butter and by the new arrangement she would be on a tariff equality with Canada with regard to butter. The Treaty was not only advantageous to both nations commercially but would tend to promote the good feeling already existing.

In the General Election of New Zealand on Nov. 4, 1928, Premier Coates' Government was practically defeated and when the House met in December a no-confidence amendment was carried by 50 to 28 and Sir Joseph Ward, ex-Premier and Leader of the United party, formed a Cabinet. Prior to the Election the composition of the House was as follows: Reform, 55; Liberals, 11; Labour, 13; Independent, 1. After the Election it was Reform, 28; United Party, 27; Labour, 19; and Independent, 6; with three of them supporters of Sir Joseph Ward. A feature of the Election was the Referendum taken with regard to licensing reform, with this result: existing system, 374,502; prohibition, 294,453; and State control, 64,276. Sir Joseph Ward announced that his Government proposed to raise a loan of £70,000,000, spread over eight or ten years, with the object of providing £60,000,000 for loans for settlers and £10,000,000 for completion of the main New Zealand railway line.

The (United Party) Cabinet (December, 1928) was as follows:—

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Minister of External Affairs	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G. Ward, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Lands and Agriculture.....	Hon. G. W. Forbes.
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. E. A. Ransom.
Minister of Justice and Defence.....	Hon. T. M. Wilford.
Minister of Labour and Mines.....	Hon. W. A. Veitch.
Minister of Railways and Customs.....	Hon. W. B. Taverner.
Minister of Native Affairs and Cook Islands	Hon. Sir Apirana Ngata.
Minister of Education.....	Hon. H. Atmore.
Postmaster-General.....	Hon. J. B. Donald.
Minister of Internal Affairs.....	Hon. P. A. de la Perrelle.
Minister of Immigration, Minister of Marine and Minister of Industries and Commerce	Hon. J. G. Cobbe.
Minister of Health.....	Hon. A. J. Stallworthy.
Attorney-General.....	Hon. T. K. Sidey.

The Report of the Commission of Inquiry with regard to New Zealand's mandated territory of Samoa where agitators had formed an anti-administration league among the natives and had created considerable trouble (though the majority of the natives had been most loyal to the authorities) was made public in February, 1929. New Zealand had contributed £212,000 to the financial aid of the territory but the Commission found that reorganization of the public service was required; that economy should be exercised and that responsible officers in Samoa should be recruited from the New Zealand service. The Prime Minister, Sir Joseph Ward, on May 6, 1929, announced that the Government would adopt a friendly and generous attitude toward their charges; that they would dispense with head taxes, increase the export duty on copra, and make a small direct charge for medical services.

According to a despatch in *The Times*, London, of June 7, 1929, the New Zealand State Railways faced a deficit of £1,000,000.

Union of South Africa. The split in the South African Labour party, which began early in 1928, developed on July 1st, 1928 when the faction led by Col. F. H. P. Creswell, Minister of Defence in the Hertzog Administration, held a Conference in Bloemfontein at which 43 branches out of 100 were represented. The section led by Colonel Creswell favoured a continuance of the existing pact with the Nationalists with Labour representatives in the Cabinet; whereas the policy of the National Council was apparently directed towards a position in which the Nationalists and Labour would continue a working agreement without Labour representatives becoming members of the Government. On July 8, 1928, the National Council of the South African Labour party held a Conference in Durban and expelled Colonel Creswell and some of his supporters from the Party.

On Aug. 9 the Nationalist party made an important change in its constitution when it altered Article 4 and substituted the following: "The Nationalist party accepts the declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926 and agrees it signifies the attainment of our sovereign independence and the power to exercise our functions as a state at our own discretion. In agreeing thereto the Nationalist party expresses itself definitely opposed to any action, attitude or policy, which might in any way tend to restrict our existing rights and freedom. The Party undertakes to fight any such attempt by all the legitimate means in its power." The old Article 4 declared that "as the eventual aim and destiny of the people of South Africa should be complete freedom and sovereign independence the National party will take every opportunity with a view to extending the interests of the Union until South Africa in practice is equal in every respect to the United Kingdom and has attained complete freedom and independence." The new clause meant that that object had been attained. Nevertheless, A. S. Van Hees, M.L.A. and Chairman of the Nationalist party organization in the Transvaal, in speaking of the change, expressed the opinion that whilst his Party had carried out the aims of the old Article 4 they were quite determined to build upon their past achievement and, if it became necessary, they would exercise their sovereign rights to the utmost degree as to the choice of another form of government. The National party had always been and was still Republican in sentiment. And some weeks later (Sept. 6) Dr. D. F. Malan, Minister in the Union Government, urging the Capetown Provincial Nationalists to accept the new Article 4, emphasized the fact that they had the right to form a republic whenever it suited them,—the interests of South Africa should be their guiding star in that respect.

A more amiable note was sounded in Montreal on Aug. 27, 1928, at a civic banquet given to the Empire Parliamentary Association touring through Canada, when Hon. Ernest George Jansen, Speaker of the Union House of Assembly at Capetown, told eloquently of the wonderful transformation of South Africa from foe to friend by Britain's genius for statesmanship. Two Afrikaners in the touring party had fought against the British in the Boer War and with the British in the Great War. Hon. Mr. Jansen said further: "We have now taken the road to full co-operation of the two races, which is based upon absolute equality, and together we are trying to solve the difficult problems which confront us." In June, 1929, Hon. Mr. Jansen was selected by Premier Hertzog as Minister of Native Affairs in his new Cabinet following the General Election.

Representatives of the Union of South Africa and Portugal met in Pretoria on Sept. 11, 1928, and signed the new Mozambique Convention dealing chiefly with the question of recruiting native labour for the mines, regulation of Customs dues through Loufenco Marques, and railway traffic between the two countries. The original Convention was concluded in 1909 but negotiations for a new arrangement had been dragging on since 1923.

Owing to disagreements with Hon. W. B. Madeley, Postmaster General, in the Nationalist-Labour Cabinet, the Cabinet resigned on Nov. 5 and was at once reconstructed by Premier Hertzog without Mr. Madeley. Mr. Madeley, by receiving a deputation from a native workers' union, had deeply offended the Nationalists in the Transvaal who were strongly opposed to equal rights for white and black.

One of the storms on the sea of South African politics in 1928-29 was caused by the new Commercial Treaty with Germany which, in effect, would prevent the extension of existing preferences in tariff without the grant of the same privileges to Germany, and would prohibit the grant of new preferences unless they were granted to Germany also. There was much vigorous discussion in and out of the Legislature and in the press over it both in South Africa and in England. Australia also took it up seriously. It was generally considered to be a severe blow to the whole preference policy, and in many quarters it was feared that it would seriously prejudice their best customer, Great Britain, who in 1927 bought £48,000,000 from South Africa as against only £18,000,000 bought by all other countries. In the same year South Africa bought £32,000,000 of British goods; whereas Germany bought only £4,000,000 from South Africa, and South Africa bought £4,500,000 from Germany. A curious complication developed when the Treaty came up for ratification by the House of Assembly in

Capetown on Mar. 1st, 1929. The resolution approving it was carried by the normal Government majority (62-51) but Premier Hertzog refused to send it to the Senate Chamber for approval declaring that he considered the Assembly to be "the competent legislative authority" by which the Treaty must be ratified. The Opposition protested vigorously but vainly. On Mar. 14 the Senate, composed of a South African party majority, passed a resolution declaring that as the German-South African Treaty had not been approved by both Houses of the Legislature it had not been approved by the competent legislative authority of the Union.

The final Session of the Parliament of the Union opened in Capetown on Jan. 25, 1929, and was marked by serious street demonstrations by the unemployed—some 1,000 strong. The Speech from the Throne began with a prayer that the King might soon be restored to health, and went on to outline the work of the Session which included the Mozambique Convention; the German Treaty; the Briand-Kellogg Pact for the renunciation of war; consideration of representation of natives in Parliament, the Coloured Persons Rights Bill and the Native Land Amendment Bill; funds were also to be provided for research into the possibility of conversion of coal into oil, a matter of vital economic importance to the Union. On Jan. 29, 1929, the Leader of the Opposition (the South African party), General J. C. Smuts, opened the debate on his motion of non-confidence in the Government because of Premier Hertzog's dealing with the native problem and the Trade Treaty with Germany. General Smuts' attitude was that the Government was playing politics with the serious native problem and striking a blow at the economic structure of the Empire by their trade policy.

The fundamental split on the "natives" question was that the Government proposed to have the natives elect their own representatives to Parliament in a certain proportion of the whole Assembly, whereas the Opposition would have native vote alongside the whites and have full franchise privileges, a condition existing only in one of the four Provinces, the Cape. The franchise would be taken away from Cape natives under the Government's scheme, and replaced throughout the Union by the special representation.

The South African General Election was held on June 12, 1929, and there was much speculation as to the results owing to the split in the Labour party upon whose support Premier Hertzog's Government held power. The Nationalist strength in the Free State was balanced by the South African strength in Natal: the decision would therefore depend largely upon which of the two chief parties triumphed in these two Provinces. The first Election returns pointed to a decided victory for the South African Party under General Smuts but the returns from the outlying constituencies reversed the prospect and the final result was: Nationalists, 77; South Africans, 61; Labour, 8 (Creswell, 5, National Council, 3); Independent, 1.

The following gives the composition of the new Cabinet:—

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs.....	General J. B. Hertzog
Minister of Native Affairs.....	Mr. E. G. Jansen
Minister of Mines and Industries.....	Mr. F. W. Beyers
Minister of Railways and Harbours.....	Mr. C. W. Malan
Minister of Justice.....	Mr. O. Pirow, K.C.
Minister of Interior, Public Health and Education.....	Dr. D. F. Malan
Minister of Lands.....	Mr. P. G. Grobler
Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs.....	Mr. H. W. Sampson
Minister of Finance.....	Mr. N. C. Havenga
Minister of Agriculture.....	General J. C. Kemp
Minister of Defence and Labour.....	Colonel F. H. Creswell

India. The Simon Commission, which spent the Winter of 1927-28 making its preliminary inquiry into the working of the constitutional reform granted in 1919, returned to India in October, 1928, to complete its work in conjunction with a Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislature. Six out of eight Provincial Councils had by that date decided to co-operate with the Commission. Just before leaving London Sir John Simon expressed cautious optimism upon the prospects. He and his colleagues had been encouraged by the sympathetic reception given them by distinguished Indian politicians, and with few

exceptions every organized class of the Indian community had zealously set itself to inform the Commission of its views on the problem. The chief aim of the Commission was to comprehend fully the Indians' point of view in a sympathetic spirit and to try to be of service to India and her people. The itinerary of the Commission included Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar, Lucknow, Patna, Calcutta, Madras and Nagpur, concluding at Delhi. The Commission left Bombay for England on Apr. 13, 1929, to prepare the Report of its inquiry. Early in the New Year, W. T. Layton, Editor of the *Economist* and prominent in the financial world, joined the Commission as its financial adviser.

At the Delhi Session on Nov. 21, 1928, a local boycott which had been attempted proved a fiasco. In Allahabad the Commission received a deputation headed by the Dowager Rani of Mandi on behalf of the 1,500,000 women of the United Provinces of whom only 50,000 had votes, and asked that the franchise be not based only on property possessed by the woman herself. It also suggested four seats in the Provincial Council for women. Two bombs were thrown from the visitors' Gallery in the Legislative Assembly, Delhi, on Apr. 8, 1929, just as Mr. V. J. Patel, President, rose to give a ruling upon the discussion of the Public Safety Bill. A large hole was blown in the floor of the Chamber, and Sir George Schuster, Finance Member of the Government of India, Sir Bomanji Ardeshir Dalal, and Mr. S. N. Roy were among the injured. Sir John Simon was standing beside the President but neither were hurt. Dutt and Bhagat Singh, the two Indians who threw the bombs, were arrested upon charges of attempted murder and an offence under the Explosives Act. On June 11, 1929, at Allahabad the four Assessors sitting with the Sessions Judge in Delhi in the Assembly bomb case each returned a verdict differing from the others. One Assessor found both the accused men "Guilty" of attempted murder and an offence under the Explosives Act; another found both prisoners "Not Guilty" on both charges. The third Assessor held that both were "Guilty" under the Explosives Act, but "Not Guilty" of attempted murder, while the fourth found Bhagat Singh "Guilty" of both offences, and Dutt "Not Guilty" of either. Judgment was delivered in the latter part of June, 1929, when both men were sentenced to transportation for life.

The Commission reached London on Apr. 26, 1929, and were given a welcome by representatives of the Government and many friends including a number of Indians of the Chief Punjab Association who read Sir John and his colleagues an address and hung garlands upon them. The Indian Central Committee joined the Commission in London in June, 1929, to help complete the Report.

What may be called the "All Parties" Conference met in Lucknow in August, 1928, and adopted unanimously the Nehru Report brought forward by the Pandit Motilal Nehru which embodied a draft constitution for India along Dominion Status lines. The Conference was called by the working Committee of the Congress Party for this purpose but the Nehru Report did not meet with general approval in India, and H. H. Aga Khan, in articles in the *The Times*, London, drew attention to some of its weaknesses, such as the opposition to it by the Indian States, the lack of security of the rights of minority communities such as the Mohammedans, and the issue of national defence. The Report was to be presented to the Simon Commission for consideration.

An All-India Moslem Conference was held in Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1929, to consider the Moslem attitude toward the general question of constitutional progress. A final resolution carried by acclamation declared for a federal system for India with complete autonomy and residuary powers vested in the Constituent States. Over half the Moslem members of the Legislatures of India were present. The resolution paid no heed to the Nehru Report or its proposals of Dominion Status, independence, etc.

At a Conference constituting the Chamber of Princes held in Delhi on Apr. 13, 1929, the ruling princes of 40 Indian States formally expressed their unswerving loyalty to the British Crown and deplored the attitude of native leaders in British India who were seeking complete independence. They also passed a resolution to the effect that any negotiations between themselves and British India must be based upon loyalty to British connection. The Meeting was presided over by Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, and the resolution read as follows:

"While adhering to their policy of non-intervention in the affairs of British India, and repeating their assurances of sympathy with its continued political progress, the princes and chiefs comprising this Chamber, in view of recent announcements of a section of British-Indian politicians indicative of a drift towards complete independence, desire to place on record that in the light of mutual obligations arising from their treaties and engagements with the British Crown, they cannot assent to any proposals for adjustment of equitable relations between the Indian states and British India unless such proposals proceed upon the initial basis of British connection."

Owing to the increased activity of Communist agents in India a Public Safety Bill, empowering the Government to deport Communist agents other than British Indians, was introduced into the Legislative Assembly and was rejected in September, 1928, at Simla in the Central Legislature by the casting vote of the President; but in April, 1929, Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, informed both Houses of the Central Legislature in session at Delhi, that under the Government of India Act he would issue an ordinance giving the Governor-General-in-Council power to deport non-Indian agitators. Following the arrival of Communist agents there had been an increase in industrial unrest and violence in India; the significant feature being the intimate association of Communists and labour unions. In Bombay the organization and financing of disruptive activities proceeded openly.

In June, 1929, Lord Irwin decided to postpone the Indian General Election, due during the Winter of 1929-30, in order to give the Report of the Simon Commission an opportunity to be heard and acted upon—it was not expected that the Report would be issued before the beginning of 1930, and under the circumstances a General Election taking place at this juncture would be in an atmosphere of excitement, prejudice and unrest with the purport of the Report either unknown or misrepresented, and would be to the detriment of India's interests and welfare. The Viceroy desired to provide a breathing spell in which the Simon Report could be calmly examined and discussed. That there was a desire among the people of India, outside the extremists, to give the Report a fair hearing was shown by the fact that the boycott of the Simon Commission was only upheld in the Assembly by a narrow majority and by one of the Provincial Councils, and that eight of the nine Provincial Councils, the Council of State, and practically all the organized Moslem, Sikh and non-Brahmin parties favoured co-operation.

Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, was appointed Chairman of the Indian States Inquiry Committee which assembled in Delhi on Jan. 15, 1928. After a visit to the principal native States the Committee, followed by several of the leading Indian Princes, went in May, 1928, to London where the relationship between Great Britain and the States was discussed. The Princes had previously held a conference in April in Bombay at which a series of resolutions had been passed setting forth their views on alleged defects of the constitutional machinery which affected their treaty rights and the welfare of the States. During the sessions of the Butler Committee in London in the Summer and Autumn of 1928 considerable matter from the Princes' point of view was presented to the Committee but it was eventually decided not to press matters at that time. On June 28, 1929, just before the departure for England of the Viceroy, Lord Irwin, on four months' leave the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes met him at Poona to present their preliminary impressions of the Butler Committee's Report which shortly before had been issued. Some of the findings of the Report met with approval, others with disapproval. The Princes, however, took the stand that the economic, financial and constitutional adjustments which they desired, and any other matters at issue between the British authorities and the native States, could best be solved by personal discussion with the Viceroy and by frank and friendly negotiations. The next meeting of the Chamber of Princes was to be held in February, 1930.

The Sarda Canal, an immense irrigation system begun in 1920, was opened on Dec. 10, 1928, by Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces. The Sarda River rises in the Himalayas and its upper reaches form the boundary between the United Provinces and Nepal. A huge barrage of 34 bays (each 50 ft.

span) has been built across the river at Banbassa where the river debouches into the plains. The system comprises 4,000 miles of canal and distributing channels commanding an area of 7,000,000 acres,—an area as large as all the fertile land of Egypt. In a dry year 1,500,000 acres could be irrigated.

Mr. S. R. Das, a prominent Hindu lawyer and Law Member of the Government of India, died in October, 1928, aged 57. His death was a great loss not only to the Government but also to the people of India, as he had spent his life and fortune in improving the relations and promoting the understanding between Hindus and Moslems and the British, by whom he was implicitly trusted. He had been educated in England but had spent his mature life in India.

Ceylon. In 1927 a Commission had been appointed with Lord Donoughmore as Chairman to visit Ceylon to report upon the working of the existing constitution and to consider any proposals for its revision. The Commission spent the following Winter in Ceylon and issued their Report in July, 1928. The Administration of Ceylon, since it came wholly under British rule in 1815, had been one of steady advance and development, not only economically and commercially, but also politically, with the ultimate object of constitutional representative government. The Donoughmore Report gave this history in concise form. In 1871 a form of local government was introduced; in 1889 it was extended; in 1910 the constitution of the Legislative Council was remodelled, and in 1920 (owing to representations from the Kandyan Association, the Ceylon National Congress, and the European Association of Ceylon) an Order-in-Council was passed reconstituting the Legislative Council of 14 official and 23 unofficial members under the presidency of the Governor. This Council began to function in 1921 but was again reconstituted in 1924. The Report summarized the Commission's examination of this constitution by saying bluntly that "it has proved an unqualified failure," and recommending the constitution of a representative chamber to be called the State Council which would consist of a maximum of 80 members—65 elected, the three officers of State (Chief Secretary, Treasurer, and Attorney-General) and members up to 12, nominated by the Governor, to ensure that minority interests would be heard. Both the legislative and executive actions of the Council would require the assent of the Governor, who would be specially charged by Royal Instructions to refuse or reserve assent to measures which infringed certain clearly defined principles. But otherwise the elected representatives would be placed in a position to exercise complete control over the internal affairs of the Island. The franchise was to be extended to all men over 21 and all women over 30. A permanent Public Services Commission was to be the channel for appointments by the Government.

Egypt. In June, 1928, King Fuad of Egypt dismissed the Cabinet of Nahas Pasha and called upon Mohamed Pasha Mahmud to form a new Ministry. Troubled in Parliament by the factious opposition of the Wafd (the Zaghlul Pasha party) the Government of Mohamed Pasha Mahmud, in July, 1928, cut the Gordian knot with the co-operation of King Fuad by means of a Royal Decree dissolving the Egyptian Chamber and Senate for three years during which time legislation would be carried on by Royal Decrees. Mahmud Pasha further backed up his action in a severely practical manner by forbidding the Wafdist to hold a proposed meeting, and by placing bodies of police and soldiers at points where they would be most effective in case of trouble. He then outlined a programme of vigorous economic and social reform and started upon a tour of the country to explain his plans to the people. He was greeted cordially throughout his trip and even in the Wafdist stronghold he was welcomed heartily with cries of "Long Live Iron Hand!" His reforms included: better hospitals and sanitation; improved railway and road communications; the raising of the Aswan Dam and the Gebel Aulia Dam; and the extension of irrigation and improved educational facilities. He declared that it was his aim to heighten the prosperity and prestige of Egypt and warned agitators and plotters of all kinds that he would not hesitate to use strong methods to curb their activities. The press was cautioned against seditious propaganda. The Prime Minister visited London in June, 1929, on affairs of State and reported a year of remarkable improvement

materially and politically. His policy had met with generous public support and he looked forward to a return to constitutional government.

During 1928 the Egyptian authorities closely watched the activities of Communist International agents in that country. The chief agent of a group and 20 of his followers were deported. Again in April, 1929, was unearthed another effort to establish a centre of Bolshevist intrigue in Alexandria under the name of Textile Imports Ltd., ostensibly for the purpose of buying cotton. Two of the principals were expelled after their real story became known to the Egyptian authorities through documents found upon them.

In February, 1929, a settlement was amicably effected of the financial questions outstanding between the British and Egyptian Governments, in particular that of Egypt's liability for the Ottoman Guaranteed Loan of 1855. The Egyptian Government agreed to pay the arrears of the Egyptian contribution to the service of this Loan, which had been withheld since 1924, and the amount required to cover the services and redemption in future of a share of the Loan. In return, Egypt was to be given a full and final discharge from all claims in respect of the indebtedness. There would also be a settlement of outstanding War claims and an allocation to Egypt of a share of British Empire reparation receipts.

The Egyptian Budget was completed in May, 1929, and the estimated deficit of £ E. 8,460,000 (which would be met with money drawn from the Reserve of £ E. 40,000,000) was chiefly due to expenditures upon new public works such as the heightening of the Aswan Dam, the building of the Gebel Aulia Barrage, new railway lines, hospitals, etc.

Early in May, 1929, the British and Egyptian Governments reached a comprehensive agreement on the subject of the irrigation of the Sudan and Egypt—of extraordinary interest from the romantic, economic and political point of view. It meant the reclamation of vast areas of waste land where once a dense civilization flourished many centuries ago, and it opened up the prospect of an increase in the great agricultural wealth of Egypt. The agreement called for the heightening of the great dam on the Nile at Aswan, Egypt. Far to the south in the Sudan the Nile forks at Khartoum into the White and Blue Nile. Three years before the Sennar Dam had been opened on the Blue Nile—there would be a new dam built at Gebel Aulia on the White Nile 30 miles south of Khartoum. Its completion would double the quantity of water available at Aswan which would be held in reserve for Egyptian summer crops. Other works contemplated in co-operation with the Abyssinian Government were: a barrage at the exit of Albert Nyanza, a canal through the Sudd region, and works at Lake Tana. A gratifying feature of the agreement was the evidence of confidence and cordiality in Anglo-Egyptian relations.

West Indies. A meeting of great importance to the Empire and of especial interest to Canada was the second Session of the West Indies Conference in Barbados from Jan. 23, 1929, to Feb. 1st, 1929, under the Chairmanship of Sir Edward Davson, Chairman of the Federated Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire. It was composed of official representatives of Bermuda, British Honduras, British Guiana and the Islands and Dependencies of the West Indies, and associated with them were representatives of the press and Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce. The object of the gathering was to advance the co-operation and uniformity of the West Indies for economic reasons. The programme included: foreign and intercolonial migration; united trade representation in Great Britain and Canada; West India currency; Customs uniformity union and free trade; cable and news service; influence and control of cinematograph and compulsory *quota* of British films; civil aviation; co-operation between agricultural departments; establishment of colonial agricultural service; improvement in housing and living conditions; establishment of a West India university; joint representation in Cuba by the secretary for immigration; Intercolonial Penny Postage; model merchant shipping ordinances; mode of meeting false declarations by exporters; Empire Marketing Board in relation to the West Indies.

Presumably this was the first constructive step toward the ultimate confederation of the British Caribbean Colonies, but the initial effort would be to reorganize agricultural trade and get the sugar industry on a better footing. Hon. Mr. Amery appointed F. A. Stockdale as Assistant Agricultural Adviser with a Colonial Advisory Council to support him. Already an agreement with Canada and the C. N. R. steamship service had been made which was of marked benefit and should lead to a growing commercial and passenger trade. The services of the Empire Marketing Board had also been enlisted in the plans to promote trade. Trade commissioners would be appointed in England and Canada. The Jamaican delegate, Hon. A. E. V. Barton, Collector-General, was asked to draft a model Customs law and regulations and a model tariff with incidental suggestions concerning them. A Customs Conference would be called for 1931. During the recent Conference trade relations with Canada were prominent in the discussions, and the Delegates expressed high appreciation of the Canadian steamship service with the West Indies. The Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa, expressed pleasure at the news of the appointment of a West Indian Trade Commissioner Service in Canada and said that the Canadian Government was anxious to promote inter-Empire trade and that the West Indies officials could rely upon the active co-operation of the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. In May, 1929, Sir Edward Davson, on behalf of the Empire Marketing Board, visited Montreal and Ottawa to discuss plans for the establishment of a British West Indies resident trade commissioner in Canada. The seven days of conference in Bridgetown, Barbados, marked an epoch in the commercial history of the West Indies and its trade with Canada.

In September, 1928, a severe hurricane swept Florida and the West Indies, doing heavy damage to property and taking many lives. The Bahamas and the Leeward Islands suffered heavily.

The African Dependencies. On Jan. 18, 1929, the Report of the Commission on Closer Union of the Dependencies of Eastern and Central Africa was issued. The Commission was composed of Sir Edward Hilton Young, Sir Reginald Mant, Sir George Schuster and Mr. J. H. Oldham. Their Report dealt with the economic and political problems of five territories—Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyassaland and Northern Rhodesia. The problem faced by the Commissioners was huge and complex as it dealt with the future of an immense and valuable area in Africa, a mixed state where Africans, whites and Indians dwelt together. So far the chief effort had been to combine the protection and advancement of the native African with free economic development; but the African could not be indefinitely refused the right to share in the counsels of government and the day was sure to come when the chief problem would be to secure the rights of established minorities under an overwhelming numerical predominance of Africans. The Imperial Government look upon these Dependencies as a trust—to administer with justice to all concerned, and the Hilton Young Commission Report was a conscientious study of the situation. It was an attempt to evolve some form of Government better suited to the needs of a country with mixed races and permanent minorities than the familiar "representative assembly." The Commission formulated a plan for the closer union of the three northern territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, whilst Northern Rhodesia and Nyassaland should remain in *statu quo*. But the main idea contained in the Report was the establishment of a triple administrative structure: in London the Colonial Office; in Africa a Governor-General with an Advisory Council; and in each territory a Governor with Legislative and Executive Councils. The essence of the problem would be to obtain friendly co-operation of policy among the five territories with their populations of mixed races, and a co-ordination of public services (transport and communications, Customs, defence, research, and civil service). The ultimate object of the plans proposed was the self-government of the united territories, and this would depend again upon the speed of development by them of the capacity for self-government. There were great difficulties in the way of organizing these five great territories, with their populations of twelve million people and the enormous agricultural possibilities; mistakes would doubtless be made and progress would

be slow; but the Hilton Young Commission laid down the general lines of a flexible and far-seeing policy for the union and development of the five Eastern and Central African dependencies. The Report was given a varied reception in the different Colonies: favourably in Tanganyika but somewhat critically in Kenya and Uganda.

Early in April, 1929, Sir Samuel Wilson, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, left on a visit to East Africa to consult with the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Furthermore, at the request of the Government, Mr. Srinavasa Sastri, of wide experience and good judgment with regard to Indian immigrant settlements in British Dominions and Colonies, was to assist in the presentation of the views of the Indian community in Kenya.

During his African trip the Prince of Wales visited Nairobi, capital of Kenya, on Armistice Day and laid wreaths at the Cenotaph and African War Memorial. The Two Minutes Silence was most impressive. Later, at a luncheon the Prince spoke most happily of Kenya and its future. The country he knew best outside of England was Canada, whose problems with regard to farming were in some ways akin to those of Kenya. His outstanding impression of Kenya would be of its indomitable optimism and courage in the face of difficulties. Its optimism was like the great mountain which gave the Colony its name—sometimes hidden by clouds or mists, but always there and the dominating feature of the whole land.

The Colonies. From July 3-13, 1928, at the Colonial Office the first Empire Conference of Survey Officers was held with representatives from some sixteen Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories, as well as from Australia, Irish Free State and India. Hon. Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies, opened the Conference with a speech of welcome to the scientists who had done so much for the Empire, with especial reference to the representatives from India which had given an object lesson to the whole Empire in its work of municipal survey, irrigation, village plots and railways.

In the House of Commons on Apr. 30, 1929, Hon. Mr. Amery, on the vote to complete the sum of £908,000 for salaries, etc., of the Colonial Office, stated that the last five years of Colonial administration had been of practically unbroken peace and economic development all round. He expressed confidence in the future of Iraq and said that in Palestine British policy had been true to the interests of the country and to its mandatory obligations. In a period of remarkable economic development throughout the Colonial Empire the record of the East African group of territories was especially satisfactory. In the year 1927-28 the revenue in that group had reached over £16,500,000, or more than double in three years. The total trade of the Colonial Empire had by 1927 come close to the £500,000,000 mark and he believed that the total for the present fiscal year would exceed it. The revenues of the West African Colonies had also grown to £66,000,000 in 1927. The total trade of the Eastern Pacific group (Ceylon, Malaya and the Pacific Colonies) had risen from £153,500,000 to £247,000,000. As a purchaser of goods in England the Colonial Empire as a unit ranked next best customer to India and Australia. In the last five years England had sold £33,000,000 worth of Government stores for the Colonies. The rubber situation from the growers point of view was still an anxious and difficult one but not as bad as anticipated. Sugar was the only one of the Colonial primary products which was still in bad plight. Thanks to the preference there had been a great expansion of sugar growing in the Empire but it was menaced by the price, war being waged between American producers in Cuba and those in Java. Cotton in Uganda and in Nigeria was looking up. The Governments of East and West Africa were developing their railway transportation facilities. Motor transport and aviation had also made great strides. The medical service of the Colonies was immensely improved, and to-day the great hospitals on the Gold Coast and at Singapore were unrivalled in the tropical world. Ceylon had 100 hospitals and 8,000 beds. Malaya had 25 travelling motor dispensaries and two motor boats which had treated 150,000 cases in a year. There was a medical college in Singapore performing a valuable service. Hon. Mr. Amery's remarks were wholly optimistic.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By

Hector Charlesworth

Treaty for the Renunciation of War*

The first week of July, 1928, was marked by the announcement of the details of a Multi-lateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War—the “Briand-Kellogg Treaty.” The preliminary draft was issued on July 6, accompanied by the disclosure that it had been the subject of negotiation with fourteen countries, including Canada. It proved to be simple and concise with a preamble giving express recognition to the principle that if a state resort to war in violation of the Treaty, the other contracting parties should be released from their obligations under the Treaty to that state. The essential articles were as follows:—

(1) The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

(2) The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts, of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which arise among them, shall never be sought except by peaceful means.

Announcing the progress of negotiations Hon. Frank B. Kellogg said “I have been personally greatly gratified by the warm response made by the Canadian Government to our invitation. The cordial approval of the principle underlying the proposal of the United States that has been expressed by Canada and the other Dominions, and by the British Government has been both pleasing and encouraging to me.”

The countries in addition to the various parts of the British Empire with which negotiations had matured by July, 1928, were France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Japan. Certain reservations were discussed in France and Great Britain early in July. France, while accepting the text as above, held that it should be implied that the right of defence is inalienable to a nation which is the victim of aggression. Both France and Italy cabled unreserved acceptance July 15. On July 16 Sir Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for Great Britain, announced that the British reply was delayed only by the necessity of communicating with India and the Dominions. On July 18 acceptances of the Treaty by Great Britain and every

*NOTE.—See Federal Section, debate on Briand-Kellogg Treaty.

part of the Empire were announced. The Canadian reply was directly communicated by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, and consisted of fifty words stating in effect that "Canada cordially accepts the Treaty as revised and is prepared to participate in its signature." The British message made it clear that in accepting the terms of the Treaty it was with the understanding that it should not affect obligations to the League of Nations or under the Treaty of Locarno; and also reiterating the right of self-defence and automatic release from obligations to any signatory nation breaking the pact. Great Britain also defined an important reservation to the effect that her acceptance of the Treaty rested upon the understanding that "it did not prejudice her freedom of action in unspecified regions of which the welfare and integrity constitute a special and vital interest for her peace and safety." The latter reservation met with criticism in France and Germany. In France it was pointed out that it meant the application of the Monroe doctrine to the British Empire. In Germany it was assumed that in the unspecified territories Egypt was included and it was alleged that in asserting its terms the British Government had shown itself an enemy of international democracy and world peace. By July 21 favourable replies had been received from all the nations with whom negotiations had been entered into and arrangements were commenced for the signing of the Treaty by plenipotentiaries of the signatory nations at Paris during the last week of August. On July 31 Sir Austen Chamberlain announced to the British House of Commons that it was his aim to keep the disarmament question entirely separate from the Kellogg Pact, while admitting that the Treaty was a factor which would need to be taken into account.

Early in August it was announced that the Prime Minister of Canada would personally proceed to Paris to sign the Kellogg Peace Treaty and afterward participate in the discussions of the League of Nations at Geneva. On Saturday, Aug. 8 Mr. King sailed from New York on the *Ile de France* in company with Hon. Mr. Kellogg, and the joint presence of the official representatives of the two foremost North American nations on a mission for the furtherance of permanent peace was the subject of widespread felicitations both on their departure and on arrival at Havre, France. Mr. King was accompanied by Mr. O. D. Skelton, Ph.D., Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs for Canada.

The ceremony of attaching signatures took place on Monday, Aug. 27, in the Salle des Horloges of the French Foreign Office in the Quai d'Orsay, Paris, where the Peace Conference of 1919, following the Great War, was held. The actual signing was preceded by an eloquent oration by M. Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, who presided, and who said that Aug. 27 would rank as "a new date in the history of mankind." M. Briand sat with Dr. Gustav Stresemann (Germany) on his right and Mr. Kellogg on his left and the other signatories were M. Paul

Hymans (Belgium), Count Gaetano Manzoni (Italy), Count Uchida (Japan), M. August Zaleski (Poland), Dr. Eduard Benes (Czechoslovakia), Right Hon. Lord Cushendun (Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and those parts of the British Empire not directly represented by delegates), Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Canada), Hon. Alexander J. McLachlan (Australia), Sir C. James Parr (New Zealand), Hon. Jacobus Stephanus Smit (South Africa) and Mr. W. T. Cosgrave (Irish Free State). In all 15 nations signed on this occasion and eight more countries on the same day sent telegraphic messages expressing the wish to become signatories. These were Austria, Bolivia, Cuba, Denmark, Greece, Liberia, Peru and Roumania.

Anxiety prevailed throughout the Autumn among friends of the Briand-Kellogg Treaty, as to whether it would be accepted by the United States Senate or whether the long negotiations and elaborate ceremonies at Paris would be nullified by its rejection by that body as had happened in the case of the Treaty of Versailles. The matter came before the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate in the first week of December. President Coolidge had already sent a message to Congress strongly urging ratification of the Treaty, and President-elect Hoover had made clear his belief in its principles. Opposition was organized under Senator Reed of Missouri. Secretary Kellogg himself appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee and submitted to a long and severe cross-examination on the various aspects of the Treaty and the obligations it involved. Leadership of the forces favourable to the Treaty was assumed by Senator Borah of Idaho. Failing in efforts to delay ratification the opponents of the Pact wished to append certain reservations which amounted to nullification. These efforts caused President Coolidge to make a further appeal for ratification of the Treaty in its original form. Finally on Jan. 15, after discussions that had lasted many days, all opposition was withdrawn and the original text of the Treaty was passed without reservations and without a dissenting vote. With ratification it was announced that the Treaty had already been signed by 59 nations. Though consent of the Canadian Parliament was not needed to make the Multilateral Pact binding on Canada it came up for discussion a month later. A resolution of approval, moved by Hon. Raoul Dandurand and supported by Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster in the Senate of Canada, was carried unanimously. On Feb. 19 the Prime Minister moved a resolution of approval in the House of Commons. The Leader of the Opposition submitted a searching series of questions as to reservations and, after three days debate, the Treaty was approved without a division.

On Oct. 31, 1928, it was announced that an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain and the Dominions was being considered. On Feb. 4 Sir Austen Chamberlain announced that delay in concluding such a treaty was due to the failure to receive an affirmative reply from one of the Dominions. It was officially revealed that this Dominion was Canada. It was

explained that the Canadian Government wished to negotiate separately because of many special interests such as waterways and fisheries which could not be disposed of under a general treaty of arbitration but which would require the assistance of specialists.

Canada and the League of Nations

Reactions from the Briand-Kellogg Peace Treaty and disarmament problems had their effects on the deliberations in the League of Nations from July 1st, 1928, onward. Under its auspices a Conference was held at Geneva in July for the Abolition of Import and Export restrictions, in which the United States was represented. On July 11 what was described as "The first Multilateral Treaty concluded under the auspices of the League" was signed. Reservations which had numbered more than a hundred were finally reduced to 18 and were chiefly confined to lesser commodities over which certain nations felt that their economic interest demanded control. The Treaty was accepted as a step in the direction of freedom of trade.

In August it was announced at Ottawa that after visiting Paris to sign the Treaty for the Renunciation of War, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, would proceed to Geneva to represent Canada on the Council of the League. The Meeting of the Council was preceded by a Meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Conference at Berlin, Germany, on Aug. 22 and at this Conference Canada was represented by Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Canadian representative on the League. Mr. Mackenzie King left Paris for Geneva on Aug. 28 and, as the first Prime Minister of Canada to attend a Council Session of the League, was accorded a warm welcome by all delegates. On the *Agenda* prepared for the Council, which convened on Aug. 30, was a demand made by Costa Rica, said to have been inspired by larger Latin American countries, for an interpretation by the League of the Monroe Doctrine mentioned in Article 21 of the Covenant. The more important questions, however, related to Eastern Europe. Mr. King took a leading part in the discussions of the Council on Aug. 31 on the British proposal that a commission of experts, appointed by the League, should be sent to the Far East to study the opium question. As a member of the British Opium Commission of 1909 he was able to speak with authority on the subject and on his suggestion the proposal was sent forward for consideration by the Assembly of the League. At the same Session Hon. Raoul Dandurand was elected Chairman of the Technical Organizations Committee.

On Sept. 2 the Report of the Council on the request of Costa Rica for an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine was announced by the President, M. Hjalmar Procopé of Finland. Costa Rica had retired from the League pending a decision and the Council after three days private discussion decided that it could not comply with her request.

The Assembly met on Sept. 3, under the temporary Presidency of M. Procopé, and proceeded to elect a new President in the person of M. Zahle, one of the representatives of Denmark who had had much experience of League business during the past decade. Mr. Mackenzie King addressed the full Assembly on Sept. 7 when the recently signed Briand-Kellogg Treaty came up for discussion, and presented the relations between the United States and Canada as a concrete example of a policy of renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. He pointed out that the Canadian Minister of Finance in presenting the Budget does not so much as suggest the expenditure of one dollar through fear of United States aggression. Public moneys were saved and utilized for productive industry and that was the secret of Canada's prosperity. Canada, he said, believed in disarmament not merely as a means of preventing war but as essential to prosperity. "That is the reason," he said "why we are proud to belong to a League which aims at providing effective guarantees for the peace of the world. That is why we welcome any and every instrument giving promise of eliminating fear and establishing confidence in the relations of nations with each other."

The Canadian Prime Minister's address was followed with very close attention by the German, French and British delegates. On succeeding days M. Briand, on behalf of France, and Lord Cushendun made speeches urging confidence between nations as the basis of a real policy of disarmament. Allusions to rumours in the air of secret clauses in an Anglo-French naval agreement (see Disarmament Section) were met by M. Briand with the blunt declaration that they were lies. He also warned Germany that so long as she persisted in her existing relationship with Russia, evacuation of the Rhineland at a date earlier than was decreed in the Versailles Treaty could not be expected. Lord Cushendun asserted that the naval accord which had been aimed at between France and England was not designed as a menace against other nations but as a step forward toward peace and disarmament.

In October, meetings were held in many countries in celebration of the tenth anniversary of the formation of the League. At a meeting of the League of Nations Society of Canada held at Ottawa on Oct. 4 Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster eulogistically reviewed its activities. Sir George announced his approaching retirement and some weeks later Dr. H. M. Tory was elected his successor.

The December Meeting of the Council of the League was held at Lugano instead of Geneva. One of the principal achievements it was able to report was the aversion of a war in South America between Bolivia and Paraguay by its intervention.

In February, 1929, discussion arose as to the attitude of Canada on what is known as the "optional clause" providing that international disputes of a legal character be settled by a permanent international court of justice. Thirty nations had already agreed

to abide by the decisions of such a court. The Prime Minister explained that Canada and some of the other Dominions had for years been willing to sign the "optional clause" but had been held back by the fact that Australia was unwilling to do so owing to fear that her immigration laws might be menaced. Great Britain did not wish to sign in contradiction to that Dominion. Dealing with the same question Senator Dandurand said that it had been agreed among the British nations at the last Imperial Conference that all or none should sign agreements of this kind.

At the March Session of the League Council a motion submitted by Senator Dandurand covering the rights of minorities was discussed and sent to a Special Committee. In explanation of this resolution, Mr. Dandurand, speaking in the Canadian Senate, said that there were still millions of minority nationals in European countries without means of redress of grievances as they had no League status. His proposal was to force recognition on the several Governments of the complaints of these nationals, and have them transmitted to the League for public discussion.

Senator Dandurand's proposal was strongly supported by Germany when dealt with by the Minorities Commission which met in London in May, 1929. On May 24 it was announced at Geneva that the proposals had not been approved. They were in substance as follows:—a council to exercise constant surveillance over minorities in post-war European nations; public Sessions of the Committee of Three which secretly passes on petitions of minorities; interested states to be allowed to participate in the meetings of the Minorities Commission; and petitions to be submitted to the entire Council. It was agreed, however, that consideration of these proposals should be sent on to the Meeting of the League Council at Madrid in the first week of June, 1929. The proposals came before the Council at Madrid on June 10 and Dr. Stresemann, on behalf of Germany, pressed emphatically for a decision. A compromise was finally reached whereby an increase in the powers of the League to deal with appeals by minorities was granted unanimously; though the proposal for public discussion of minority appeals was denied.

Naval Disarmament Question

Naval disarmament was a question of widespread controversy between July, 1928, and July, 1929, particularly with regard to the relative positions of Great Britain, the United States and France. In all of these Canada, because of its geographical position and as a part of the British Empire, had a direct interest. At a Congress on Anglo-American relations held in July, 1928, at Caxton Hall, London, by the National Council for the Prevention of War, Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, M.P., pointed out that Britain's acceptance of the Kellogg proposals in renunciation of war must mean, sooner or later, a restatement of the position of Britain with regard to the

right of blockade. On July 30 Sir Austen Chamberlain announced in the British House of Commons that Great Britain had had successful conversations with France respecting differences which had arisen between the two governments over naval disarmament and asked leave to withhold details for the time being. He indicated that the first open discussion of a compromise would probably take place when the Preparatory Disarmament Commission re-assembled at Geneva. Lacking fuller information it was assumed that the agreement so reached had been based on the acceptance by France of the earlier British demand that not only should total naval tonnage be limited, but that its division among the various categories of ships should also be defined. Sir Austen, in the course of his remarks, made comparisons between the strength of British military forces and those of other powers which were taken as an indication that in exchange for the acceptance of the British view on naval disarmament, France had received some favourable concession as to the strength and disposition of her military forces.

Official news of an Anglo-French Naval Agreement was conveyed in a Note by Sir Austen Chamberlain to the United States Department of State on Aug. 1st, 1928, but officials declined to commit themselves on the subject, though expressing the view that the matter should come before the next Meeting of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations. Conjectures as to the nature of the naval compromise with France continued for several weeks and on Aug. 25 a sensational disclosure was made in various newspapers of Europe and America, of an alleged letter from Sir Austen Chamberlain to M. Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs for France, which was in effect an agreement to pool the British and French navies in all waters. The *New York World* which had declined to publish the story without verification, next day charged that the letter was a forgery and the alleged proposals a *canard*. Subsequent investigation showed this charge to be true and the American correspondent who was responsible for the hoax was later expelled from France. Despite its bad faith and falsity the *canard* had many repercussions in Europe and America. One effect was to precipitate the announcement that when the United States Congress re-assembled in December the Navy Department would attempt to secure the passage of a Bill authorizing the construction of a number of 10,000-ton cruisers.

On Aug. 1st, 1928, Lord Cushendun, British Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was attending the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva, gave out a statement simultaneously with an announcement by M. Leygues, Minister of Marine for France, explaining that the agreement had been an attempt to reconcile differences as to categories of ships which had rendered the previous Disarmament Conference abortive; and that it had been recognized from the outset that its terms were contingent on United States approval. The latter was a reply to widely-published assertions

that Great Britain and France had secretly plotted against United States naval interests. Attacks on the alleged "secret diplomacy" of the incident continued, largely inspired by political enemies of the Baldwin Administration in Great Britain. The general effect of them was to give much political strength to the United States campaign for a larger navy. Finally, on Sept. 27, the United States Government sent Notes to London and Paris unequivocally rejecting the terms of the Anglo-French naval compromise as a basis for a disarmament parley, on the ground that it would restrict only the types of ships suited to requirements of the United States, namely, 10,000-ton cruisers and 600-ton submarines. It was held that if any agreement were to be considered at all it must include all types of combatant vessels. In one respect the Note was gratefully received in London and Paris because it exposed the fallacy of the charge that France and Great Britain had secretly negotiated a pact behind the back of the United States. Subsequently, it was shown that the discussion between the two countries had actually been embarked upon on the suggestion of the United States, conveyed by Mr. Hugh Gibson, United States observer at Geneva, on Mar. 23, 1928.

Finally on Oct. 22, owing to persistent attacks by Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George and others, the British Foreign Office decided to publish the entire history of the abortive negotiations. It showed that all powers interested had been informed of their progress from the outset; and that the only limitations on naval construction prescribed related to big ships of the kind advocated by United States naval propagandists; while no limitation was placed on smaller types of ships most suited to British and French requirements. No naval *entente* as charged had been considered; but a new and controversial issue was raised by the disclosure that France's concessions to the British naval thesis had been in return for British concessions to the French thesis that France's trained reserves should not be counted as a standing army in estimating military strength.

A new turn was given to a troubled situation on Nov. 28 by the Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Fred Britten, who suggested a joint parliamentary committee chosen by Great Britain and the United States to settle the naval question. As Mr. Britten made his proposal directly to the British Prime Minister, ignoring both the President and the Secretary of State, his communication could not be officially recognized.

When Congress met in December, 1928, a Bill authorizing the construction of fifteen 10,000-ton cruisers was introduced, and there was much discussion as to whether this Bill or the Kellogg Treaty in renunciation of war should have precedence in the Senate deliberations. The French Naval Estimates introduced on Dec. 7 showed an increase of £2,240,000 over those of the previous year.

The discussion on the Cruiser Bill, which began in the United States Senate in mid-January, 1929, was long and acrimonious. The measure was condemned in a message from the retiring President, Mr. Coolidge, but strongly supported by other Republican leaders. Senator Borah succeeded in having appended to it clauses defining maritime law and neutral rights, and challenged the British Empire to guarantee the "freedom of the seas" by law or face the United States in a naval race in which American dollars would be certain to outmatch British pounds. The Cruiser Bill was finally passed in the Senate by a vote of 68 to 12. On Feb. 16 Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador to Washington, issued an announcement which caused some annoyance among those who were urging immediate naval construction, to the effect that, shortly, a further attempt would be made to reach an agreement among the great naval powers of the world, although discussion would probably be postponed until after the British General Election (May 30, 1929). The announcement was unofficially confirmed in London and it was also stated that, on account of her intimate relations with the United States, the interests of Canada should be taken into account in any future discussions.

The subject came up in the Canadian House of Commons on Feb. 21 in the course of a debate on the Briand-Kellogg Peace Treaty when the Prime Minister, Mr. King, stated that Canada had been left uninformed of the Anglo-French negotiations in the previous Summer. In Great Britain this revelation caused considerable discussion and the explanation offered by the British Government was that though the Dominions had been informed of the negotiations in a general way the details had been too technical for communication.

On Mar. 14 Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, informed the House of Commons that since the Armistice Great Britain had scrapped 2,160,000 tons of war ships apart from 314,000 tons or orders cancelled under the Washington agreement. He pointed out also that Great Britain had now only 52 cruisers in comparison with 114 prior to the War. Before the War the British Naval Budget represented 24.5 per cent. of all national expenditures and at the present time it was only 6.9 per cent. His Estimates called for £1,435,000 less than in the previous year; and he pointed out that taking into account the lowered value of money, the Admiralty was spending £27,500,000 less than in 1914, though forced to spend £5,500,000 more on pensions.

The League of Nations Preparatory Commission on Disarmament met at Geneva on Apr. 15 at which Canada was represented by Dr. W. A. Riddell, Canadian Advisory Officer at Geneva, with Colonel George Vanier as Technical Adviser. Lord Cushendun, representing Great Britain, expressed himself as in accord with Mr. Hugh Gibson, representing the United States, as to the need of navy cuts. On May 6 the Commission adjourned to enable

the various Governments interested to examine United States proposals for disarmament based on naval equivalents. Mr. Gibson emphasized the fact that he had no rigid plan, but comparative naval values of certain groups was a subject which should be explained. He made the suggestion that under new agreements total tonnage for each nation in each category of ships be specified; and Lord Cushendun admitted that reduction of tonnage as well as limitation should be an object. Mr. Gibson also announced, with regard to the question of trained military reserves which had arisen in connection with the Anglo-French agreement, that the United States while it always previously had held that such reserves should be considered in peace time as armaments, was willing, in order to avoid deadlock, to accept the ideas of the majority of the countries whose land forces constituted their chief military interest.

A speedy change in the disarmament situation was reached on Saturday, June 15, when General Charles G. Dawes, the new United States Minister to Great Britain and former Vice-President, reached England. He immediately proceeded to Windsor Castle to present his credentials to His Majesty, King George, and then travelled by special train to Scotland to meet the new Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, at Forres. The meeting took place on Sunday, June 16, and it was afterward announced that plans for extensive disarmament had been submitted by General Dawes under orders from President Hoover, and assented to by the Prime Minister. The general principle suggested was that the naval and military experts of the various powers should devise the "yard stick" by which the relative values of various types of arms and ships were to be measured; but that the yard stick should be applied in the interest of disarmament by the statesmen of the powers involved.

Three days later Japan announced its assent to this principle. It was agreed between Great Britain and the United States that a three-power conference for disarmament should be called in 1931, to be extended into a five-power conference if Italy and France desired to participate.

Reparations Settlements The problem of reparations due by Germany to Allied nations under the Treaty of Versailles became very active in September, 1928. No actual sum was fixed under that Treaty and negotiations as to the amount that should be paid had occurred from time to time in previous years without definite decision. In itself the question was bound up with that of the continued occupation of the Rhineland by an Allied army. Negotiations looking toward a definite agreement as a condition of evacuation of the Rhineland were opened at Geneva on Sept. 16, and roused much controversy in France. M. Briand, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, made clear his belief that reparations should be considered as a question entirely distinct from the payment of inter-allied debts. The Geneva agreement

reached by representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Japan provided that a Committee of Experts be formed to investigate figures and conditions with a view to a definite settlement. S. Parker Gilbert of the United States, Agent-General for Reparations Payments, thereafter proceeded to interview representatives of the British Treasury, the Foreign Office and the Bank of England, to obtain an exchange of opinions on the question; and held similar discussions with the chancelleries of other countries affected.

In October, Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, held a conference in Paris with M. Poincaré, Premier of France, and Mr. Parker Gilbert in the hope of reaching a mutual understanding, based on Germany's ability to pay. At Washington where the reparations question was regarded as bound up with the payment of War debts some anxiety was expressed lest the United States be asked to consent to a paring down of War indebtedness. On Oct. 28 the German Government issued a statement protesting against any confusion of reparations with War debts and asking that the matter be dealt with by a committee of "Impartial and Independent Experts" who would be called on to decide the single question "What can Germany pay?"

On Nov. 21 Germany sent a Memorandum to each of the interested powers embodying this view. On Dec. 3, Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made a speech in the House of Commons, in which he pointed out that Germany had no legal claim to the premature withdrawal of allied troops from the Rhineland. This was taken as an intimation that bargaining on this point in connection with reparations would not be considered.

On Dec. 23 the French Foreign Office announced the terms of an agreement reached between M. Poincaré and Herr von Hoesch, German Ambassador in Paris, and assented to by the other Powers interested, providing for a Committee of Experts to be appointed by each of the six Powers who were parties to the discussions at Geneva on Sept. 16. It was also agreed that representatives of the United States should take part in the work of the Committee. The number of experts was fixed at two for each country, with such deputies as they might desire to assist them. On Dec. 24 President Coolidge assented to the proposal that United States experts should serve on the Committee.

The British Government at once proceeded to nominate Sir Josiah Stamp, G.B.E., a Director of the Bank of England, and Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O., also a Director of that institution and partner in the banking house of Baring and Co. On Jan. 20, 1929, it was announced that Mr. Owen D. Young, financial expert and co-author of the Dawes plan, and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, banker, would act for the United States; and that the first official meeting of the Committee would be held in Paris on Monday, Feb. 11,

following the arrival of these gentlemen from America. Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichsbank, appeared at this meeting as principal representative of Germany. Mr. Young was unanimously elected permanent Chairman.

For many weeks the experts and their assistants were occupied with the task of inquiring into and scaling down allied claims. On Apr. 17 Dr. Schacht made a definite offer, the details of which were not disclosed but which was understood to be considerably less than the total of the revised demands of the Allies. A deadlock temporarily arose but it was overshadowed on Apr. 19 by the sudden death of Lord Revelstoke whose moderation and wisdom had deeply impressed all members of the Committee. Dr. Schacht returned to Berlin to consult his Government and returned with further instructions, on May 2 when discussions were resumed. The offer then submitted on behalf of Germany was 37 equal annuities of £82,500,000 which represented a present capital value of £1,300,000,000. The present capital value of total allied demands was set at £1,950,000,000, composed as follows:—for inter-allied debts, £1,225,000,000; service of Dawes plan, £50,000,000; United States costs of Rhineland occupation, £75,000,000; and for reparations proper, £600,000,000.

Owen D. Young, on behalf of the United States as chief creditor nation, presented an independent plan calling for the payment by Germany of 37 graded annuities averaging £105,250,000 for inter-allied debts and reparations; 20 further annuities of £85,000,000 each for inter-allied debts; and one further annuity of £45,000,000. This would extend the period of payment over 58 years instead of the 37 desired by Germany. In terms of other currencies, Dr. Schacht's offer was 1,650,000,000 gold marks a year for 37 years. Mr. Young's plan was that German payments start at 1,800,000,000 gold marks or \$450,000,000 per year, rising at the end of 15 years to 2,000,000,000 gold marks or a little more per year and declining at the end of 37 years to 1,700,000,000 per year, but continuing for 21 years.

Canada's interest in these proceedings was emphasized in the House of Commons at Ottawa on May 14, when the Prime Minister announced that this country had so far received \$21,259,649 in reparations payments from Germany. In reply to questions as to Canada's future revenue from this source, Mr. King stated that his Government would not assent to any arrangement which reduced Canada's claims to zero. This statement was elicited by rumours which had been afloat in Paris that Mr. Young and Dr. Schacht had reached an arrangement on the subject of distribution which would wipe out the whole of arrears of payment to the United States and also the whole of sums claimed by the British Dominions in respect of War losses.

This arrangement, as later disclosed, was based on the 1925, or what were known as the "Spa" percentages. A deadlock arose over this question of distribution, and on May 21 it was announced that a new arrangement had been reached whereby Great Britain

would receive approximately the amount of the Dominions' claims. Many other issues were taken up in which the Dominions were not directly concerned, such as Belgian claims in connection with sums levied during the German occupation, and the debts of sections of the former German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, which had been detached under the new national boundaries laid down by the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. By May 22 the allied and creditor nations had completed a revised statement of terms which accepted in the main the original proposals of the Chairman, Mr. Owen D. Young. Opposition on the part of Germany again created an *impasse* which lasted until May 29, when Dr. Schacht was authorized to withdraw many of her reservations. Negotiations then proceeded smoothly until June 4, when Mr. Young was able to announce that the Committee of Experts had reached an agreement on all points of the reparations settlement. Germany agreed to pay over the ensuing 58 years a sum representing a present cash value of 36,996,000,000 gold marks or \$8,812,447,200. With interest included it was estimated that Germany would actually pay in yearly instalments a total of \$23,105,500,000. Under the terms of the agreement, the six creditor nations, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Japan and the United States,—would receive a fixed annual income which would cover their war debts and about half of their original reparation claims. Of the total to be paid by Germany, France would receive more than half or 19,367,000,000 gold marks. The annuities nominally started from Apr. 1st, 1929, but actually from Sept. 1st, 1929. The difference being covered by the amount Germany undertook to pay up to Aug. 31, the expiry date of the final year of the superseded Dawes plan.

Among the several recommendations attached to the final settlement was a proposal to substitute a Bank of International Settlement for the Reparations Commission and Agent-General for Reparations, in receiving and distributing payments. Various technical provisions to enable Germany to finance her obligations were provided. Most important of these was a recommendation of reduction and recovery of taxes imposed by creditor nations on German imports from 26 to 20 per cent. The agreement was signed by representatives of the nations involved at 6 p.m. on June 7, 1929, in the Hotel George Cinq, Paris. No pomp attended the ceremony and the Conference, which had lasted since Feb. 11, 1929, then quietly adjourned.

**Canada's
Diplomatic
Services**

At the Parliamentary Session of 1928 it was enacted that Canada should establish independent legations at Paris, France, and Tokio, Japan. In pursuance thereof the Prime Minister announced, on Aug. 16, 1928, that appointment of a Minister to Japan would be deferred for a few months but that Hon. Philippe Roy had been recommended by the Dominion Government to His Majesty the King as Canadian Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and that the appointment

had been ratified by His Majesty. He further stated that the Royal Commission to Mr. Roy would be issued in time to permit of the opening of the Legation in Paris during the first week of October. Hon. Mr. Roy, he pointed out, had served as Canadian High Commissioner in Paris since May 1st, 1911. On Oct. 1st, 1928, the new Minister presented his credentials to the President of France and participated in the laying of a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier in company with the Prime Minister of Canada who was then in Paris.

The new Legation was located in tasteful quarters at No. 1, Rue François Premier, overlooking the Cour la Reine gardens laid out by Marie de Medicis.

On Nov 15, 1928, M. Jean Knight, first Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Canada arrived at Ottawa and was welcomed by the Prime Minister, by representatives of His Excellency the Governor-General and by M. Henri Coursier, Secretary of the Legation who had preceded him. On the day following he presented his credentials to His Excellency and was tended an official dinner by the Government of Canada. On Nov. 29, M. Edouard Carteron, newly appointed Consul-General for Canada, arrived in Montreal to take up his official residence in that City.

Fuller understandings between France and Canada were also assisted by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, who by invitation gave a series of ten lectures on Canadian history at the Sorbonne, University of Paris, commencing Nov. 13 and continuing at intervals until Dec. 15, 1928.

On Jan. 11, 1929, it was announced that the Government of Canada had recommended to His Majesty the appointment of Hon. Herbert Marler, a former Cabinet Minister and Member of the House of Commons, as first Minister Plenipotentiary from this country to Japan. On Apr. 30 it was announced that all formalities in connection with the new Legation had been completed and that Hon. Mr. Marler had gone to London to receive his Commission prior to proceeding to Japan. It was further announced that Dr. Hugh L. Keenleyside of Ottawa, a graduate of the University of British Columbia, had been appointed Charge d'Affaires and first Secretary of the new Legation. At the time of his appointment Dr. Keenleyside was serving as Second Secretary of the Department of External Affairs and immediately left for his new post. James A. Langley, for some time Canadian Trade Commissioner at Tokio, was appointed Commercial Secretary of the Legation.

On Apr. 30, 1929, it was announced that the Emperor of Japan had appointed M. Iyemasa Tokugawa, an official of twenty years experience in the Japanese diplomatic service to the newly created post of Minister of the Japanese Empire to Canada. Previously Japan had sent M. Yoshio Iwate as Charge d'Affaires to Canada, replacing M. Shuh Tomii in that capacity. The latter was tendered a farewell dinner on Apr. 18, 1929.

United States Tariff; Other International Questions

Apprehensions, subsequently justified, as to the future of Canadian trade with the United States, were aroused during the heat of the Presidential campaign of 1928, by the intimations of President Hoover and other Republican leaders that existing high duties on Canadian agricultural products under the Fordney-McCumber tariff would be further increased as a measure of "farm relief" if the Republicans were returned to power in November, 1928. On Dec. 3, when the Seventieth Congress assembled for its final Session, one of the first resolutions, introduced in the House of Representatives, was by William Williamson of South Dakota, calling for full duties on wheat imported into the United States for milling into flour for export which had previously enjoyed a refund of 90 per cent. and also for higher duties on alfalfa seed, corn, eggs and linseed oil. On Jan. 17, 1929, the House heard a strongly supported petition from representatives of 180 cedar mills in the States of Washington, Oregon and Idaho praying that shingles and cedar lumber be taken off the free list and subjected to a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*. It was stated that such a measure was necessary to protect American wage earners against the Oriental labour of British Columbia.

An understanding had been reached that after the inauguration of President Hoover in March a special Session of Congress should be called for the specific purpose of dealing with "farm relief," and some weeks before it convened a powerful lobby for the exclusion of Canadian wheat was commenced by United States grain-grower interests, it being claimed that the Fordney-McCumber rate of 42 cents per bushel which had been expected to accomplish that purpose had failed to do so. Mid-West farmer organizations also formulated demands that duties on Canadian cattle and meat be doubled; and eastern dairy interests sought similarly prohibitive measures against Canadian milk and cream. In President Hoover's inaugural address on Mar. 4 prediction was made of "limited changes in the tariff to render justice to farmers, labour and manufacturers." *The Wall Street Journal*, and other financial journals of the East, expressed alarm that Congress, about to assemble in Special Session, might go too far in antagonizing Canada, which, they pointed out, was the United States best customer. *The Washington Post*, generally recognized as being very close to the Hoover Administration in its views on public policy, on Apr. 11, 1929, made an appeal to Congress not to adopt a provocative attitude toward Canada, and pointed out the moderate attitude of the Canadian Prime Minister and the Parliament of Canada in face of the threats of changes in the United States tariff disadvantageous to this country.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives spent many weeks considering a Bill submitted by a Subcommittee embracing various demands for tariff changes which had been formulated. It developed that farmers in the mid-West

grain-growing States opposed higher duties on Canadian cattle and dairy products as liable to cause irritation which would endanger the St. Lawrence ship canal project. Particularly were they opposed to increased duties on Canadian "stockers" (underweight cattle) which had proved a source of profit to farmers in the corn-growing states when fattened for market.

On Apr. 16 President Hoover sent an address to Congress warning it against "hasty action" though advocating an effective tariff on farm products in the interests of higher standards of living for the farmer. When the revised Bill was finally submitted to the House on May 7 it transpired that it proposed a prohibitive tariff on almost all Canadian products of the farm, sea and forest, except live cattle. The subject of the Argentine Republic as co-competitor with Canada in wheat and cattle came into the discussions that ensued, and it was predicted that the Senate would make the tariff provisions still more drastic.

After many weeks discussion the Hawley-Smoot Tariff, as it had come to be known, passed the House of Representatives on May 28, 1929, by a vote of 264 to 147 and was sent on to the Senate. A last minute amendment placed an import duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on Canadian wheat entering the country under bond when milled and shipped to Cuba. Among the Canadian products on which the duties would be raised under this measure were cattle with beef, hides and leather; sheep, with wool and lambs; swine and pork; potatoes and all garden produce; flaxseed, dairy products; hardwood lumber, and shingles. It was provided that the Bill should become effective ninety days after being signed by the President.

In the Senate "farm relief" measures providing cash subsidies to compensate farmers obliged to market surplus products for export at prices below the domestic scale took priority over the Tariff Bill, and the latter measure had not reached a stage of discussion in that Chamber when the Senate adjourned for the Summer vacation in mid-June, 1929. Hearings by the Finance Committee began on June 12 and it was disclosed that two influential Republicans, Senator Borah of Idaho and Senator Allen of Kansas were opposed to many details of the Bill framed by the House of Representatives. Before the Senate adjourned it was made clear that no "farm relief" measures, by either subsidies or tariff, could be disposed of until the Autumn of 1929.

On June 5, 1929, in the course of conferring an Honorary degree upon Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister at Washington, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and a prominent member of the Republican party, strongly deprecated imposing further duties on Canadian imports.

Securities. Complaints were lodged with the Canadian Government in August, 1928, against the action of the United States Government in deducting from the dividends of Canadian-holders of United States securities an amount equal to the Federal tax imposed by the Washington Government. It was suggested that the same course should be followed with regard to United States holders of Canadian securities. No action was taken. International taxation also became a moot question when the United States Government proposed to tax Canadian Steamship Lines Limited on its international business and to make the tax retroactive to the amount of \$100,000.

On Sept. 27, 1928, an agreement was reached at Washington for the reciprocal exemption from income taxation of vessels operating on the Great Lakes connecting streams, and was made retroactive to 1921.

Freight Rates. In September, 1928, a question arose in the Supreme Court, Washington, during the suit of the News Publishing Company *versus* the New York Central Railway *et al.*, involving the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and throwing into jeopardy the international system of through freight rates prevailing in Canada and the United States. The main question was whether the I. C. C. could properly sanction joint international freight rates between points in the United States and points in Canada. It was decided to invite the Dominion Railway Board into conference on the question. The paper industry was that chiefly affected by this discussion.

On Dec. 1st, 1928, the United States Shipping Board took exception to the Canadian and Australian Customs laws which gave a preference to goods imported through Canadian ports, and it was further alleged that United States railroads suffered in revenue thereby. It was suggested that Congress adopt remedial measures in the form of retaliatory duties on imports through Canadian ports destined for the United States, such as teas and silks. An application was also made to the Interstate Commerce Commission to lower freight rates on wheat moving from the United States North-west to meet the scale on similar freight movements in Canada. The I. C. C. refused the application on the ground that Canadian railroads were able to carry grain at lower rates by reason of Government subsidies,—a policy to which the United States was opposed.

The question raised in September, 1928, as to transport of paper and newsprint from Canadian to United States points was before the I. C. C. again in January, 1929, and the Commission asserted its right to regulate rates on the Canadian section of such international haulage. The question of such a decision covering other commodities than paper was at once raised and the I. C. C. made it clear on Jan. 17, 1929 that the reference had been a suggestion, not an order, and had been influenced by the fact that paper was a "standard commodity of special significance". At the same time, the question of the right of Pacific Coast halibut fishermen to ship their catch through Canadian ports to United States destinations arose in Congress; but it was agreed that the privilege should be continued. A Report on the alleged diversion to Canadian ports of United States trade, asked of various departments in the Washington Administration showed that a majority were opposed to any retaliatory action in connection therewith. The majority of officials pointed out that the balance was in favour of the United States as 27 per cent. of Canada's exports travel *via* United States lines and only 5 per cent. of United States exports *via* Canadian lines. The United States Shipping Board, in a minority Report, demanded retaliation and asked that re-inspection of grain at United States ports be abolished to meet competition with the Port of Montreal.

President Hoover, in view of the earlier decision of the I. C. C. on wheat charges, in April, 1929, entered into negotiations with the leading trunk railroads of the United States, as an auxiliary to his "farm relief policies," and was able to announce on May 5, 1929, that Eastern lines had agreed to a reduction on wheat transport of seven cents per bushel; and that Western lines would adopt a similar policy. The cut in rates in both Eastern and Western sections was sanctioned by the Interstate Commerce Commission on May 12, 1929. The leading Canadian railroads at once announced that for the protection of Canadian ports the United States reductions would be met by reductions on grain shipments in Canada.

Border Immigration. The question of persons resident in Canada but employed on the other side of the United States boundary continued in an ambiguous and difficult position through the latter half of 1928 and the first half of 1929. Revised rules in connection with the *quota* regulations of the United States Immigration department came into effect on July 2, 1928. It was arranged that in the cases of persons in Canada affected by the *quota* requirements, priority of entry should be given to those already having relatives in the United States. Preference was also given to agricultural labourers. The new regulations, however, did not affect existing rules laid down in 1927 with regard to "commuters" *viz.* persons leaving and returning to Canada daily. On July 1st, 1928, 8,030 persons of British birth became eligible to enter the United States as immigrants but this total of possible admissions represented but 30 per cent. of the applications in Canada alone.

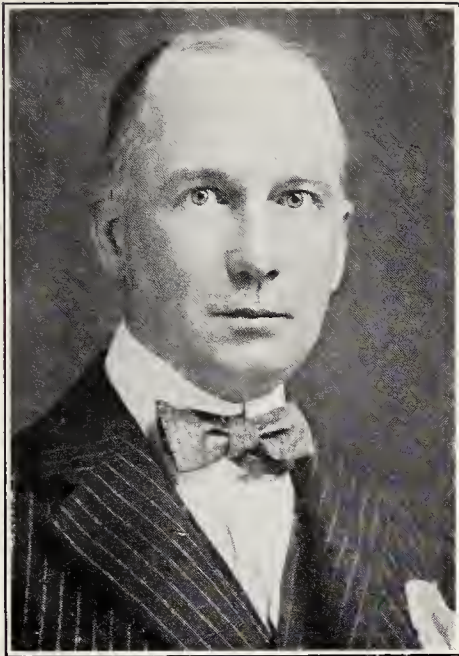
On Oct. 8 the United States Supreme Court handed down a judgment declaring that the U. S. Immigration Department had no right to prevent British subjects residing in Canada from crossing and recrossing the international boundary in pursuance of their employment in the United States or in search of work therein. This judgment affirmed a ruling already made by the United States District Court at Buffalo, and confirmed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The United States Commissioner of Immigration following this legal defeat, announced that application would be made to Congress for new laws dealing with Canadian residents in border towns, looking toward the creation of distinctions between native-born, British-born and naturalized Canadians which had been wiped out by the judgment.

At Detroit on the following day, United States officials refused to obey the new Court Order until the text of the judgment was officially received. The United States Department of Labour promulgated General Order No. 86, barring persons of alien birth living in Canada from "commuting" unless they had a place on the immigration *quota* and obtained *visas*. On Oct. 15, 1928, the United States District Court of Detroit granted injunctions against the enforcement of this Order. On Oct. 30, "commuters" won another victory before the Supreme Court at Washington in the test case of one John Graber of Niagara Falls, Ont., who had been refused entry. Another legal complication arose at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, in November, 1928, when a youth named Norman Candler was placed in jail for entering the United States to take a job on a contract which had been let to the Fraser Brace Company of Ottawa. Candler was subsequently released on condition that he leave the United States and his case was the subject of protest by Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister at Washington.

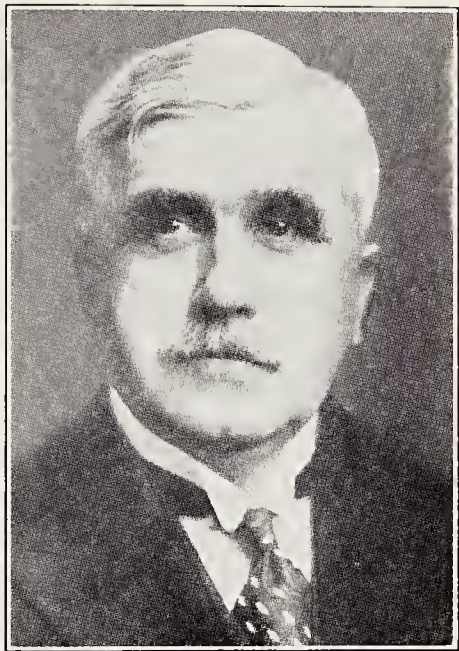
On Nov. 19, 1928, the United States Supreme Court, on the request of the Department of Labour and Immigration, reversed its former decision announced on Oct. 8. Government Counsel argued that great difficulties had beset the United States authorities in administering the immigration laws as a result of this decision. The Court agreed to reverse its position, and to pass on the merits of the entire controversy later. The U. S. Department of Labour brought suit in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the Jay Treaty, guaranteeing the right of British subjects to cross the border on legitimate business, partly on the ground that the War of 1812 abrogated the Treaty, and partly that the United States Immigration Law of 1924 cancelled any prior international treaty arrangements.

When Congress met on Dec. 2, 1928, Hon. James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labour, transmitted a letter to the Chairman of the House and Senate Committees urging that it was imperative that Congress tighten the immigration law which had been weakened by legal decisions already delivered or expected, allowing foreign-born residents of Canada and Mexico the privilege of entering the United States. These Court decisions he pointed out had opened up unexpectedly wide implications with regard to immigration, and emergency action without waiting for the decision of the Supreme Court was, he held, necessary.

The Annual Report of Hon. Mr. Davis issued on Dec. 6, 1928, expressed anxiety that Canada should be put on the *quota* list, taking the ground that unlimited immigration from any source would endanger the labour situation in the



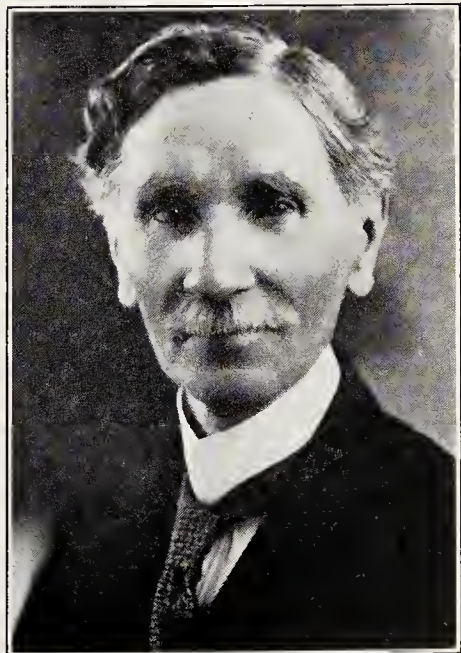
HON. HERBERT MARLER
First Canadian Minister to Japan,
Appointed, 1929



HON. PHILIPPE ROY
First Canadian Minister to France,
Appointed, 1928



M. GEORGES-J.-H.-M. KNIGHT
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
Plenipotentiary of France to Canada,
Appointed, September, 1928



HON. H. G. CARROLL, K.C., LL.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor, Province
of Quebec,
Appointed, Apr. 2, 1929

United States. He commended legislation pending before the Senate which would restrict immigration from all countries on the Western hemisphere to the same extent that European immigration was already restricted. His Cabinet colleague, Hon. Mr. Kellogg, Secretary of State, protested against such extreme legislation as liable to imperil the foreign relations of the United States and provoke reprisals, especially in Latin-American countries. Mr. Hoover, President-elect, though not yet in authority, offered a proposal to modify the immigration legislation of 1924 by basing immigration *quotas* on the Census of 1890 instead of that of 1920. This proposal was opposed in the Senate on the ground that it would press hardly on German, Irish and Scandinavian immigrants and chiefly benefit Great Britain.

On Jan. 13, 1929, a compromise was reached with regard to the various immigration Bills before the House of Representatives, whereby the move to apply the *quota* law to Canadian immigration was definitely halted, and a similar policy with regard to Mexico was suggested in order that the sentimental value of Mr. Hoover's tour of South America in November and December of 1928 might not be nullified.

Border incidents of an irritating character continued especially along the Quebec-New England section of the international boundary. Finally on Feb. 15, 1929, after very brief discussion and without a record of the vote, the House of Representatives placed under the restrictions of the Immigration Act of 1924 persons residing in Canada who entered the United States to perform or seek work. Under this measure native-born Canadians were compelled to procure *visas* as "*non-quota* immigrants"; and all others were classified under the *quota* of the land of their nativity. On Feb. 18 a decision by a Federal Court at Detroit revoked previous decisions admitting "commuters" of non-British origin, and, without disputing the validity of the Jay Treaty, held that it applied only to those who were by birth British subjects. The question of the validity of the Jay Treaty came before the Supreme Court at Washington once more on Mar. 5, 1929, in connection with appeals of test cases at Niagara Falls, N.Y. Assistant Attorney General Mitchell again took the position that the Treaty had been abrogated by the War of 1812, and argued that no hardship to natives of Canada would result, as they had not been placed on the *quota*.

On Mar. 22, 1929, Irving N. Linnell, United States Consul General at Ottawa, issued a statement that all Canadians and others residing in the United States who had failed to obtain their necessary *visas* and to pay head tax must proceed at once to do so or suffer the penalty of being deported and forever barred from entering the United States. The regulations compelling this course were approved at Washington on Mar. 4, 1929, the morning of President Hoover's inauguration. On Mar. 22 the President proclaimed new immigration *quotas* whereby British entries for the twelve months beginning July 1st, 1929, were to be increased from 34,007 to 65,894, while other countries suffered decreases. This proclamation was based on the President's announced policy of basing *quota* percentages for nationals of other lands on the Census of 1890 instead of that of 1920, for which he had lost no time in securing the assent of Congress.

Announcements by officials at Manchester, N.H., that they anticipated deporting 200,000 French Canadians who had entered New England at various times since 1921 caused considerable anxiety and were brought to the attention of the Quebec Legislature. On Mar. 27 Mr. Harry Hull, United States Commissioner of Immigration at Washington, issued an announcement that the New Hampshire officials had misconstrued the new regulations and that there was no intention of discriminating against French Canadians under the national origins section. He pointed out that as no Canadian was subject to the *quota* law he could not be deported unless for breach of some technical provision like the alien contract labour law.

On Apr. 9, 1929, the Supreme Court of the United States gave its long awaited judgment on the merits of the whole question; and its decision was a complete reversal of its previous position. It upheld the legality of the regulations promulgated by the United States Department of Labour in 1927 imposing restrictions on the movements of workers in border communities and declared that the Jay Treaty affording protection to British subjects in Canada was

abrogated by the War of 1812. The effect of this judgment was to make the whole question of freedom of movement across the boundary subject to the will of Congress as interpreted by immigration officials. On May 8, 1929, Mr. Justice Stone of the Supreme Court issued an order for a stay of mandate in connection with the full application of this judgment as applied to aliens, but it was announced that this was not to be regarded as permanently estopping the regulations whereby only native-born Canadians might enter the United States as *non-quota* immigrants.

On May 29, 1929, a Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives at Washington by A. J. Sabath (Democrat) Illinois to make the *quota* restrictions of the Immigration Act of 1924 applicable to Canada and Newfoundland. The Bill was referred to the House Committee on Immigration to be considered next Session. On June 7 the United States Commissioner of Immigration announced that after July 1st, 1929 all persons of whatever nationality entering the United States would be compelled to fill out a *questionnaire*, known as Form 521, containing searching inquiries: this to apply to Americans returning from Canada. The form would be valid for a 30-day admission to Canadian citizens.

The United States Senate, June 13, 1929, by negating a contrary motion assented to President Hoover's proposal that immigration *quotas* should, after July 1st, 1929, be on the basis of the Census of 1890 instead of that of 1920. Under this *quota* it was announced that British immigrants, to the number of 65,721, would be permitted to enter the United States annually instead of 34,007 as under the Immigration Act of 1924. The Senate vote was 43 to 37 in establishing the new *quota*.

Liquor Clearance Problems. The period covered by this volume was marked by international discussions as to the export of liquor from Canada to United States territory,—the Detroit River frontier figuring largely therein. On Aug. 17, 1928, W. A. Smith, Police Magistrate at Sandwich, Ont., made a ruling that the business of exporting liquor to the United States was illegal; that exporters having liquor stored at Export docks on the Detroit River were in illegal possession; and that the sale of liquor from stock held in such warehouses was a breach of the Liquor Control Act of Ontario. This decision was subsequently quashed. In the same month, in connection with proceedings against the Erie Transport Company for illegal possession, it was estimated by Government prosecutors that the total monthly export along the Detroit River totalled \$1,000,000. Subsequent proceedings failed to substantiate these figures. In September a decision was asked of Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue for Canada, on the question of export and he ruled that his Department had the right to make restrictions and collect Excise dues but had no power to prohibit export. The question of whether export of liquor to the United States was illegal in Canada because such importation was illegal in the United States was the subject of a ruling at Valleyfield, Quebec on Oct. 15 by Mr. Justice Bond, who held that as a preliminary step the Constitution of the United States and the terms of the 18th Amendment must be proven in his Court. On Oct. 21, Hon. W. D. Euler, speaking at Regina, Sask., made the disclosure that he had been requested by the United States Government in writing to suspend the departmental custom of notifying the nearest United States Customs Officers by telephone of clearances of liquor at frontier points; and to substitute therefor weekly written reports. In the same month charges that United States preventive officers were guilty of reckless shooting along the Detroit River and were endangering lives on the Canadian side of the boundary, came under attention and the Canadian Department of External Affairs received assurances from Washington that such practices would cease.

On Nov. 21, Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, held a Conference with Hon. Mr. Euler on the question of limiting the number of border liquor docks on the Detroit River. Sir Henry expressed the opinion that many of these docks, though ostensibly engaged in export business, were really "switching back" liquor for illegal sale in Ontario. It was agreed that only 60 such docks should be permitted, a decision which involved the closing of more than 30 docks. On Nov. 22 the Prohibition Bureau at Wash-

ington issued a statement to the effect that four-fifths of all liquor illegally entering the United States, came through Detroit and held that it would take the entire Army and Navy to stop the traffic. Subsequent investigation entirely failed to substantiate this statement. On Nov. 30 overtures were made by the United States Government for a conference at Ottawa looking toward a revision of the Liquor Treaty of 1924 and a possible prohibition of export by Canada. The request emphasized the fact that Cuba had entered into such an arrangement.

On Dec. 4 the Federal authorities of the United States obtained from a specially constituted Grand Jury at Buffalo, signatures to an omnibus indictment against a large number of Canadians engaged in distilling and selling liquor, banking and railway transportation, charging them with conspiracy to defeat the Volstead Act by smuggling liquor into the United States, and demanding their extradition. The proceedings were treated as farcical; no evidence was presented and no proceedings taken in the regular extradition Courts of Canada. The indictment was accompanied by a "short-selling" campaign in distillery stocks on the New York, Buffalo and Detroit stock markets by brokers who had been secretly apprised in advance of the proceedings at Buffalo.

On Dec. 3 the Canadian Government gave its assent to a Conference at Ottawa with regard to the smuggling of liquor into the United States; and on Jan. 7, a deputation of United States officials arrived in Ottawa consisting of the following:

Admiral F. C. Billard—Commandant, United States Coast Guard, head of group; James M. Doran—Commissioner of Prohibition, Treasury Department; E. W. Camp—Commissioner of Customs; Ferdinand L. Mayer—Counsellor of United States Legation, Ottawa; Irving N. Linnell—United States Consul-General at Ottawa; Francis Colt de Wolf—Assistant to Solicitor, State Department; Harry J. Anslinger—Liaison Office between State and Treasury Departments; Arthur W. Henderson—Special Assistant to the Attorney-General; Lynn W. Meekins—Commercial Attaché at Ottawa; F. J. Murphy and Elmer J. Lewis—Treasury Department, Technical Assistants; Miss Clara Borjes—State Department, Secretary.

The Canadian representation was accordingly also constituted of officials, as follows:—Dr. O. D. Skelton—Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs (Chairman); W. Stuart Edwards—Deputy Minister of Justice; R. W. Breadner—Commissioner of Customs; George W. Taylor—Commissioner of Excise; C. P. Blair—Assistant Commissioner of Customs; F. W. Cowan—Chief, Preventive Service; William Ide—General Executive Assistant, Department of Customs; E. Hawken—Assistant Deputy Minister, Marine Department; C. H. L. Sharman—Chief, Narcotics Division, Department of Health; H. L. Keenleyside—Third Secretary, Department of External Affairs.

The Conference was informal and private; and the sole request made was that Canada prohibit clearances of liquor to the United States. It was admitted by Admiral Billard, chief spokesman for the United States, that Canada had faithfully lived up to the conditions of the Treaty of 1924. Dr. O. D. Skelton made it clear that the Canadian Government lacked the power under existing laws to either decline or grant such a request. It was also pointed out that if the Government acquired the power of prohibiting export of a legally manufactured commodity like liquor it would require the creation of a large and expensive preventive force to carry such an enactment into effect. Customs officials pointed out that liquor export was now under control and that any attempt to prohibit shipments would drive it under ground and create still greater difficulties for United States authorities. It was announced that Canada stood ready to remedy any defects in the system of supplying information that might be found to exist. The deputation returned to Washington on Jan. 11, 1929, and the Canadian officials promised to consider fully all the representations made, and lay them before the Government. The question of prohibiting export clearances was taken up by the Cabinet before the opening of Parliament and it was decided not to introduce the legislation that would be necessary if such prohibition were attempted.

Complaints as to United States coastguardsmen entering Canadian waters on the Niagara River in pursuit of alleged "rum-runners" led to the issuance,

on Apr. 21, 1929, by United States Naval authorities of strict instructions against such breaches of international law. On May 16, 1929, diplomatic correspondence was laid on the table of the House of Commons which showed that on March 15 the Government of Canada had made an offer to the United States to permit officers of the latter nation to check up shipments on Canadian soil. This offer was refused; the United States authorities adhering to the original demand that clearances be entirely prohibited. The latter suggestion Canada firmly refused to adopt on the grounds of impracticability and the heavy cost in which it would involve this country. Speaking with reference to the diplomatic correspondence on May 22, 1929, Hon. Mr. Euler reviewed at length the many offers made by the Canadian Government to go to the full extent of its powers in assisting the United States to prevent liquor smuggling.

On June 5, 1929, Hon. Mr. Euler's speech was the subject of debate in the House of Representatives at Washington, particularly one sentence which read: "I feel that before we take any further action there should be more convincing proof that our neighbours are sincerely doing all they can to help themselves." Congressman Hudson (Republican), Michigan, denounced this utterance as most offensive. Congressman La Guardia (Republican), New York, took the opposite view that the offer of Canada to permit the placement of United States officers on her soil to give notice of the departure of "rum-runners" was most generous. He said that there had never been made a more "outrageous, cheap proposition in the history of the world" than the request made of Canada that the Dominion should change its laws to deny clearance to liquor-laden vessels.

The *I'm Alone* Case. An incident which in other days might have caused an international crisis was the sinking, in the Gulf of Mexico on Mar. 22, 1929, of the *I'm Alone*, a schooner of Canadian registry, by the United States Coastguard Service. The vessel was commanded by Capt. Thomas Randell of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, and had been long suspected of "rum-running" activities. The ship was sighted off the coast of Louisiana on Mar. 20 by the U. S. Coastguard cutter *Walcott*, whose Commander, in subsequent proceedings, admitted that the *I'm Alone* was then beyond the three-mile limit (recognized in earlier Treaties), but claimed that she was within the 12-mile limit defined by the United States in the Tariff Act of 1922 as the necessary field of operations for the prevention of liquor smuggling. Capt. Randell, on the other hand, claimed that he was between 14½ and 15 miles from the coast of Louisiana when challenged by the *Walcott*. The *I'm Alone* ignoring the orders of the *Walcott* to heave to, at once put to sea in a south-easterly direction. The *Walcott* followed in pursuit but was out-distanced. The *Dexter*, a faster U. S. Coastguard cutter which had been summoned by wireless to aid in pursuit, succeeded, however, in overhauling the *I'm Alone* on Mar. 22, and, after between 60 or 70 shells had been fired, succeeded in sinking the Canadian schooner. One sailor, a French subject, Leon Maingay, was drowned. Capt. Randell and the rest of the crew were rescued and taken in irons to New Orleans, where they were placed in prison. Capt. Randell's clearance papers were from Belize, British Honduras to Hamilton, Bermuda.

The British Consul at New Orleans, on learning of the incident, at once reported it to the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Esmé Howard, who filed a formal protest with the State Department pending investigation. On learning that the *I'm Alone* was of Canadian registry and Capt. Randell a resident of Nova Scotia he left negotiations in the hands of the Canadian Minister, Hon. Vincent Massey.

The United States Coastguard officers claimed that in pursuing and sinking the schooner on the high seas they were acting under rights conceded in identical Treaties signed by Canada and Great Britain in 1928 under which the latter Governments engaged to "raise no objection" to search and possible seizure of suspected vessels not at a greater distance from the coast of the United States, its territories or possessions, than can be traversed in the course of one hour in "hot pursuit" of a vessel suspected of endeavouring to commit the offence.

It was pointed out, on behalf of Canada, that there is nothing in the Treaties which gives the right of "hot pursuit" when the pursuit is begun outside the 3-mile limit,—the so-called 12-mile limit never having been recognized by either

Great Britain or Canada. On learning of the circumstances of the case the United States Federal authorities at once ordered the release on bail of Capt. Randell and his crew who were being held in prison at New Orleans on a charge of attempted smuggling. On Mar. 26, Hon. Vincent Massey paid a formal call on the United States Secretary of State and received official assurances that the incident would be fully and impartially investigated. On Mar. 27 the French Embassy filed a formal notice of its interest in the case because of the French citizenship of Leon Maingay, the sailor drowned in the sinking, but leaving the general question in the hands of the Canadian Minister.

United States press commentary was in the main regretful of the episode but saw in it an opportunity to clear up the whole question of rights at sea in connection with liquor smuggling. Full reports on the case were available by Mar. 28 and forwarded to Ottawa and London. The position taken by the United States justified the sinking of the *I'm Alone* on the ground that she had refused to heave to, while within the 12-mile limit. This statement of the schooner's geographical position was flatly denied by Capt. Randell. On Apr. 7 the Canadian Government forwarded a lengthy communication to Mr. Massey for presentation to the United States Secretary of State, declining to admit that the *I'm Alone* when sighted by the *Walcott* was in waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The Canadian Note held that the sinking was a violation of international law, and beyond the provisions of any Treaty entered into with the United States in connection with liquor smuggling.

On Apr. 9, 1929, Capt. Randell and his crew were formally released at New Orleans after the charges against them had been withdrawn and no evidence tendered. The local District Attorney explained that this was merely an endeavour to eliminate the criminal side of the case, without prejudice to any civil proceedings that might arise, or to the right of the Coastguard to seize and search ships suspected of rum-running.

On Apr. 26 the Government of the United States made, and the Government of Canada accepted, an offer to submit the points of difference with respect to the sinking of the Canadian schooner to arbitration. The offer was made by Hon. Henry L. Stimson, who had been sworn in as United States Secretary of State in succession to Hon. Mr. Kellogg, five days after the sinking. The correspondence laid before the Canadian House of Commons showed that in addition to the questions of international law and territorial jurisdiction outlined above, Canada protested against the actual circumstances of the sinking. It was maintained that the *I'm Alone* could have been boarded instead of being sunk and that loss of life and property would thus have been averted. The United States replied that the sea had been too rough for boarding and that Capt. Randell had received due warning of the *Dexter's* intention to sink the schooner. The legal aspects of the case as defined in the Canadian Note agreeing to settlement by arbitration were:

(1) Whether the doctrine of "hot pursuit" is applicable to the case since (a) the chase began, not from territorial waters but from the treaty distance of one hour's sailing; (b) the arrest of the vessel was performed not by the original pursuing vessel, but by another which had been called on for assistance.

(2) Whether the degree of force used in this case was warranted.

On June 6, 1929, Hon. Vincent Massey held a Conference with Hon. Mr. Stimson, United States Secretary of State, to discuss preliminary arrangements for the arbitration proceedings but no precise intimation was given as to when the appointment of an arbitrator by the United States might be expected, or the time and place when proceedings would begin; although it was assumed that taking of evidence would be under way by the early Autumn of 1929.

International Fisheries: Sockeye Salmon Controversy.

Anxiety as to the depletion of fisheries in Pacific coast waters was active during the period under review. On Aug. 2, 1928, the International Fishery Commission reported to the Governments of Canada and the United States that the halibut of the North Pacific was threatened with depletion unless joint aggressive efforts were taken to protect them, and recommended the closing of two large halibut "nursery banks" together with minor protective regulations.

At a Convention of the American Fisheries Society held at Seattle on Sept. 1st, 1928, the question of the destruction of the Fraser River sockeye salmon was raised by J. P. Babcock, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia and a resolution in favour of international action to remedy conditions was passed. A reference to the necessity for steps in this direction was made in the Speech to the Throne at the opening of the British Columbia Legislature in January, 1929, and at Ottawa it was announced that experts representing both countries were looking into the question with a view to framing a treaty in substitution for that of 1920. The Treaty was duly prepared and its early acceptance by the United States Senate was urged at Washington on Mar. 13, 1929, by Senator Wesley Jones of Seattle. On Mar. 27 the Sockeye Salmon Treaty was signed by Mr. Kellogg, as his last act before resigning the seals of his office as Secretary of State. At the same time it was signed on behalf of Canada by Hon. Vincent Massey. It authorized the appointment of a Commission of six members, three from Canada and three from the United States, with power to order closed seasons from time to time; to regulate the type of gear used by fishermen; to issue licences to fish; and to adjust the catch in such a way as to give each country an equal share. The jurisdiction of the Commission would extend from the Carmanah lighthouse, on the south-west coast of Vancouver Island, into American waters and back to Point Atkinson, which is outside the entrance to Vancouver Harbour. The Treaty was to be effective until 1945. It was agreed that the two nations should share the cost of hatcheries. The terms of the Treaty were regarded with the keenest satisfaction by the Government of British Columbia and accepted as a triumph for Mr. J. P. Babcock, its original advocate. On May 20, 1929, the Sockeye Salmon Treaty was discussed in the House of Commons at Ottawa and, opposition having developed, was sent to a Special Committee of the House, where experts could be examined. The Prime Minister explained that only formal approval of the Treaty was required. The document was severely criticized as an amateurish performance by Major General McRae, M.P. for North Vancouver, but strong representations on its behalf were made by the Government of British Columbia. The Marine and Fisheries Committee of the House of Commons finally ratified the Treaty by the casting vote of the Chairman, William Duff, M.P. (Lunenburg, N.S.). On the same day the United States Senate, on representations from the State of Washington expressing dissatisfaction with the composition of the International Board provided in the Treaty, decided to shelve the document pending fuller inquiry. On June 4, 1929, the Canadian Prime Minister announced that owing to differences of opinion Parliament would not be asked to ratify the Sockeye Salmon Treaty during the present Session.

Niagara River Diversion. On Dec. 17, 1928, it was announced that Canada and the United States had entered into negotiations for remedial works at Niagara Falls which would permit greater diversion for power purposes, and, at the same time, enhance the beauty of the cataract. The basis of negotiation was the Report of the International Niagara Board issued in 1927. Under the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1905 Canada was permitted to divert 36,000 cubic feet of water per second and the United States 20,000. This limit had been reached without satisfying the demand for power. Joint action was therefore sought to direct the existing flow of water so as to spread it over the Horseshoe brink on the Canadian side and over the rocks at Goat Island on the United States side; thus enhancing the scenic effect while rendering possible a larger diversion for power purposes. An agreement was executed on Jan. 10, 1929, between Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, as Minister for External Affairs, and Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister to Ottawa, whereby an additional 10,000 cubic feet per second was given Canada. Remedial works to cost approximately \$1,750,000, to which Canada would contribute only \$300,000 were agreed upon.

Difficulties with owners of private power rights on the United States side of the River were overcome in February, 1929, by the new Governor of New York State, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who set up the contention that the State owned the bed of the River, and forced a surrender from the claimants. When the proposed Treaty came before the Canadian House of Commons on

Feb. 26, 1929, it met with decided opposition from The Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission, appointed by the Ontario Government. The spokesman of these objections, was Hon. J. D. Chaplin, M.P. (Lincoln), in whose constituency the Canadian side of the Niagara lies. The Commission held that if it had been consulted it could have offered suggestions which would have materially improved the plans on which the Treaty was based. At the same time the United States Senate shelved ratification of the Treaty for a year; but on May 20, 1929, the House of Commons having considered the objections previously raised ratified the Convention and Protocol signed on Jan. 2, 1929, by Mr. King and Mr. Phillips. The plan therefore awaited only the decision of the Senate at Washington.

The International Joint Commission.* Several sessions of the Commission were held in various parts of Canada during the Autumn of 1928. Its members at that time were: Canada, Hon. C. A. Magrath, Chairman; G. W. Kyte, K.C., Sir William Hearst and Lawrence Burpee, Secretary; United States, Senator Charles D. Clark, Chairman; Senator Fred T. Dubois, Senator P. J. McCumber, and William H. Smith, Secretary. Subsequently, on Apr. 24, 1929, Mr. Clark, the United States Chairman, tendered his resignation to President Hoover, and was succeeded by John H. Bartlett, first Assistant Postmaster General of the United States.

The Board assembled at Ottawa on Oct. 2, 1928, to receive reports from engineers regarding proposed fixing of levels on Rainy River, which involved certain water powers and agricultural interests, on both sides of the boundary. Owing to the extent of the territory found to be involved it was deemed necessary to delay a final decision. The Commission then proceeded to British Columbia and the State of Washington and investigated complaints that fumes from the smelter at Trail, B.C. had injured the orchards of fruit growers at Northport, Washington. The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company expressed its willingness to compensate proven cases of damage and produced evidence that it had already carried out this policy in numerous instances. Investigation by experts was continued in the Summer of 1929.

Drainage works along the Roseau River, part of the boundary between Manitoba and Minnesota, were also investigated with a view to harmonizing and safeguarding the interests of everyone. A conference with technical officers of the United States and Canadian Governments on this question was held at Washington on Feb. 21, 1929, but no decision was announced; and public hearings for the taking of evidence were held at Roseau, Minnesota and Vita, Manitoba on June, 1929.

On Oct. 6, 1928, plans for harnessing the tides of the Bay of Fundy by a dam in the neighbourhood of Doyle Passage and Deer Island, near the international boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, were filed at Ottawa. The plans were a fortnight later protested by the North American Committee on Fishery Investigation, an international body, as likely to cause damage to that industry, and the whole matter was left in abeyance.

*NOTE.—In referring to this body, in the 1927-28 volume of *The Review* the statement was inadvertently made that it was "formerly designated the International Waterways Commission." This is incorrect. The International Waterways Commission and the International Joint Commission were two distinct bodies. The latter took over the functions of the former but at the same time was vested with much wider powers under the Treaty of Jan. 11, 1909.

THE ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT

Three events of first-rate importance relating to the St. Lawrence Waterway Development belong to *The Review*-year of 1928-1929. (1) The Supreme Court reference, asking for a judicial pronouncement on the respective rights of the Dominion and the Provinces over boundary waters, international and inter-provincial, was argued and a judgment was given which left the parties to the action still sitting in a legal fog. (2) The Government granted to the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company a power-concession with the condition that the Company must build a power canal fourteen miles long, wide enough, and deep enough to float ocean-going ships between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis. (3) The United States Supreme Court gave judgment on the Chicago water diversion, finding that it was without legal justification and that the diversion must cease, gradually.

While these occurrences were developing through unofficial and official action there was steady debate throughout Canada and the United States for and against the principle of international development of the River. Personages and persons gave their opinions to the newspapers; editors argued; community leaders made speeches; statisticians brooded over pages of estimates; everywhere there were evidences of a lively public interest.

The Course of the Argument. Argument on the reference began on Oct. 4, 1928. Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., chief counsel for the Dominion Government, contended that under any treaty that might be entered into for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, the Dominion would have exclusive authority over any water powers created on the Canadian side. The British North America Act, he argued, empowered the Dominion Government to enter into international treaties; no such authority rested in the Provinces. The Federal power, having entered into a treaty, had the obligation of seeing that it was observed to the letter. If, in the carrying out of Canadian treaty obligations, there were any transgression of Provincial rights, the Dominion Parliament had complete authority to override such rights.

Mr. Rowell cited the various existing treaties dealing with boundary waters; such as that limiting the water diversion above Niagara Falls, and that relating to the withdrawal of irrigation water from the Milk River in Alberta. The Provinces had never challenged the right of the Dominion to enter into these treaties or to see to their observance. He quoted Section 132 of the British North America Act as follows:—"The Parliament and Government of Canada shall have all powers necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada or any Province thereof,

as part of the British Empire, towards foreign countries, arising under treaties between the Empire and such foreign countries."

Chief Justice Anglin asked if Mr. Rowell contended that this Section of the British North America Act overrode the Sections in which the respective powers of the Dominion and the Provinces were delimited. Counsel replied that the Act undoubtedly contemplated complete self-government in the domestic field, but so far as international obligations were concerned, it conferred all power upon the Dominion Government.

Confining himself to the hypotheses set forth in Questions* 1, 2 and 6, Mr. Rowell argued that if the bed of a navigable river were owned by a Province the title was subordinate to the public right of navigation; that the Federal power could expropriate Provincial property for the purposes of navigation; and that in the matter of works undertaken by international treaty, Federal ownership and control were absolute.

Herbert J. Symington, K.C., associated with Mr. Rowell in the presentation of the Federal Government's case, dealt with the other Questions in the reference. He cited the Railway Act and other Statutes in which the Federal power of expropriation was confirmed, and argued by analogy that the Dominion authority over all lands required for public uses was absolute. The Montreal Harbour case was mentioned as an instance. Water powers created by canal construction he claimed for the Dominion, since the control of all water in a navigable area must rest in the Federal power.

On this point Mr. Justice Duff intimated that there might be a difference of view with respect to the ownership of water in canals constructed before and since Confederation, respectively. Mr. Symington was about to support his opinion by reading at length from an historical appendix to the Questions, prepared by the Dominion, but counsel for the Provinces objected to the admission of the appendix as a part of the Court record. They held that the documents had been put in at the eleventh hour without enabling the Provinces to verify the facts as set forth. The Chief Justice announced on Oct. 7 that some Sections of the appendix must be withdrawn. He suggested that the counsel for the Dominion and for the Provinces might reach an agreement as to the Sections that might be admitted.

Continuing, Mr. Symington held that riparian owners along a stream had a better right to the water than the Province which might own the bed of the stream. "The foundation of proprietary right," he said, "lies in access to the stream, and access to the stream lies in riparian ownership."

Charles Laurendeau, K.C., also appearing for the Federal Government, argued that it was clearly within the power of Parliament to authorize the Government to acquire by purchase the lands and property required for power works in inter-provincial

*NOTE.—See page 139 for Ten Questions submitted.

and provincial rivers. He cited the instance where a power plant wholly within one Province was connected by transmission lines with another Province, and so formed part of an inter-provincial undertaking.

The Case for the Provinces. Argument in opposition to the foregoing claims was begun on Oct. 9 by W. N. Tilley, K.C., appearing for the Province of Ontario. He objected first of all to the vagueness of the Questions, particularly Nos. 1, 2 and 6. In navigable tidal rivers there was a public right of navigation, but there was no public right, in law, in the non-tidal rivers in Ontario. Concerning the reference in Question 6 to a hypothetical treaty, Mr. Tilley said that until a treaty were actually made, and its terms known, the Question could not be dealt with satisfactorily. It was not to be assumed that His Majesty by treaty would seek to deprive a Province of its property or its right.

In discussing the authority conferred upon the Dominion by the British North America Act to control navigation and shipping. Mr. Tilley quoted what was specifically granted. As water powers were not mentioned, he held that control over them remained in the right of the Province. In 1873 Ontario had enacted statutes for the improvement of water privileges and they still remained law.

Counsel for Ontario pointed out that the building of a canal did not create water power; the power already existed in the flowing stream which the canal was replacing for navigation purposes. The Province was entitled to all its property not lawfully acquired from it by the Dominion and, therefore, the Dominion could not make claim to water power not required for navigation purposes. Furthermore, the Dominion had been given no authority to engage in the business of developing power.

Eugene Lafleur, K.C., appeared on Oct. 11 for the Province of Quebec, arguing that waste water, not required for navigation, was Provincial property and that the taking of it without compensation would be a confiscatory act. He referred to a ruling of the Privy Council in the Montreal Harbour Commission case in 1926, which declared that the Dominion could have the use of Provincial property only if necessary for the improvement of navigation, and could not acquire any proprietary right in such Provincial land. "It is a monstrous proposition," he contended, "to argue that because the Provincial ownership of the bed of a river is subject to the public right of navigation there is left really nothing of consequence in that ownership." Further, in the case of the St. Lawrence, he held, the development of water power was usually, if not always, in rapids, hardly capable of navigation.

The argument of the Province of British Columbia was made on Oct. 12 by Hon. E. B. Ryckman, K.C. He cited the Water Act passed by that Province in 1914 and not questioned by the Dominion authority. By this legislation the diversion or appro-

priation of any river water was prohibited, except in the general right of all persons to use for domestic purposes water to which there was lawful or private access. All other rights were assumed to be vested in the Province. Mr. Ryckman said that the public right of navigation was simply a right of way on tidal water, or one acquired by grant or immemorial usage on non-tidal water.

F. H. Chrysler, K.C., followed as the representative of Manitoba, saying that while that Province was not directly affected for the present, still the implications of the Federal position were serious.

In rebuttal, Hon. N. W. Rowell protested against the assumption made by one or other of the Provincial counsel that the Dominion Government was suggesting any interference with Provincial rights. If all the questions in the reference were answered by the Court in the manner suggested by the Dominion, not one right now enjoyed by the Provinces would be taken from them. If they were answered in the manner urged by the Provinces the Dominion would lose powers and revenues enjoyed by it since Confederation. All that was sought was a declaration of legal right. He held that the Federal power to declare works "for the general advantage of Canada" was unrestricted. It could be invoked for any purpose whatever. His disposal of the argument that no inherent right of navigation existed in non-tidal waters was by the word "ridiculous." He contended also that the Dominion had the right to go into the power business or any other business, with the approval of Parliament.

Judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada. Judgment in the case was delivered on Feb. 5, 1929 and was in a measure inconclusive. The Court determined that the Provincial title to the bed of a navigable river was subject to the public right of navigation, except in so far as, at the date of the Union, the Crown possessed by law, or had since acquired by Dominion legislation, a superior right to use the waters of the river for other purposes, such as mining, irrigation or industry.

The following are the ten questions submitted and the formal answers thereto:—

Question 1. (a) Where the bed of a navigable river is vested in the Crown in the right of the Province, is the title subordinate to the public right of navigation?

Question 1. (b) If not, has the Dominion the legislative power to declare that such title is subordinate to such right?

Answer: The questions as framed postulate the existence of a public right of navigation in the rivers to which they refer, as well as their navigability.

The title to the bed of the river is subject to that public right, except in so far as, at the date of the Union, the Crown possessed by law or has since acquired, under Dominion legislation, a superior right to use or to grant the use of the waters of the river for other purposes, such for example, as mining, irrigation or industry.

Question 2. Where the bed of a navigable river is vested in the Crown in the right of the province, has the Dominion power, for navigation purposes, to use or occupy part of such bed or to divert, diminish, or change the flow over such bed (a) without the consent of the province; (b) without compensation?

Question 3. Has the Parliament of Canada the power, by appropriate legislative enactment, to authorize the Dominion Government to expropriate the lands of the Crown in the right of the province for the purposes of navigation with provision or without provision for compensation?

Answer: These questions cannot be answered categorically either in the affirmative or in the negative.

The conditions controlling the exercise of Dominion legislative powers for purposes embraced within the comprehensive phrase, "navigation purposes," depend in part upon the nature of the purpose, in part upon the nature of the means proposed for accomplishing it, and in part upon the character of the particular power called into play. Reference is respectfully made to the observations in the accompanying reasons, as indicating the governing principles with as much definiteness as is safe or practicable.

Question 4. By section 108 of the British North America Act, 1867, and the first item of the Third Schedule thereto, the following public works and property of each province, amongst others, shall be the property of Canada, namely, "Canals with lands and water power connected therewith."

Has the province any proprietary interest in or beneficial ownership of or legislative control over the water power which, though connected with the said canals, is created or made available by reason of extensions, enlargements or replacements of said canals made by the Dominion since Confederation and which is not required from time to time for the purpose of navigation?

Question 5. Where the bed of a navigable river is vested in the Crown in the right of the province, has the province any proprietary interest in or beneficial ownership of or legislative control over the water power created or made available by works for the improvement of navigation constructed thereupon in whole or in part by or under the authority of the Dominion since Confederation which is not required from time to time for the purposes of navigation?

Answer: Whatever subjects are comprehended under the phrase "Water Power" in the first item of the third schedule by section 106 passed to the Dominion. There was left to the provinces neither proprietary interest in, nor beneficial ownership of such subjects; and under section 91 (1) legislative control over them is exclusively committed to the Dominion.

As to water powers (and these of course, are not comprised within that item) "created or made available by reason of extensions, enlargements or replacements made by the Dominion since Confederation" or "by works for the improvement of navigation constructed in whole or in part since Confederation," it is impossible to ascertain the respective powers or rights of the Dominion and the provinces in relation thereto, in the absence of a more precise statement as to the character of the works, as to the legislative authority under which the works were executed, and as to the circumstances pertinent to the question whether or not the conditions of such authority were duly observed.

Question 6. (a) Has the Dominion the exclusive proprietary interest in or beneficial ownership of or legislative control over water powers created or made available by works authorized by Parliament to be erected in any boundary waters for the purpose of carrying out a treaty between His Majesty and a foreign country providing for the erection of joint works for (1) the improvement of navigation in such waters, or (2) for the development of power, or (3) for both?

The expression "boundary waters" in this question means the waters defined by the preliminary article of the Treaty dated 11th January, 1909, between His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America.

Question 6. (b) If the Dominion has not the exclusive proprietary interest in or beneficial ownership of or legislative control over such water powers, has the province the exclusive proprietary interest in or beneficial ownership of or legislative control over such water powers?

Answer: The nature and extent of the respective powers, rights and interests of the Dominion and the provinces in, and in respect of such water powers, would depend upon a variety of facts, including, *inter alia* the terms of the Treaty, and the respective rights of the Dominion and the provinces in, and in relation to the waters affected. In the absence of information as to such facts, it is impracticable to give an intelligible answer to the questions propounded.

Question 7. Has the Parliament of Canada legislative power to authorize the construction and operation by the Dominion Government of works wholly for power purposes and the acquisition by purchase or expropriation of the lands and property required for the purposes of such works, including lands of the Crown in the right of a province (a) in inter-provincial rivers; and (b) in provincial rivers?

"Inter-provincial rivers" in this question means rivers flowing along or across the boundaries between provinces.

Answer: As to both "provincial rivers" and "inter-provincial rivers," Parliament has jurisdiction in respect of such works, if they fall within the ambit of sec. 92 (10a). With reference to the expropriation of provincial Crown lands "for the purposes of such works," the answer to the question would, to some extent, depend upon the particular purpose for which such lands were required. In answering this question, sec. 92 (10c) is not taken into account. Reference is respectfully made to what has been said upon that subject in the accompanying reasons.

Question 8. May a province notwithstanding the construction by the Dominion for the purposes of navigation of works in a river the bed of which is within such province, control, regulate and use the waters in such river so long as such control, regulation and use does not interfere with navigation? In the case of a river flowing between two provinces may such provinces jointly control, regulate and use the water in the same manner?

Question 9. Has a province the right to control or use the waters in provincial rivers and to develop or authorize the development of water powers within the province provided that in so doing navigation is not prejudiced and that the province complies with Dominion requirements as to navigation?

Answer: These two questions mutually overlap, and it is convenient to deal with them together. If there is no valid conflicting legislation by the Dominion under an overriding power—the power for example bestowed upon the Dominion by sec. 92 (10a)—the several provinces have the rights which are the subject of interrogatory number 9.

As to the first branch of the eighth question. The authority of the provinces to "control, regulate and use" such waters, in the circumstances mentioned, is subject to the condition that, in the exercise thereof, the provinces do not interfere in matters the control of which is reserved exclusively for the Dominion, and that all valid enactments of the Dominion, in relation to the navigation works, or in relation to navigable waters, be duly observed.

This condition is not necessarily identical with the condition expressed in the question by the words "so long as such control, regulation and use does not interfere with navigation." The question therefore, in the form in which it is put, cannot be answered in the affirmative; and, as the exercise of legislative jurisdiction, in the comprehensive terms of the question, might encroach upon the exclusive jurisdiction of the Dominion, the proper answer seems to be in the negative.

As to the second branch, considering the variety of meanings which might attach to the phrase "jointly control, regulate and use," no precise or useful answer is possible.

The answers to these questions, conformably to the views adverted to above, also proceed upon the assumption that the questions have no reference to any jurisdiction which might be acquired by the procedure laid in sec. 92, (10c).

Question 10. (a) If question 4 is answered in the affirmative, what is the nature or extent of such interest or ownership or control?

(b) If question 5 is answered in the affirmative, what is the nature or extent of such interest or ownership or control?

(c) If the answers to both questions 6 (a) and 6 (b) are in the negative, what are the respective rights and interests of the Dominion and the Provinces in relation to such water powers?

Answer: In view of what has already been stated in response to the 4th, 5th and 6th interrogatories, no answer to this question is called for.

In the conclusion of the reasons for judgment the Court pointed out the legal difficulty in answering hypothetical questions. When a concrete case might be presented for the practical application of the principles discussed, a survey of the facts might make the principles inapplicable. Within the limits of the subjects specifically reserved to the Dominion by the British North America Act the authority of Parliament was supreme and no Court of Justice had the jurisdiction to take cognizance of a complaint that such authority had been abused. On the other hand, the claim of the Dominion counsel for a more sweeping jurisdiction could not be accepted.

From Law to Conference. Said *The Gazette*, Montreal, on Feb. 6:—"By and large the judgment fails to clarify a situation which has been greatly complicated by the assertion of Federal authority, and it seems obvious that some further action must be taken, presumably by way of reference to the Privy Council. Here, however, another difficulty seems likely to arise. If the Government cannot frame a reference upon which the Supreme Court of Canada can pass a definite judgment, how is it to produce a case that will be intelligible to the Privy Council?"

Speaking in the House of Commons on Feb. 25 to a resolution demanding action on the St. Lawrence question, introduced by T. L. Church, M.P., the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, announced that the Government would not seek further to settle the question of divergent jurisdictions, as between the Provinces and the Dominion by reference to the Courts. It had determined to invite the Premier of Ontario and the Premier of Quebec to meet Federal Ministers in conference to explore the possibility of arriving by agreement at some settlement which would secure the Provinces in their full rights with respect to power, and secure the Dominion with respect to all national interests involved. At the same time Mr. King announced the appointment by the Government of Ontario of F. A. Gaby and Thomas Hogg, engineers of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, to meet in conference with D. W. McLachlan, engineer in charge of the St. Lawrence Waterway, Department of Railways and Canals, and J. T. Johnston, Chief Engineer of the Water Powers Branch of the Department of the Interior.

On Mar. 13 a return tabled in the House of Commons showed that the cost to the Dominion of the reference to the Supreme Court had been \$26,074.

The Course of Public Debate

An exhaustive review by C. H. Cahan, K.C., M.P., of the negotiations and proposals relating to the general improvement of the Upper St. Lawrence appeared in *The Montreal Star* of Aug. 25, 1928. He gave the estimated cost of the improved channel from Lake Superior to tidal waters as follows:—

Canada's expenditure, upon completion of the Welland Canal, exclusive of the sum of \$55,560,000 already expended on the old Welland and St. Lawrence Canals, but including all the dredging which has been done below Montreal.....	\$147,600,000
United States expenditure upon existing works.....	43,836,000
Additional new works; Sault Ste. Marie Locks, Great Lakes channels, etc.	65,100,000
International section of the St. Lawrence.....	146,636,000
Quebec section of the River.....	123,449,000
	<hr/>
	\$526,621,000
Canada's share (one half of the total) would be \$263,310,500; less present expenditure and future commitments for the new Welland Canal, \$147,600,000.....	\$115,710,500
The estimated expenditure of the Province of Ontario for the development of 1,100,000 horse-power, or one half of the International Section's energy would be.....	63,355,000
The estimated expenditure for the development of power in the Quebec Section, 2,555,000 horse-power, would be.....	261,985,000

Following this array of figures, all revenue from power having been excluded, Mr. Cahan asked three questions:—

“1. Is it possible for the Governments of the two countries which have equal rights in the International section of the River to arrange a mutually satisfactory treaty, the clear and definite terms of which will ensure that the canals, whether built on one side or the other of the International boundary line, will forever remain free for the shipping of both countries?

2. What are the economic benefits which will result from the completion of the proposed works, and how far will they compensate the Dominion as a whole for the national expenditure which their construction will involve?

3. Is the Government of Canada, in view of its large outstanding capital indebtedness and its obligations to provide for other necessary public works, now justified in assuming the additional heavy financial obligations which the proposed joint undertaking will necessarily create?”

Hon. G. N. Gordon, K.C., spoke before the Rotary Club of Peterborough on Aug. 13, 1928, on the St. Lawrence development. He intimated that in the Quebec section the Government of Quebec would probably lease to private companies the right of generation and sale, while in Ontario the Hydro-Electric Commission would undoubtedly be brought into the picture. The plan of action he favoured was the building of the canal in sections, and the development of the Canadian power as needed. He feared that an agreement with the United States might lead to Canada's losing much of her surplus power, to the advantage of American industrial interests. He mentioned a gift of 1,500,000 horse-power to the United States.

The speech was sharply criticized by *The Globe*, Toronto, on Aug. 16: “When Mr. Gordon refers to a perpetual gift by Canada of at least 1,500,000 horse-power to the United States, he leaves considerable doubt as to his meaning. Where does the gift come in? If he refers to the power to be developed in the international section, there is no gift about it; half the power to come from these waters will be the rightful property of the United States. If he means the power to be developed in the section of the St. Lawrence which is wholly Canadian, he is unnecessarily worried, for that will be Canadian power, to be developed by Canada and not to be exported. Canadian authorities of all shades of opinion are agreed upon that.”

At a meeting of the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Association, held at Cape May, N.J., on Sept. 7, 1928, Colonel E. Carrington, the Chairman, appealed for support for a New York canal, as against the St. Lawrence route to the sea.

"Our answer to the St. Lawrence canal," he said, "is a barge canal 800 miles long which would cost the State of New York \$260,000,000; and the all-year open port of New York."

At the same meeting Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, declared that Quebec was united in opposition to the St. Lawrence project, and that the rest of the Dominion outside of Toronto and Winnipeg was not greatly interested.

J. L. Payne, of Ottawa, addressing the *Chambre de Commerce*, Montreal on Oct. 3, 1928, advised the avoidance of international commitments with respect to the St. Lawrence. He could not discover any urgent or immediate need for the development of the St. Lawrence, and cited the normal one-way traffic eastward as preventing any marked reduction in round-trip shipping costs.

In Washington on Oct. 8, S. Wallace Dempsey of New York, Chairman of the House Rivers and Harbours Committee said that he saw no likelihood of any agreement with Canada on the St. Lawrence project. He thought an all-American route the only one available.

At St. Paul on Oct. 17, Hon. Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, addressed a Women's Republican club. He said that in view of the magnitude of the St. Lawrence Development project, Canada was giving to the plan all the attention which the United States could reasonably ask:—"It is not for the United States to dictate to or to advise Canada in this regard," he said, "but to be ready to co-operate with her at an early date and on a generous basis for the development of one of the great waterways of the world. The people of the West, and, I think, of the whole country are earnestly desirous of constructing a canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Ocean. If it cannot be done by the St. Lawrence, it will be done by an all-American route through the State of New York."

Dwight F. Davis, United States Secretary of War, told an audience at Kansas City, Mo., on Oct. 24 that Herbert Hoover, Republican candidate for the Presidency, had always favoured the improvement of the St. Lawrence: and estimated that an open way to the sea would effect a saving of eleven cents a bushel on wheat shipped from Chicago to Liverpool.

The election of Mr. Herbert Hoover as President of the United States on Nov. 9 was taken by many United States newspapers as a national approval of the negotiations with Canada for the development of the St. Lawrence. More than one Canadian editor foresaw the possibility of a livelier persuasiveness on the part of Mr. Hoover and his associates in this matter.

On Nov. 19 Senator W. L. McDougald, Chairman of the Montreal Harbour Commission, addressed the Toronto Canadian Club, strongly favouring the St. Lawrence improvement. He was not convinced that ocean liners would go up the River west of Montreal, but tramp steamers certainly would, and their activity would have an important bearing in settling transportation rates. He declared that the development of the 4,000,000 horse-power of electric energy made available by the plans would call for the investment of \$2,500,000,000 of new money in industry and would greatly enlarge the population.

Ten days later the Toronto Empire Club heard Senator George Lynch-Staunton take the opposite view. Canal transportation, he said, was a back number, and he objected to a plan which would take away from the railways an important source of revenue. He thought there was already enough power in Ontario, and asked what could be done with more. In conclusion he warned his hearers against entangling alliances; joint development with the United States would be disastrous.

In early December Peleg Howland, President of the Imperial Bank and Professor G. W. Brown of the University of Toronto, in respective public utterances, intimated that debate on the proposed improvement, which each favoured, had gone far enough; the time for action was approaching.

Bernard K. Sandwell, former Professor of Economics at Queen's University, told the Toronto Canadian Club on Jan. 28, 1929, that it was not certain that a through international waterway could be completed without granting to the United States some rights additional to those now possessed by the Republic.

He warned his audience to make sure that Canada was getting value in return for every concession.

On Jan. 29 George Henderson, retiring President of the Montreal Board of Trade, intimated that no harm could come to Canada by delaying decision on the Waterways project until the people had had an opportunity intelligently to understand the proposals, and to give their views upon them.

The Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade, St. John, N.B., sent on Feb. 27 a resolution to Premier King, urging that in the event of the St. Lawrence Development being undertaken it should not be regarded as a work "for the general advantage of Canada," and intimating that it should be self-sustaining.

In the Ontario Legislature on Feb. 14, Premier Ferguson, in answer to a question by F. G. Sandy, M.P.P., said that in his opinion no foreign nation should have any controlling influence over any part of the sovereignty of Canada. He recalled that at the time of the Riel Rebellion, Canada had sought to ship troops through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal which was under a Joint Board: but the United States interests had compelled the men to march.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior in the Dominion Cabinet, addressed the Border Chamber of Commerce at Windsor on Feb. 14. After declaring that he was speaking for himself alone, he said that as soon as power could be developed on the St. Lawrence it could be utilized. He believed that development of the water power might even precede the transportation phase of the scheme; and certainly would meet the cost of the entire improvement. He hoped to see ocean freighters loading at Windsor.

Professor Lesslie R. Thomson, consulting engineer of Montreal, read a paper on Feb. 13 before the Engineering Institute of Canada, meeting at Hamilton. His theme was the St. Lawrence Development; his summary of benefits which would come to Canada by reason of the improvement here follows:—"It would bring about real transportation savings; it would act as an economic regulator of rail rates; it would stabilize and make more secure Canada's competitive export position; it would reduce the cost of imports; it would create in the St. Lawrence basin a highly industrialized development; because it would cheapen basic east-and-west transportation the Waterway would make a substantial contribution to the realization of a national life, politically free and economically sound. The development of 4,000,000 horse-power of installed energy should increase the population by 1,500,000 and require the additional investment of \$2,000,000,000 in productive industry."

Governor Roosevelt of New York State let it be known early in February that he favoured the St. Lawrence Development and that he hoped work would begin in 1929. He would even be prepared to advocate the building of the necessary dam by the State of New York, giving Canada, by treaty, the right of redeeming its half of the improvement at any time. When this opinion was shown to C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, on Feb. 3, he said politely but decisively, that the Province of Ontario would be able to look after its own financing.

The suggestion that there might be a close relation between the St. Lawrence project and the proposed increase of the United States tariff on farm products was made simultaneously on Apr. 3 by a series of leading American newspapers. If Canada would give assurance that the Waterway would be commenced soon, the duties might not be increased. A. A. Heaps, Labour M.P. for North Winnipeg, mentioned this suggestion in the House of Commons, insisting that the Waterway question should in no way be made a bargaining-point between the two Governments.

On Apr. 29 William R. Castle, Assistant Secretary of State at Washington, spoke to the Montreal Canadian Club giving assurance that there was no thought in the mind of anyone in the United States of challenging in any way the sovereignty of Canada over the long stretches of the River which ran through Canadian territory, or of claiming for the United States any fraction of the power which might be developed in those stretches.

The Beauharnois Project

Between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis the St. Lawrence River has a fall of 83 feet. To overcome the Cascades, the Cedars Rapids and the Coteau Rapids, the Beauharnois Canal was built in 1845. It was replaced by the Soulanges Canal on the north shore in 1899.

The Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, a corporation of great financial strength, obtained on June 23, 1928, from the Quebec Legislature the right to construct a great power canal on the south shore between the two lakes and, at the St. Louis end of it, to build a modern power house capable of generating energy at the full head of 83 feet. The plans called for the diversion of 40,000 cubic feet of water per second, one-fifth of the normal river-flow, which at 83 feet head would provide energy of over 300,000 horse-power per annum. The capacity of the power canal was to be double the present need, so that if further diversion should be authorized in future the plant could produce ultimately half-a-million horse-power. Compensating works in Lake St. Francis were proposed to concentrate the remaining river-flow in the usual steamer down-channel through the rapids.

Since the leasing of water power in a navigable river is subject to the protection of navigation rights, the Company had to apply to the Government of Canada for a permit before its franchise, granted by the Quebec authorities, would be valid. Application had been made at Ottawa in January, 1928, but action by the Ministry had been deferred.

Such daily newspapers throughout the country as were favourable towards the complete St. Lawrence development under international auspices expressed alarm lest the plans of the Beauharnois Company might interfere with the general scheme. The Joint Board of Engineers had recommended canal construction on the north shore, the proposed power canal was to be on the south shore.

On Dec. 19, 1928, an objection to the Beauharnois proposals was filed with the Department of Public Works by Francis King, K.C., of Kingston, General Counsel of the Dominion Marine Association. He declared that the building of the canal would render navigational interests on the St. Lawrence Waterway subservient to power interests; that it would be a violation of the Treaty of 1871 granting Americans free access to the sea, since navigation might be impeded at any time by a failure of the canal works; that it would override the legislation and Treaty of 1909 providing that any works affecting the level of international waters should be submitted for approval or disapproval to the International Joint Commission; and that Dominion right to the control of navigation should not be virtually handed over to a private corporation.

In a public statement, Frank P. Jones, President of the Beauharnois Company, announced at Ottawa on Dec. 20 that the

works planned by his associates would not interfere in the slightest with navigation. He intimated that the capital cost of the improvement would reach \$65,000,000 and that the Company would be able to sell energy at \$15 per horse-power. Half of the output, by permission of the Québec Government, would be sold in Ontario, and not a single horse-power would be exported to the United States. Mr. Jones added that the chief opposition to the scheme was coming from the Cedars Rapids Power Company and from the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated Company.

The first public hearing on the application for a Federal permit was held at Ottawa on Jan. 15, 1929, before Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries. A. Geoffrion, K.C., appeared for the Beauharnois Co., having associated with him W. G. Pugsley, K.C., Ainslee Greene, K.C., L. Clare Moyer, Frank P. Jones, R. O. Sweezey and H. B. Griffith.

Opposing forces were the Dominion Marine Association, represented by Francis King, K.C.; the Canada Steamship Lines, R. B. Thomson, Secretary; the Shipping Federation; the Mathews Steamship Company, represented by William Crawford; the Cedars Rapids Manufacturing Company, represented by L. A. Forsyth, K.C.; The Soulanges Power Company, by D. L. McCarthy, K.C. and E. G. Long, K.C.; and the Atlantic and Great Lakes Canal and Power Company, represented by R. L. Calder, K.C. Loring Christie appeared for the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission.

Considering the array of forensic leaders, the hearing was curiously barren. Mr. Geoffrion insisted that a diversion of 40,000 cubic-second-feet, with compensating works in the upper stream, would not interfere with water levels or prevent the tourist steamers from running the rapids. The shipping men took the opposite view but no engineering experts on either side gave non-debatable opinions.

References by counsel from time to time to the main St. Lawrence Development, as approved by the Joint Board of Engineers, were checked by Hon. Mr. Elliott, who declared that the only question before him and his colleagues was the effect of the proposed diversion on the ship channel. The Québec Legislature had granted this water to the Beauharnois Company and had had full right to grant it, subject to the approval of the Dominion authorities responsible for protecting the rights of navigation in the river.

In public statements at various times, advocates of the Beauharnois plan had spoken of an ultimate development of 500,000 horse-power. But the diversion of 40,000 cubic-second-feet at a head of 83 feet would develop little more than 300,000. Furthermore, the canal as planned would have a capacity of 80,000 cubic-second-feet. For these reasons opponents of the scheme argued before the Ministers that the Beauharnois Company, if it should

succeed in gaining authorization for a diversion of 40,000 c.s.f. was likely to return for more, until the existing power-rights on the north shore would be jeopardized.

Mr. Geoffrion replied that a flow of 40,000 c.s.f. was all he asked for, and all that Quebec had granted. At the insistence of opponents he dictated a statement to that effect, and offered to have the general plans revised to that scale, if the Government engineers thought they should be altered.

Meantime, Mr. Forsyth announced that the Cedars Rapids Company stood ready to assume the task of developing the rest of the water in the River according to the plans of the Joint Board of Engineers; that is to say, they would build the necessary navigation works proposed for the improvement of the waterway in return for the resultant energy. A similar attitude was taken by the Soulanges Company, by the Canadian Light and Power Company and by the Atlantic and Great Lakes Power Company. These offers were characterized by Mr. Geoffrion as camouflage. At the end of the hearing the Ministers reserved their decision. It was understood that the Cabinet would await the report of a board of Government engineers before reaching a decision.

On Feb. 27, 1929, in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister made a statement with respect to the St. Lawrence Waterway which related in a guarded and general way to the Beauharnois application. He explained that the administration of water powers in the Provinces belonged to the Provincial authorities and that the power conferred upon the Dominion to protect navigation was never intended to frustrate Provinces in the legitimate development of their own resources. Any plans, which, in operation, would prejudice the development of the St. Lawrence as a great ocean shipway, the Dominion would be justified in refusing to approve. On the other hand, if engineers and experts in the Government service adjudged the project as one which would not obstruct in any way, but might help the larger object, then the Government might ask itself the question if it would be justified in stopping development in a Province.

Hon. H. H. Stevens, speaking in the House of Commons on Mar. 5, urged the Government to take Parliament into its confidence in the matter of the Beauharnois Company's application; a suggestion that did not meet with the favour of the Prime Minister.

Three days later Hon. J. C. Elliott announced that the Cabinet had sanctioned the proposed works of the Company, but with stipulations recommended by Government engineers which were to be embodied in a formal agreement between the Company and the Government. The Company would be required to build a power canal 600 feet wide on the bottom by 27 feet deep at low stage, and having a rate of flow not to exceed $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet per second. The canal and all its appurtenances would be constructed and maintained by the Company in accordance with the standards of

the International Joint Board of Engineers, and would be constantly available for public navigation to the same extent as the Welland Ship Canal. Whenever the Government should decide to construct locks and appertaining works to connect the canal reach to Lake St. Louis the Company would convey the necessary lands to the Government free of cost. "In other words," said Mr. Elliott, "should the Government desire at any future time to use the canal constructed by the Beauharnois Company as a part of the greater St. Lawrence shipway, this substantial link, estimated to cost \$16,000,000, would become the property of the people of Canada free of cost."

Free light and power, up to 3,500 horse-power, for the operation of locks—should locks be built—would be provided by the Company; all construction would be subject to the approval of Government engineers; the level of the River would be maintained, and the terms of the Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909, or the Treaty of Washington of 1871 must not be contravened. In addition, any damage by reason of the works to other power companies on the River, or to riparian proprietors, would be compensated by the Company, and the diversion would not exceed 40,000 cubic-second-feet.

On Mar. 13 T. L. Church, M.P., of Toronto, gave notice of a Bill to annul the Order-in-Council, relating to the Beauharnois Company, but the Session was wearing along and the Bill went to the bottom of the list in the ordinary practice—no one complaining.

Supplementary documents tabled in the House by Hon. Mr. Elliott contained a protest from Raymond H. Weins, Secretary of the Great Lakes Harbours Association, with headquarters at Milwaukee; and counsellings of delay from the municipalities of Guelph, Peterborough, Welland, Niagara Falls, Stratford and Galt. There was also a letter of appreciation addressed to Premier Taschereau of Quebec by Premier Ferguson of Ontario, relating to Mr. Taschereau's insertion of a provisional clause in the Provincial franchise, providing that a portion of the power to be generated should be made available to Ontario as required.

The Chicago Water Diversion

By unanimous judgment delivered at Washington, D.C., on Jan. 14, 1929, the United States Supreme Court ruled that the City of Chicago was without legal justification in the diversion of 8,500 cubic-second-feet of water from Lake Michigan to feed the Chicago Drainage Canal.

Chief Justice William Howard Taft read the decision, which declared that by increasing the diversion from 4,167 cubic-second-feet to 8,500 the Drainage District had defied the authority of the national Government resting in the Secretary of War. Moreover, since the prior diversion was not for the purpose of maintaining navigation in the Chicago River it was without any legal basis, because it was made

for an inadmissible purpose. The inadmissible purpose was sanitation, but whether it was inadmissible because not expressly authorized by Congress, or because the authorization of diversion for sanitation was beyond the constitutional power of Congress, the Court would not specifically state.

The judgment continued:—"It, therefore, is the duty of this Court, by an appropriate decree, to compel the reduction of the diversion to a point where it rests on a legal basis, and thus to restore the navigable capacity of Lake Michigan to its proper level. The Sanitary District authorities, relying on the argument with reference to the health of its people, have much too long delayed the needed substitution of sewage plants as a means of avoiding the diversion in the future. Therefore, they cannot now complain if immediately a heavy burden is placed upon the District because of their attitude and course."

The Court gave assurance to the complaining States, New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Michigan, that though the restoration of their just rights would be gradual instead of immediate, it must be continuous and as speedy as practicable, and must include everything that was essential to an effective project. Charles Evans Hughes was named a Special Master to hear witnesses and determine the practical measures needed to effect the object, and the period requisite for their completion.

The hearing before the Special Master began in Chicago during the last week of March, 1929, and re-convened in Washington on Apr. 15.

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

Immigration Movement in 1928-29 and its Chief Features

During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, a total of 167,722 immigrants entered Canada. This compared with 151,597 in the year 1927-28. Of the total, 58,880 were British; 30,560 from the United States and 78,282 from other countries. Included in the British total were 8,449 harvesters who came to Canada from the British Isles in August, 1928, and of whom 6,445 later returned to their homes. Of the total immigration, 94,861 were adult males, 40,362, adult females and 32,499, children under eighteen. By origin the principal groups making up the total were as follows: English, 30,355; Scotch, 16,137; Ruthenian, 15,571; German, 12,806; Irish, 9,199; Polish, 8,269; Magyar, 6,242; Slovak, 4,303; Finnish, 3,651; Danish, 3,311; Jewish, 3,301; Swedish, 3,297; Welsh, 3,189; Jugoslav, 2,824; Norwegian, 2,434; Lithuanian, 1,608; Dutch, 1,599 and Belgian, 1,222. During the fiscal year 33,798 Canadians returned from the United States. Of these 30,008 were Canadian-born; 2,795 were British subjects with Canadian domicile and 995 were naturalized Canadians. (Figures reported by the Department of Immigration and Colonization).

Sailings to Canada in 1928 under the provisions of the Empire Settlement Act (figures for the last six months being provisional) totalled 27,521, an increase of 408. With the exception of those going out under family settlement schemes, each class of assisted settler showed some further increase over 1927. Household workers numbered 4,813, an increase of 304; those going under the nomination scheme, 15,735, an increase of 447; re-union of families scheme, 620, with more in 1927; children proceeding under the care of societies, 3,200, an increase of 809. Persons proceeding under family settlement schemes decreased from 7,154 in 1927 to 3,180 in 1928. This was due to the fact that by the end of 1927 families had been established in most of the farms available under the 3,000 Families Scheme and that no further substantial scheme for the settlement of families had been arranged. (Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee, 1928).

Soldier Settlement Board. Organized in 1917, the Soldier Settlement Board was composed at Dec. 31, 1928, of J. G. Rattray, Chairman, and E. J. Ashton and S. Maber, Commissioners. Since

the commencement of its operations, 31,360 returned soldiers had availed themselves of the privileges of the Soldier Settlement Act. Of these 24,708 had received loans aggregating \$110,755,947. Payments on these loans had totalled \$39,119,783 of which \$12,141,281 was interest. In 1928, revaluation of soldier settlers' lands was proceeding under authority of the amendment to the Act passed in 1927. Field appraisal work was well advanced and a large number of awards had been made and confirmed. At Dec. 31, 6,968 appraisals had been completed out of 8,173 applications; 3,080 final awards had been approved; the awards had aggregated \$2,565,503 and of these 2,602 had been accepted by the settlers.

There was an increase in 1928 in the activities of the Board with respect to the British family schemes, the placement and aftercare of farm workers and trainees, the supervision of settlers under various colonization schemes, investigation of nominations and inquiries regarding settlement opportunities. Under the 3,000 British Family Settlement Scheme, 367 families had arrived, making a total of 2,997, embracing 16,804 souls. Of these families, 426 had withdrawn from the scheme but of the withdrawals only 96 had failed to remain in Canada. 1,937 families had been satisfactorily established on farms. Under the New Brunswick Family Scheme, 95 families had arrived in 1928, comprising 627 souls and 198 workers.

During 1928 the Board received 2,616 cases for placement at farm work and for subsequent aftercare. These comprised 164 families, 1,070 single men and 1,382 young men trained in various agricultural training centres in Great Britain. The Board was also required to give aftercare to 3,997 settlers brought forward under the auspices of approved organizations, who guaranteed original placement at farm work, and to 1,463 settlers who came forward as a result of nominations by residents of Canada. The Board received for investigation the following cases: 1,335 for the admission of aliens, 1,344 for nominated household workers and 2,971 for nominated agricultural workers. During the year 7,346 placements all told were recorded.

Hon. Robert Forke and Immigration. Hon. Robert Forke continued as Minister of Immigration and Colonization throughout 1928-29 and as such he had much to do with the handling of immigration problems. During August, 1928, in company with the Edmonton Board of Trade, he visited the Peace River country, driving by motor through most of the settled districts. He had an opportunity to speak at a large picnic at Beaver Lodge and also at other points. On Aug. 30 at Ottawa he laid before delegates of the Empire Parliamentary Association the general policy of his Department. He very much regretted the appearance in certain English papers, he declared, of statements to the effect that British immigrants were not welcome in Canada and said, "We welcome all immigrants of the right type but,

especially do we welcome those from Great Britain who come here to make their home." Mr. Forke went West again early in September to inquire into the situation respecting the British miner-harvesters and also to supervise harvesting operations on his farm at Pipestone, Man. He returned to Ottawa at the end of the month but was back in Winnipeg on Oct. 11, when he addressed the Winnipeg Liberal Association, stating that his Department was seriously considering the establishment of a flat rate of £10 or £12 for all British immigrants over 17 years of age, thus doing away with the assisted passage scheme and civil examinations for single men of selected types. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, Oct. 12, 1928).

At this time Mr. Forke conferred with the Premier of Manitoba with respect to matters of mutual interest concerning labour requirements, land settlement and immigration in general. He went on to Regina, where on Oct. 13 he took up similar matters with the Premier of Saskatchewan. On the 16th he was in Edmonton conferring with the Premier of Alberta. He reached Vancouver on Oct. 18 and on the 20th met Premier Tolmie of British Columbia at Victoria. On his return to Ottawa on Oct. 31 he had little to say of his trip except that all four Premiers had been very interested in immigration problems and had promised to give the most careful consideration to the many suggestions that he had made. It would appear, he stated, that the Provinces were more interested in boy settlement work than in schemes for settling older persons, and it was in this field that important announcements might be made. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, Nov. 1st, 1928).

On Nov. 29, the Minister was again in Winnipeg where on the 30th he attended the St. Andrew's Day banquet. On the following evening he and Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, were guests of honour at a banquet in Brandon given by the Canadian Club. Brandon was visited again on Jan. 10, 1929, the occasion being the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba. Mr. Forke made the important announcement at this time that the railway companies would be held down in 1929 to bringing in only one-third of the foreign immigration brought in in 1928. He expected severe criticism but thought the policy was the wise one to adopt in view of the trouble which had developed in the previous Spring. At Winnipeg on the following day Mr. Forke announced that Canadian boys would be given the same opportunity to settle on land of their own as lads from Great Britain. About this time it was rumoured at Ottawa that Mr. Forke had the refusal of the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, vacant through the death of Hon. T. A. Burrows.

The Minister addressed the Y. M. C. A. at Ottawa on Feb. 8 and said that immigrants from continental Europe in 1929 would probably be double the number which the Western Provinces had indicated would be necessary for farm work. The recent restrictions would reduce the number to one-third the 1928 total but there

would still be a greater influx than could be comfortably absorbed. He spoke on the immigration question in much detail on Mar. 15 during the Budget Debate in Parliament, defending the Government's policy and the administration of that policy by his Department. He also discussed immigration matters at the Annual Meeting of the Travellers' Aid Society in Toronto on Apr. 3 and at this time declared that he was not in favour of any big land settlement scheme.

The Visit of Lord Lovat. Important in immigration affairs in 1928 was the visit to Canada during the Summer of Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee. Included in Lord Lovat's party were G. F. Plant, C.B.E., Secretary of the Committee, and Frank Skevington, a representative of the British Treasury. On their tour across Canada they were accompanied by Col. J. G. Rattray of the Land Settlement Branch, Ottawa. Lord Lovat's departure from England was delayed beyond the time announced in his programme and instead of landing at Halifax on Aug. 4 and touring the Maritime Provinces, he did not reach Canada until Aug. 11, when he landed at Quebec. In the meantime Messrs. Plant and Skevington had spent a week in the Maritime Provinces conferring with the Provincial Governments and inspecting immigration work. Arriving at Ottawa on Aug. 16, a three-day Conference was held with Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and other immigration officials. As *The Gazette*, Montreal, stated on Aug. 20, "The Conference has discussed various matters arising out of British migration to, and settlement in Canada, and measures to be adopted both in Canada and in Great Britain to give effect to the recommendations and other proposals made by Lord Lovat have been fully and frankly discussed with a thorough appreciation of the difficulties on both sides. In every case a satisfactory understanding has been arrived at, it is announced. It is confidently expected that the results of these negotiations will be a steady increase in the flow of suitable British migrants to Canada, according to an official statement from Mr. Egan (Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization)."

Lord Lovat and his party arrived in Toronto on Aug. 21, 1928, and conferred with the Government of Ontario. They visited the Niagara Fruit belt before proceeding to Winnipeg, which was reached on the 26th. Here a conference was held with representatives of some fourteen organizations interested in immigration work as well as with the Manitoba Government. On the 29th a private conference was held at Regina with members of the Saskatchewan Government. The next stop was at Vermilion where two days were spent in an inspection of the two settlements of Clandonald and Saddle Lake. After a week-end in Edmonton, the party left on Sept. 3 for the Peace River country, where over a week was spent. Returning to Edmonton on Sept. 11, Lord Lovat was the guest of the Government at a banquet on Sept. 12.

He then proceeded to the Coast *via* Red Deer and Calgary, reaching Vancouver on the 15th. After a conference with the Government of British Columbia he sailed from Victoria for New Zealand on Sept. 19.

The Gazette, Montreal, on Oct. 6 published an Ottawa despatch purporting to give details of a scheme worked out by Lord Lovat and sent to Mr. Forke under which 20,000 British families would be settled on Canadian farms in the next ten years. On his arrival in New Zealand, Lord Lovat denied the accuracy of this report. However, press despatches from Ottawa intimated that there was every reason for believing the report to be substantially correct. *The Globe*, Toronto, on Nov. 20, described the scheme as follows: "The immigration scheme proposed by Lord Lovat would involve the sale of Canadian bonds to the extent of \$50,000,000 to finance the settlement of British immigrants in Canada. The British Government would guarantee the bonds, while the immigrant would be required to meet his obligation on a long-term amortization plan. According to the proposal, Canada would enlist the immigrant, arrange for his transportation and supervise his settlement, provide a farm home and equipment. Twenty thousand settlers would be brought to Canada each year under this scheme." Reports about this time that the Canadian Government had rejected the scheme were denied by Mr. Forke but on Dec. 3 in the British House of Commons Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, in reply to a question, stated that the Canadian Government had not accepted the scheme but that alternative suggestions were under discussion.

Dealing with Lord Lovat's tour, the Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for 1928 said:—

Lord Lovat was greatly impressed by the general prosperity of the people of Canada and the feeling of optimism as regards the future, and also by the wish for an increase in the flow of British settlers to the Dominion. The most effective method of securing that increase was agreed to be a substantial reduction in the general passage rate for migrants going from this country to Canada, which would enable larger numbers of our people to proceed to Canada at their own expense and the hope was expressed that negotiations with the shipping lines might result in a reduced rate of £10. The Dominion authorities expressed their willingness to admit all persons paying the reduced rate as full fare-paying passengers. It was also arranged with the Dominion authorities that they should place in farm work single men, inexperienced but otherwise suitable, who had been given a brief period of testing or training in this country before sailing, and who had received assistance towards their fares from public funds.

In order to facilitate land settlement of families, Lord Lovat pressed for the adoption of schemes for providing cottages on farms for married workers. The importance of increasing the movement of women to Canada was stressed and he suggested that provision should be made for preliminary training in housework before sailing. In pursuance of this suggestion, the Dominion authorities agreed to make a financial contribution to centres for women's training in Britain. Lord Lovat was impressed by the satisfactory nature of the arrangements for the reception, placement and supervision of boy settlers between the ages of 14 and 17. The Report continued:—

Lord Lovat met representatives of all the voluntary organizations which are engaged in oversea settlement work throughout Canada, and discussed the possibility of their co-operating further with the British, Dominion and Provincial Governments in increasing the flow of British settlers and helping in the matter of settlement and aftercare. He suggested that they should concentrate on securing openings for additional settlers under the nomination system, and arranging for the selection of settlers to fill those openings by their affiliated organizations in the United Kingdom. The Dominion authorities, however, felt that the voluntary organizations should not attempt to work independently of the Federal and Provincial Governments, but that there should be full co-ordination of the Government and the voluntary machinery.

The British Miner-Harvester Scheme. Of special interest in 1928 was a project for moving a large number of unemployed miners from Great Britain to the harvest fields of Western Canada. Overtures were first made by the British Government to the Canadian Government early in the Summer. In July, when it became known that additional harvest help would be required, the Canadian Government stated that they could accept 10,000 harvesters from Great Britain, provided that the responsibility for harvest and Winter farm placement rested with the Canadian railway companies. Finally on Aug. 4 the Canadian Government telegraphed acceptance of a scheme for sending 10,000 men. Under it the railway companies undertook to give a reduced fare outwards and inwards, to place the men in work and to carry back those not placed. The Government agreed to co-operate with the railways in finding Winter employment for those who chose to stay. The final date for sailing fixed by the Government was Aug. 18. Approximately 25,000 men applied to proceed to Canada and were examined by civil and medical representatives of the Dominion. Owing to inadequate steamship accommodation it was found impossible to embark 10,000 men and the number who actually sailed was 8,449. The first contingent reached Quebec on Aug. 18 and others followed rapidly. On arrival the men were rushed to Winnipeg, from which point they were distributed by the railways to points at which it had been ascertained workers were required. On Aug. 28 the Department of Immigration and Colonization stated that reports received indicated that the men were being rapidly and satisfactorily placed with wages averaging \$4 per day with keep.

Early in September, however, some of the men were returning to Winnipeg and expressing dissatisfaction with conditions and in a statement issued by the Department of Immigration and Colonization on Sept. 7 it was explained that "the 328 British harvesters who left Winnipeg on Wednesday night (Sept. 5) to return to the Old Country are not returning because of lack of employment but because they organized opposition to accept employment at \$4 a day and some of them were unfitted for harvest work." Reports from Winnipeg also indicated that Communists had been active in fomenting discontent. On the other hand Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Leader of the Independent Labour Party in the British House of Commons, who was then in Canada, declared before the Canadian Club of Ottawa on Sept. 8 that "when

grievances are reduced to 3 or 4 per cent. it is our duty to keep an eye on the more than 90 per cent. that have been successful." At Winnipeg on Sept. 12 Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, who had gone West to study the situation, stated that the majority of the harvesters were making good. He reported that about 600 had been sent back and possibly 200 more would go back as having failed to make good. Another important statement was that of Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions, in a letter to Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, Chairman of the Labour Party, who had asked for information on the harvester scheme. "No doubt," he wrote, "some cases of hardship have occurred,—and indeed ability to face some degree of hardship is indispensable,—but I am satisfied that no general complaint of bad treatment can be substantiated. I am also satisfied that the great majority of harvesters got work under satisfactory conditions." (*The Times*, London, Oct. 12).

On Dec. 19, Mr. Amery stated in the British House of Commons that 6,876 harvesters had returned to Great Britain, leaving 1,573 in Canada. Of those who returned 4,557 received loans to meet a part or the whole of their passage money. Commenting on the movement the Annual Report of the Oversea Settlement Committee for 1928 said, "There are indications that a considerable number of the harvesters who returned are anxious to go out to Canada again in 1929 to settle permanently. The movement suggests that the month of August is too late in the year for such large numbers as 8,000 or 10,000 men, for the most part inexperienced, to leave this country for Canada in circumstances which do not allow of the needful testing or selection." An exhaustive review of the scheme appeared in *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, Dec. 26, 27, 28, 29 and 31, the conclusion being reached (Jan. 3, 1929) that "the experiment of bringing British harvesters to Canada under the conditions that obtained last Summer cannot be put down as anything but a failure. More than 8,000 British men came to Canada when work was available and Canada was unable to absorb them."

New Immigration Arrangements of 1928-29. Recommendations made by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization following the inquiry into immigration matters at the 1928 Session of Parliament formed the basis of considerable departmental action in 1928-29. On June 22, 1928, a Conference took place between officials of the Department of Immigration and Colonization and representatives of steamship companies at which particular attention was paid to two recommendations of the Committee, one referring to an assisted rate for the wives and children of men already established in Canada and the other extending the age limit of boys for farm work to 19 years. No action was taken at this time but on Sept. 12 it was announced at Ottawa that a reduced steamship fare of \$18.25 had been arranged through co-operation of the British and Canadian Governments

for the wives and children of those who had been satisfactorily settled in Canada prior to June 6, 1928.

With the object of securing a reduced passenger rate for British settlers coming to Canada, renewing Empire settlement agreements, revising the medical inspection system, providing further for the reunion of British families and otherwise carrying out the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee, W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization, crossed to England in September and spent a busy two months conferring with Departments of the British Government, transportation companies, voluntary societies and other organizations interested in British migration. He also spent two weeks on the Continent inspecting offices of the Department and arrived back in Canada on Dec. 12. As one result, Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, announced on Dec. 6 that the British Government had reached an agreement with the British steamship lines for a third class rate of £10 applicable to British subjects normally resident in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, the difference between this special rate and the normal rate of £18.15.0 being absorbed by the Government and the steamship lines on an agreed basis. The arrangement was to continue for two years commencing Jan. 1st, 1929. Mr. Forke explained that the new rate did not affect the Empire Settlement rate of £2 which was applicable only to agricultural families and houseworkers. A London cable on Dec. 8 stated that both Canadian railways were starting extensive drives for emigrants under the new scheme and that a larger movement to Canada was expected in 1929 than in any year since the Great War.

As a further outcome of the negotiations which had been carried on during the Autumn, Mr. Forke was able to issue a summary on Dec. 18 of the various schemes which had been agreed upon to encourage British immigration. These included in addition to the reduced rate already announced the following plans:

- (1) Free passages for boys under 19 accepted under any Government scheme for juvenile farm workers or proceeding under the auspices of a recognized voluntary society and girls up to 17 proceeding to household work under the same arrangements;
- (2) assisted passages at the rate of £3.15s. for adults, with free passage for children under 17, for the wives and families of men satisfactorily settled in Canada before June 6, 1928;
- (3) no assisted passages for single men but loans for approved agricultural workers by the British Government;
- (4) 100 families to be placed during 1929 on approved farms in New Brunswick under the Land Settlement Scheme arranged between the British Government, the Dominion Government and the Provincial Government;
- (5) extension of the 3,000-Family Scheme for another year and 350 additional families to be settled;
- (6) adoption by Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan of scheme under which British and Dominion Governments have agreed to advance up to \$2,500 to British boys, settled in Canada as land workers, when they reach the age of 21;
- (7) 100 cottages to be erected in Ontario for occupation of British families; cost of which to be shared jointly between Dominion, Provincial and British Governments;
- (8) 100 cottages to be erected by Canadian Pacific Railway;
- (9) Navy League of Canada to undertake to place a number of families;
- (10) United Church of Canada to receive and place 600 youths and 400 single men in farm work;
- (11) Alberta Government to receive, train and

place 190 young men and 200 young women; (12) increased facilities for providing training for farm work for single men to be provided in Britain, and also for boys; (13) appointment of a chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee to devote all his time to the work of supervising and co-ordinating migration arrangements in Great Britain (accepted by Lord Lovat).

A supplementary statement issued on Dec. 19 contained the announcement that in addition to the Provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba, the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia would participate in the scheme for bringing British boys to Canada. In Saskatchewan the use of the Agricultural College at Saskatoon would be given as a reception home. Nova Scotia had not yet established a distribution centre but was co-operating by placing a limited number of boys in suitable farm houses and giving supervision.

On Jan. 28 it was reported in London that the British Ministry of Labour was opening four new training farms in Britain as a sequel to an arrangement for moving 6,000 farm labourers to Canada during the Spring, three being near Brandon on the border of Norfolk and Suffolk in England, with capacity for 800 men, and the fourth in Scotland, with capacity for 120 men.

Another assisted passage scheme was announced on Mar. 12 by the Department of Immigration and Colonization. Under it young men in the British Isles, not able to find the £10 steamship fare, were to be recruited and, if found suitable, were to be lent their passage money by the British Government. The scheme, it was explained, was quite different from the miner-harvester scheme of 1928 as the men had to demonstrate a desire to settle permanently in Canada and no provision was to be made for return fare. It was stated on Mar. 28 that under this plan the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways had each guaranteed to place 1,000 single men in farm employment, and the Hudson's Bay Co., 200.

Restriction of Continental Immigration. Co-incident with the steps adopted to increase British immigration, was the action being taken to restrict immigration from Central and South Eastern Europe. In a letter to the railway companies dated Jan. 2, 1929, W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization, pointed out:—

(1) That there was a very strong feeling against the unduly large proportion of foreign as compared with British immigrants and that the movement under the railways' agreement was largely responsible for bringing about this condition; (2) that after conference with the Provinces it was the opinion that it was impossible to deal satisfactorily with British immigration until a complete understanding had been reached regarding immigration from Central Europe and (3) that surveys carried out by request of the Provinces had shown that during the period of the railways' agreement many thousands of non-preferred country immigrants had drifted into non-agricultural work almost immediately upon arrival, contributing to the displacement of Canadians and otherwise filling positions that might have been filled by immigrants from the Mother Country.

Mr. Egan then directed as follows:—

(4) In view of the above it has been decided that between now and the 31st May next the movement under the Railways' agreement shall be reduced to not more than 30 per cent. of the farm labourers moved by each company during last calendar year and since the farmers of Canada are in no way benefited by a movement of people under the guise of agriculturists who do not follow that occupation in Canada, it is essential that in this year's immigration from non-preferred countries, the transportation companies shall give much greater care to the selection of the type of immigrant likely to accept and remain at farm work. It is to be understood that the limitation of this paragraph does not apply in any way to domestic servants, agricultural families with capital coming for land settlement, or to wives and children joining the head of a family already settled in Canada.

In reply to the order of the Department, Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, and E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, issued a joint statement on Jan. 23, 1929, in which they declared that the ruling, coming as it did in mid-Winter after the Railways' colonization departments had made their selections in Central European countries and when all formalities were under way for bringing those selected to Canada in early Spring, would not only work a great hardship to those who had made arrangements to come but would perhaps destroy in a measure the confidence the people and governments of those countries had placed in the Canadian authorities. The statement questioned the charge that only 30 per cent. of these "non-preferred" immigrants engaged in farming and pointed out that the European countries in which the railways had colonization concessions did not constitute the entire group of non-preferred nationalities. Attention was drawn to the fact that the railways contributed largely toward the reduced fares for immigrants from preferred countries and that they spent more in effort and money to encourage immigration from Britain than they spent in securing immigrants from the non-preferred races. One of the most serious allegations made by the Presidents was that the Department of Immigration itself during the previous three years had admitted more than 24,000 colonists from "prohibited countries" and that these immigrants entered Canada under special permits.

Mr. Forke, when asked to comment on the joint note, said to *The Montreal Star*, Jan. 24, "I do not propose to be drawn into any controversy with the Railway companies, at least not at this stage, though I may have a statement later." It was unofficially explained, in answer to the Railways' claim that 24,000 colonists had been admitted by the Department itself, first, that there were no such countries as "prohibited countries" and second, that these people were admitted under a section of the Immigration Act which provided that "the father or mother, the unmarried son or daughter of 18 years of age or over, the unmarried brother or sister, of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada, who has satisfied the Minister of his willingness and ability to receive the care for such relatives" might be admitted to Canada.

The Medical Inspection of Immigrants. Methods of examining intending emigrants in Great Britain which had been a cause of some friction in the year 1927-28, were satisfactorily remedied in 1928-29.* The Ottawa correspondent of *The Globe*, Toronto, reported on June 13, 1928, that the Department of Health had appointed 45 British doctors to conduct medical examinations in isolated districts and at points where intending emigrants were experiencing difficulty in reaching the Canadian medical officers. In addition, Dr. Jeffs, Chief Canadian Medical Officer in Britain, had been requested to make a survey of the situation and to select a British doctor wherever there was need of one. On June 29 the correspondent further stated that Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, had been in conference with Hon. J. H. King, Minister of Health, with a view to meeting the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee and that it had been decided to have the Canadian medical inspectors confine their work to the larger British centres and to engage British physicians for work in the smaller centres and rural districts. Following the announcement in December, 1928, of the reduced steamship rate, it was stated at Ottawa (Dec. 16) that several hundred British doctors had been authorized to conduct medical examinations in addition to the regular Canadian medical officers.

Immigration Schemes of the Provinces. Provincial activity in immigration matters was more marked in the year 1928-29, largely as the result of Lord Lovat's visit and also because of the desire of the Federal authorities to secure the co-operation of the Provinces. Addressing the quarterly meeting of the Victoria Chamber of Commerce on Sept. 28, 1928, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, announced that his Government was preparing a comprehensive scheme of British Settlement to fill up the areas tributary to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. This, he stated, would be completed and forwarded to the British authorities shortly. In line with this announcement, the Government appointed W. H. Gaddes of Kelowna a Commissioner, to inquire into conditions with respect to immigration and settlement in the Province. News of his appointment was made public on Nov. 23, 1928.

In Alberta, the Government concluded an agreement between the Province and the Oversea Settlement Committee, London, under which the Province was to give one month's free training in agricultural schools in Alberta to men from Britain between the ages of 17 and 25 and a month's free domestic training to women from Britain between 23 and 33 years of age. Subsequently the Province would place the students on selected farms and in selected domestic positions respectively. (*The Times*, London, Dec. 12, 1928).

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1927-28, page 178.

That the Saskatchewan Government had agreed to co-operate with the Federal Government in a Federal plan to promote British settlement in Canada by uniting British families was the announcement of Hon. George Spence, Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries, on Oct. 13, 1928, following a conference with Hon. Robert Forke. Saskatchewan also entered into a plan initiated by Lord Lovat for bringing over British youths and settling them on farms. They would be received, instructed and given aftercare at a hostel at the University of Saskatchewan, the British Government paying one-half the cost and the Federal and Provincial Governments together one-half. This arrangement was announced on Nov. 4.

Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, announced on Dec. 27, that Manitoba would again participate in the British boy immigration scheme. In 1928, 100 boys had been brought from England, trained at the Manitoba Agricultural College and placed on farms. General satisfaction had been expressed with the scheme and its results.

Ontario was also taking action in various directions, including an undertaking to establish a cottage settlement scheme under a tripartite agreement between the Provincial, Dominion and British Governments. It was announced on Apr. 11, 1929, by Hon. J. S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, that owing to the lateness of the season there was little likelihood of any cottages being built during 1929. At the same time Mr. Martin stated that an arrangement had been virtually completed between the Ontario and British Governments for bringing out 200 Welsh miners and placing them on Ontario farms.

The Immigration Department of New Brunswick, under Hon. J. A. Murray, Superintendent of Immigration and Industry, settled 117 families in 1928 and expected to place 180 in 1929. British boy settlement was also being encouraged with the co-operation of the Dominion and British Governments.

Nova Scotia was also participating in the scheme for placing boys on the land. Hon. J. F. Mahoney, Minister of Natural Resources, explained on Dec. 21, 1928, that Government responsibility was limited to the recommending of youths to be assisted by the Dominion and British Governments, the choice of farms on which they might be placed and helpful supervision thereafter. Any boy who had arrived in Nova Scotia from the United Kingdom since May 31, 1922, and who subsequently had saved \$500 as an agricultural labourer, was eligible for assistance to the extent of \$1,250 from the British Government and \$1,250 from the Dominion Government, which, with the \$500 saved, gave him \$3,000 with which to become possessed of farm lands.

Bishop Lloyd's Stand on Immigration. As a stout advocate of maintaining a preponderating proportion of British immigration, the Rt. Rev. George E. Lloyd, Bishop of Saskatchewan, made his voice heard on several occasions throughout the year. In *The Canadian Churchman* of

July 12, 1928, he quoted figures purporting to show that the Canadian National Railways were bringing in large numbers of people from non-preferred countries and said he blamed "the Premier and the Minister of Immigration for selling this nation's blood, character and future to make a railway dividend." Again at Hamilton on Sept. 16, Bishop Lloyd, interviewed by *The Globe*, Toronto, declared in vigorous terms that Canada's British connection, the preservation of her British sympathies and ideals, her very language, were all threatened to a serious degree by the wide-open door for unrestricted immigration which was flooding the three Prairie Provinces with non-preferred continentals. The Bishop was in the East attending a meeting of the Social Service Council of the Church of England, which on Sept. 21 passed a resolution urging the regulation of newcomers to Canada in such a way that at no time would the number of non-preferred Continentals bear a greater ratio to the British-born than 50 per cent!

At Winnipeg on Sept. 26 Bishop Lloyd charged in an address before the Empire Club, "a deliberate attempt to keep the British out of Canada." He advocated a policy whereby immigration should be limited to 100,000 a year, composed of 75,000 British, 5,000 French, 10,000 Scandinavians and the remaining 10,000 on a 2 per cent. *quota* based on the 1901 Census. To the contention that the British were being kept out of Canada, Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, replied on Sept. 27 that there was no foundation for the charge and that his Department was doing everything in its power to bring to Canada Britishers, willing and capable of working on Canadian farms. Bishop Lloyd responded through an open letter, which was published by *The Daily Mail and Empire*, Toronto, on Nov. 19. He asked Mr. Forke to explain his "temerity" in characterizing as false his (the Bishop's) statement: "the channel was choked in Canada against British emigration." He re-affirmed his charge and brought to its support certain evidence given before the Committee which had investigated immigration matters at the 1928 Session of Parliament.

The Child Migration Conference. The problem of child migration was thoroughly discussed at a Conference held at Ottawa on Oct. 23, 1928 and attended by representatives of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, the Provincial Government Departments of Child Welfare, the various immigration associations and the Department of Immigration and Colonization. Mrs. E. M. Thorburn, Ottawa, presided. As an outcome of the deliberations of the Conference, the following recommendations were made:—

- (1) That the Department of Immigration and Colonization adopt certain standards for the placement and aftercare of children and allow only those societies to engage in the work which are properly equipped;
- (2) that a prior visit of inspection be made to every home in which it is proposed to place a child before the application is approved;
- (3) that every society be required to provide a receiving home for the children;
- (4) that greater effort be made to afford advice and vocational guidance to immigrant boys and girls at the expiration of their indenture;
- (5) that a substantial addition be made to the present inspection staff of the juvenile immigration branch, or a working arrangement be made with the Provinces whereby the services of their child-carrying resources may be utilized in some co-operative way;
- (6) co-operation between the Dominion and the Provinces to the end that there may be moved into each Province only that number of juvenile immigrants that can properly be absorbed;
- (7) that steps be taken to develop better contact and understanding between Old Country and Canadian interests;
- (8) that all agencies sending children to Canada function through Canadian advisory committees;
- (9) that the Canadian Government continue the minimum age limit of 14 years as a permanent feature of immigration.

The Canadian National Railways and Immigration.

With an organization working effectively both from the standpoint of colonization and agricultural development, the C. N. R. was an outstanding factor in immigration during 1928. It was estimated that approximately 60 per cent. of the immigrants arriving in Canada from overseas were handled on C. N. R. lines. The organization of the Departments of Colonization and Agriculture, which were presided over by W. D. Robb, Vice-President, and W. J. Black, Director, included in 1928 the following:—A headquarters staff at Montreal which directed the work both overseas and in Canada. A European organization, with headquarters in London and agencies at strategic points throughout Great Britain and the continent, which superintended the recruitment, selection and forwarding of suitable settlers for Canadian farm lands. A bureau of information in London. A course in practical Canadian agriculture for intending settlers from Great Britain. In Canada the organization included:—An Eastern organization with headquarters at Montreal and branch offices in the Maritime Provinces for the placing of immigrants in farm employment and settlers on the land. A western organization with headquarters at Winnipeg and branches at important centres for similar work. A Land Settlement Division giving service to incoming settlers seeking farm locations. A United States Branch at St. Paul, Minn., for recruiting settlers from that country. An agricultural branch in charge of a superintendent located at Montreal and with agricultural experts located in Western Canada, giving assistance to settlers and co-operating with Departments of Agriculture in promoting agricultural improvement policies. A Department of Natural Resources with headquarters at Montreal and branch offices at strategic points, in which experts were employed in investigating Canada's natural wealth and disseminating information concerning possibilities of development.

In 1928 the C. N. R. brought out under its own direct auspices 40,120 settlers from Britain and Europe, an increase of 1,435 over 1927. Through the special branch given over to juvenile immigration, 505 juveniles from Britain were forwarded, compared with 275 in 1927. A total of 5,163 Scandinavians and 3,400 from other preferred countries were brought forward. The C. N. R. placement service was responsible during 1928 for placing 33,292 in farm employment, a remarkable increase as compared with 3,526 in 1925; 19,000 in 1926 and 30,000 in 1927. In the movement of French-Canadians, the C. N. R. directly and indirectly assisted in the movement of 8,951, of whom 1,689 came from the United States. The Land Settlement Association of the C. N. R. directed some 2,763 families to farms of their own in Canada, an increase of 109 per cent. over 1927. The St. Paul office directed some 164 families to Western Canada, land sales to these aggregating 14,145 acres.

The correspondence course in Canadian agriculture conducted by the C. N. R. in Britain was particularly successful and more

than 4,000 had taken this course up to the end of 1928. Many of these came to Canada as settlers. The British Government was assisting the C. N. R. in extending the scope of this course and it was also extended to Scandinavian countries.

New plans were consummated during 1928 by the C. N. R. with Lord Lovat and also with other agencies for the further development of the immigration of British settlers. On Mar. 20, 1929, Dr. Black, Director of Colonization for the Railway Company, announced that, under an agreement concluded by the C. N. R. with the British Government and the White Star Line, Canadian Service, 100 cottages for the accommodation of immigrant families recruited for farm labour would be undertaken. The cost of the scheme would be borne jointly by the British Government and the White Star Line, while administration would be in charge of the Canadian National Land Settlement Association.

The Canadian Pacific Railway and Immigration. During 1928-29 important new schemes in the placement of British colonists on the land were being undertaken by the C. P. R. through its Department of Colonization and Development and in co-operation with the Oversea Settlement Committee of the British Government. One undertaking provided for the building of 100 cottages for the use of British families. After gaining necessary experience these families were to be assisted in settling on their own farms and the cottages made available for further groups of colonists. Under another agreement 1,000 British families were to be recruited, received, placed on farms and supervised over a period of five years. This particular scheme was to be carried on as an extension of the work already done by the Canada Colonization Association. The Company was also providing \$40,000 for the improvement of 20 additional farms as an extension of the Clan Donald Colony in Alberta, originally started with 100 farms in 1925. Under yet another agreement with the Oversea Settlement Committee, the Company was making good headway in the preparation of 100 farms, providing the land and \$1,200 to be expended on each farm, while the Committee provided \$800.

The Department had its headquarters at Montreal with branches at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Vancouver and district offices at Montreal, Toronto and Kentville, N.S. In Great Britain and on the Continent it maintained a large organization reporting to a sub-headquarters organization in London in charge of a European Colonization Manager. In the United States many district offices were maintained reporting to a Superintendent of Colonization at Winnipeg. The entire organization was under the direction of Col. J. S. Dennis, C.M.G., Chief Commissioner, with J. N. K. Macalister, Assistant Commissioner.

In 1928 the Company's sales of agricultural lands were 664,411 acres for \$7,743,847.18, an average of \$11.66 per acre. Included were 25,859 acres of irrigated lands which brought \$43.74 per acre, so that the average for the balance was \$10.36 per acre. Local

Colonization Boards were working in conjunction with the Railway. Originating in a Saskatchewan rural community in 1925, the movement spread through the West and was operative in the Eastern Provinces as well. The Boards were making farm labour and settlement opportunities surveys as well as receiving, placing and exercising supervision over newcomers.

Other activities of the Department included the maintenance of a Bureau of Canadian information at Montreal with branch libraries at points in the United States and Great Britain and an Exhibits Branch, which made displays at World Fairs and maintained permanent exhibits in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. The Development Branch encouraged the development of natural resources and maintained a staff of geologists and mining engineers for special work in the field. This special department of reference and research existed to meet the need for unbiased and reliable opinions upon all phases of industrial development in Canada. Sub-branches were maintained at London, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Further efforts to promote the movement of capital and settlers to Canada were carried on through the medium of a 20-page monthly magazine, "Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada," with a weekly supplement, and also through the production and circulation of motion pictures for lecture and entertainment purposes.

The Canada Colonization Association. Established in 1920, the Association began operations in 1921, being financed by private subscriptions of individuals and organizations desirous of speeding up the work of colonization. During 1923 the Association was financed by the Department of Immigration and Colonization and the two great railway companies. During 1924 the organization was operated jointly by the railways. The C. N. R. then withdrew and since June 1st, 1925, the Association was maintained as a subsidiary of the Department of Colonization and Development of the C. P. R. for the purpose of placing families on suitable farms. The Head Office in 1928-29 was at 460 Main Street, Winnipeg, with branch offices in Toronto, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Vancouver. During 1928 it settled 667 families, totalling 3,668 souls on 125,562 acres. Officers were: President, Col. J. S. Dennis; Vice-President, P. L. Naismith; Manager, T. O. F. Herzer; Secretary-Treasurer, A. E. Love. On June 4, 1929, four new Directors were added to the board these being James A. Richardson, Winnipeg; W. J. Blake Wilson, Vancouver; C. M. Bowman, Waterloo and C. T. Jaffray, Minneapolis.

Colonization Finance Corporation. Organized during 1928-29, the Corporation was formed by a number of members of the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association for the purpose of giving financial assistance to the new settler in acquiring land in the Prairie Provinces. Formation of the Corporation was announced at the Annual Meeting of the Association in Regina, Sept. 18, 1928, by C. M. Bowman, Chairman of the Land Settlement Committee, who explained its origin and purpose. Mr. Bowman stated that the C. P. R. had agreed to advance up to \$85,000 per annum for a period of five years to provide funds for administration, while a contract would be entered into with the Canada Colonization Association under which the latter would colonize and supply the aftercare for families colonized and the Corporation would furnish the land and equipment plus the supervision and farm management until the settlers were established. Commenting on the new organization, Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the C. P. R., said, "I see many advantages in the form of organization which the Committee proposes to set up. In fact, it is

the only concrete proposal which has been made in recent years which is likely to prove effective in the settlement of land held by loan companies, absentee owners and so forth. The financial structure which is proposed is unobjectionable." On June 7, 1929, a meeting of the Directors and Shareholders of the Corporation was held in Toronto when the agreements with the C. P. R. and Canada Colonization Association were approved. T. O. F. Herzer, Winnipeg, was appointed Manager and A. E. Love, Secretary-Treasurer. It was decided to engage immediately an experienced and qualified agricultural supervisor and purchasing agent. Directors and officers left on June 8 for a tour of the Middle-Western States in order to study various systems of farm management worked out there by financial institutions. Officers of the Corporation were: President, C. M. Bowman, Chairman of the Board, Mutual Life Assurance Co., Waterloo; Vice-President and Director, Col. J. S. Dennis; Vice-President, J. F. Weston, Managing Director, Imperial Life Assurance Co., Toronto.

Other Agencies of Immigration. The Hudson's Bay Company, through its subsidiary, Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement Limited, was doing valuable work in land settlement. It had a training farm at Ridgmont, Bedfordshire, England, where young single men received instruction under the guidance of an experienced Canadian farmer. As soon as qualified, these men were placed on Canadian farms by the Winnipeg office. In 1928 the Company circularized 30,000 farmer employers, asking what nationality of help they preferred. 72 per cent. of the replies signified a preference for English-speaking labour. Nearly 900 men were placed in farm work in Western Canada as a result. Recognizing the desirability of encouraging land ownership, the Company was giving serious attention to colonization on a wide scale. Preparatory work was being completed in 1928 for this settlement scheme in the Vermilion District of Alberta; one hundred farms were being made ready for selected families; a suitable financial plan, whereby capital would be advanced on easy terms, was being arranged and a competent supervisor engaged to select the families and guide their farming operations until they should become established. E. H. Gamble was Canadian Manager of Hudson's Bay Company Overseas Settlement Limited.

The Immigration Department of the Salvation Army was another important agency in the bringing of new citizens to Canada. It operated in Canada six receiving and aftercare homes and seven labour bureaux, while offices were maintained at the ports to meet and care for new arrivals. Total arrivals in 1928 of all classes numbered 1,688. Of these 469 were single women for domestic service; 229 were boys trained in England for farms; 149 were single men for farms; 16 were widows for domestic service and 20 were widows' children. The Army received 4,540 applications for migrants and filled 2,277 of these. It had at Dec. 1st, 1928, 2,991 "aftercare" cases, made up of 1,559 domestics, 1,207 boys and 225 others. These cases were receiving on an average of two visits each year for three years. Other interesting statistics showing the extent of the work were:—No. of hours spent visiting migrants, 5,588; no. visited (aftercare), 4,319; no. of reports made, 4,185; no. of letters written, 24,316; no. of meals supplied at the homes, 58,172; no. of beds, 15,890; meals served on trains, 5,550.

The British Immigration and Colonization Association of Canada had as its objective the bringing out of selected British boys between the ages of 14 and 18 years and placing them on recommended farms where they would be trained in agriculture with the object of becoming successful farm owners and good citizens of Canada. Founded in 1921, the Association had its headquarters and hostel at 87 Osborne St., Montreal and it also had a 100-acre farm in the neighbourhood of Macdonald College, 20 miles from Montreal. From 1924, when the Association began to specialize in boy immigration, to May 31, 1928, more than 2,200 British boys had been brought out and placed on farms. James Smyth, D.D., LL.D., Principal of United Theological College, was President; Major J. M. Macdonnell, M.C., Rural Dean; William Sanders and Guy Tombs, Vice-Presidents; A. I. Morrison, Secretary; Dr. J. A. Nicholson, Treasurer and Rev. John Chisholm D.D., Chaplain.

The Navy League of Canada, in 1927-28 was working in conjunction with the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust and bringing only ex-naval men and their

families to Canada. Under the former arrangement in the years 1927, 1928 and 1929, the League brought to Canada and settled 362 families comprising 1,462 persons. Up to June 17, 1929, 30 families had been brought out under the latter arrangement, embracing 122 persons. The Immigration Committee of the League consisted of G. B. Woods, Toronto, Chairman; E. B. Stockdale; Lieut.-Col. Cecil G. Williams, Secretary and G. E. Heal, Treasurer.

With the object of encouraging British immigration and assisting newcomers, the Women's British Immigration League of Saskatchewan was in 1928-29 carrying on useful work in co-operation with the Provincial and Federal Governments and the Canadian Pacific Railway. It had a central executive at Saskatoon and over 50 branches throughout the Province. Its activities for the year included the bringing out and placing of 103 Britishers; finding employment during the farming season for 37 British University students and sending magazines to new British families, particularly in isolated sections. The Department of Immigration and Colonization granted the League a concession to bring out under bulk nomination 55 British domestics during March-June and also 6 widows with one child each. A working arrangement was entered into with the Society for the Oversea Settlement of British Women and the Yorkshire Migration Society. The League was interested in having an agent-general appointed for Saskatchewan and was gathering information regarding this matter. Officers were:—Honorary President, Mrs. David Crowe; President, Mrs. Frances Heritage; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. M. F. Munro; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. W. J. Rutherford; 3rd Vice-President, Mrs. Seymour Hadwen; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. W. B. Hartie.

The Sisters of Service, a missionary community of the Catholic Church, was founded Aug. 15, 1922, with the specific object of welfare work among new Canadians. During the year ended Apr. 30, 1929, the Sisters met at the Port of Halifax, 230 steamships bearing 43,919 immigrants, of whom 17,034 were Catholics. Of these the Sisters were able to refer 4,507 directly to the Catholic Women's League or to priests at their destinations, while in other cases an effort was made to place the new arrivals in the hands of their friends or have them followed up through their establishments in other cities. Hostels established in Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, Winnipeg and Edmonton took care of girls coming out for domestic service. The hostel at Toronto registered 1,475 immigrants during the year, of whom 371 were new arrivals. Beds were provided to the number of 7,788 and 23,662 meals were served. Employment was secured for 598 girls and 391 visits were paid to the sick in hospitals. At Montreal the Sisters met 336 boat trains, registered 1,214 immigrants, provided 8,011 beds, served 28,284 meals and secured employment for 620 girls. Meals were also secured in many cases for "old country" boys who had just landed and lodging houses were obtained for them. At the Halifax hostel 78 girls were registered, 681 beds provided and 1,744 meals served. The hostel in Winnipeg registered 384 girls, provided 4,713 beds, served 10,453 meals and secured employment for 177 girls. At Edmonton the hostel was only recently established and no figures were yet available. In all the hostels recreational and social work was carried on as part of the regular programme, while one of the major works was arranging for the marriages of many girls who either came to Canada to be married or became engaged after their arrival.

The British Welcome and Welfare League, organized in 1907, was continuing its useful work in Toronto during 1928. At the Annual Meeting on Jan. 24, 1929, it was reported that 1,170 British women and children had been brought to Canada by the League in 1928 and reunited with their families. An average of 50 Britishers a day or 18,000 during the year had sought information and advice. The 36 rooms in the Hostel had been continually occupied during the year. Plans were being laid to extend the work to other centres. Officers elected were:—President, Albert Chamberlain; Vice-President, Albert Plenty, J.P.; Treasurer, T. H. Warrington; Secretary, Frank Chamberlain.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British America through its Committee on Immigration, of which T. H. Bell was Chairman, brought to Canada in 1928, chiefly from Ireland, 640 persons and placed them on some of the best agricultural lands in Ontario, Western Canada and the Maritime Provinces. In many cases the Order gave financial assistance. A. G. Richmond, Belfast, had been

named Agent for the Order and his first report for 1929 was that 21 families were coming and more would follow. While immigration work was being pressed in Ireland, it was announced at a meeting of the Committee in Toronto on Jan. 14, 1929, that immigration machinery would soon be in operation in Scotland and England and even in the Scandinavian countries.

Work among Jewish immigrants was being carried on by the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada. At its Annual Meeting in Montreal on May 12, 1929, it was reported by A. J. Paull, National Executive Secretary, that during the year ended Apr. 30, 467 boats and 277 trains carrying Jewish immigrants had been met by representatives of the Society. Legal aid had been given in 1,894 cases and over 300 appeals against exclusion had been submitted to the Department. The free employment bureau had placed 149 new arrivals in permanent employment.

Some Incidents of the Year. Arriving in Canada on Aug. 5 and sailing on Sept. 5, a party of 25 boys and 25 girls, known as the Young Ambassadors of Empire and representing the youth of the British Isles visited every Province in the Dominion, stopped at 25 cities and towns, filled 72 public engagements, were received by the Governor-General and six Lieutenant-Governors and saw life in the Dominion in all its phases. They came to Canada under a travelling scholarship scheme organized by the Allied Newspapers of Great Britain.

There arrived in Canada during September Lieut.-General Sir George F. MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Organizing Director of the Church of England Council of Empire Settlement. After attending the Annual Meeting of the Social Service Council of the Church of England in Canada at Hamilton, he accompanied Canon C. W. Vernon, General Secretary of the Council, on a trip to Western Canada, during the course of which visits were paid to workers and committees at Winnipeg, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton, the Church Army Hostel at Winnipeg and the Council's three hostels at Edmonton, Melfort and Indian Head. The pair motored over 1,000 miles with hostel superintendents, local clergy and workers to visit some of the young men and boys placed by the Council on Western farms.

The policy of the Church of England with respect to immigration was set forth in an address before the Provincial Synod at North Bay on Oct. 11, 1928, by Canon C. W. Vernon, General Secretary of the Council for Social Service. So far as continental immigration was concerned, the policy enunciated by the Council suggested that the number from the non-preferred countries of Central and Southern Europe should never be more than 50 per cent. of those coming from the British Isles. The Council appealed to the bishops, clergy and members of the Church to further in every way possible the happy settlement in Canada of people of British stock and at the same time to aid foreign-born new Canadians to share the privileges and responsibilities of British citizenship in the Dominion. The address was published in *The Canadian Churchman*, Nov. 1st, and widely circulated.

Major-General A. D. McRae, M.P. for North Vancouver, was again in 1928-29 a strong advocate of large scale immigration. He had made some interesting proposals at the 1928 Session of Parliament and to secure further information made an extensive survey of the Peace River Country in September and October. Accompanied by Ashworth Anderson of Vancouver, General McRae saw all the country from 40 miles north and east of Fort Vermilion to 50 miles north and east of Fort St. John, a total distance of some 1,500 miles, covered by canoe, motor boat, pack train and on foot. To *The Edmonton Journal* he said (Oct. 8) "I am all in favour of placing new settlers to the Peace River district on free homestead land and not for loading them down with a capital investment which will break their backs before they get under way. I am strongly opposed to any scheme for the purchase of land from experienced farmers to sell over again to inexperienced ones. There are millions of acres of very fertile land available, which could be cleared of bush and made ready for settlement at a portion of the cost of buying developed farms. It is in this land that newcomers should settle."

An amusing incident of the year was a mistake made by the editor of *The Empire Review* in attributing to Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, an article on Canadian migration and other topics which had been contributed to the December, 1928, issue by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario. Mr. King was credited with having written these words apropos of the migration problem:—"There are a lot of irritating little things that could easily be removed and I am quite sure that the Government at Ottawa, having had them brought to their notice, will see to it that they are remedied and Canada will get its fair share of the magnificent types of young manhood that are waiting an opportunity to come out here (to Canada)."

Some stir was created by the publication on Nov. 26 in a press interview of charges made by Rev. Abbé Casgrain, Roman Catholic chaplain attached to the Immigration Service at the Port of Quebec, that young girl immigrants from the Continent of Europe were falling into the hands of persons of ill-repute and never reaching their intended destinations. "The system by which young foreign girls are brought into the country," he declared, "is not properly organized migration. It is just traffic." Abbé Casgrain was immediately requested by the Department of Immigration and Colonization to present evidence in support of his charges, officials of the Department stating that there was no evidence of such a condition in their hands. Workers in the Y. W. C. A., Travellers' Aid and similar organizations in Montreal also gave emphatic denial to the charges. On Dec. 8, however, the Immigration Committee of the National Council of the Y. W. C. A., thought it well to direct public attention to a recommendation sent by the Council in June, 1928, to the Minister of Immigration in which the same degree of protection was sought for foreign-born immigrants as for British migrants.

Another incident of the year arose out of a cabled summary of a speech delivered by J. Bruce Walker, Canadian Emigration Commissioner in Great Britain, before the Royal Empire Society on Dec. 4, 1928. Mr. Walker was reported to have said that all present immigration schemes were trifling and that what was wanted was a big national movement from the Motherland approximating 100,000 annually to settle in the Peace River District. On Dec. 5 it was stated at Ottawa that Mr. Walker was being asked for the text of his speech. On the 14th, Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, having received the speech, stated that it did not appear to contain anything objectionable.

On Jan. 17, 1929, Dr. W. A. MacIntosh, Professor of Political Science at Queen's University, Kingston, stated that at a recent meeting at Ottawa of scholars from Canada and the United States interested in social science, plans had been laid for carrying out a scientific study of settlement in Canada. The study would be made under the general supervision of a committee of the American Geographical Society with Dr. MacIntosh as Director and the work would extend over three or four years.

A great British colony in Canada was advocated by a group of Conservative members of the British House of Commons in a joint letter to *The Times*, London, on Mar. 6, 1929. The members were John Buchan, Geoffrey Ellis, L. R. Lumley, Col. Angus McDonnell and Major Oliver Stanley. They claimed that while many excellent small emigration schemes were in operation, they were too slow and on too small a scale to cope with the unemployment situation. The suggestion was made that Britain should acquire an estate of her own in Canada and develop it on the same lines as an estate under private ownership.

On Apr. 7, 1929, two hundred French-Canadians repatriated from the New England States arrived in Edmonton *en route* for the Peace River country. This was part of an organized movement to bring French-Canadians back home from the United States.

The Colonization Department of the C. P. R. announced on May 3, 1929, that W. H. Askew of Ladykirk, Scotland, had provided \$10,000 to enable suitable families from the border regions of England and Scotland to emigrate to Canada and enter agricultural work. The departure of 40 of these families from Britain received considerable publicity in the British press on account of the original circumstances under which they were sailing.

George Williams, President of the United Farmers of Canada, announced at Saskatoon on July 5, 1929 that, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Organization, application was being made to the Dominion Government for the appointment of a national commission of inquiry on immigration, with just representation thereon of organized labour and organized agriculture.

Comments of the Year on Immigration Questions.

The discussion of immigration problems in the press and on the platform was again a feature of the year. Among public men who came into prominence in this regard was Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour. On July 24, 1928, shortly after his return from Europe, he felt called upon to take notice of certain complaints appearing in British newspapers that Canada was too strict in its application of regulations for admitting people from Great Britain and virtually did not want British immigrants. "Apart from the common-sense requirements concerning health and character," he declared, "there are no restrictions on Britishers coming to Canada to live." He pointed out, however, that the Government was only giving encouragement to farm and domestic workers and added:—"it would be of no benefit to either Canada or the immigrants themselves if artisans came to our cities from Britain expecting to find jobs at their trades and were left stranded here." (*The Gazette*, Montreal, July 25). Mr. Heenan took somewhat the same line at Winnipeg on Aug. 17 when he addressed the Winnipeg Liberal Association. He there charged that "certain interests were deliberately falsifying the Governments' position regarding immigration." The combine, as he termed it, had a well-devised scheme to educate British workers with the talk that barriers to Old Country immigrants were placed in Canada, while people from Central European countries found access to the Dominion comparatively easy. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Aug. 18). At the Annual Meeting of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto, Sept. 13, the Minister charged that there was a well-thought out campaign being conducted in Great Britain to stampede the Dominion Government into bringing British unemployed to Canada by the shipload. At the same time he defended the miner-harvester scheme, which, he explained, was carried out as a special measure to meet the demand for harvesters. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Sept. 14). Mr. Heenan's various statements were noted by *The Gazette*, Montreal, which on Oct. 8, said:—"He is at pains to stress the measures taken, not only for the harvesters, but also to safeguard 'the Canadian workman' and this sort of thing is to be found in most of Mr. Heenan's immigration pronouncements, if not in all. It is a familiar note and from hearing it so often from Mr. Heenan and other spokesmen for organized labour, the public must be in a position by this time to measure with reasonable accuracy the influence which organized labour has exercised in the field of immigration,—always an adverse influence."

The views of a British labour man were expressed at the Labour Day luncheon of the Directors of the Canadian National Exhibition on Sept. 3 by Tom Johnston, Labour member of the British House of Commons for Dundee. Mr. Johnston condemned what he described as the disorganized way in which immigration flowed into Canada and the lack of system for settling newcomers in suitable occupations. "We must do something to stop their coming in such a disorganized way," he declared, "fighting like wolves for odd jobs after they arrive and barely subsisting through long, hard Winters, thrown upon the charity of whatever municipality they may have drifted to." He advocated settling colonies of 5,000 or more persons in the West in much the same manner that the ancient Scottish Kings founded colonies in their territories abroad. (*The Daily Mail and Empire*, Toronto, Sept. 4).

Another distinguished British Parliamentarian, Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, interviewed in Montreal on Sept. 10, after his tour of Canada, expressed his views on immigration as follows:—"The opportunities for migration are innumerable but you can't start migrating with a shovel and just transport people in bunches or heaps from one country to another. I am going home to press upon the Government the necessity of appointing a Commission, which should be half British and half Canadian, to go into the whole question of Canadian immigration. I believe that the two Governments could devise a

scheme that would supply Canada with the necessary labour and relieve us a little bit of the temporary pressure of our population upon our industry." (*The Montreal Daily Star*, Sept. 11).

Delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Conference, who had been touring Canada, held a conference at Vancouver with members of the British Columbia Legislative Assembly on Sept. 13 and discussed immigration. The Conference was featured by the remarks of Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, who said, "You have the men and the money and in British Columbia we have the land and the desire to have immigrants from Great Britain settle here. We want Britishers first, because we want agriculturists and Great Britain has the best agriculturists the world has ever seen." (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Sept. 13).

Of special importance was the reference to immigration made by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in his speech before the Canada Club in London, England, on Oct. 10. "No bigger untruth was ever offered in respect to a nation and a country," he declared, "than to say that Canada does not wish to have migrants from the British Isles. What I have said all over Canada and to Premier Baldwin, Lloyd George and Ramsay MacDonald is 'Canada above all wants British immigrants and is prepared to exercise no restrictions whatever which England, Ireland and Scotland do not also exercise on those preparing to enter their shores.' Not only do we wish to have them, but we are prepared to advance money for their passage and indeed in some cases pay the entire passage for those whose labour we specially need. No greater falsehood was ever uttered than to say that Canada and particularly the present Canadian administration prefers to have immigrants from the Continent. It is true for various reasons that immigrants from the Continent have come more freely in recent years." The Premier instanced Reports in Parliament and other information which showed that Canada had been spending "vastly more" on securing British immigrants than it had been spending to secure Continentals. "I ask then," he said, "that in all fairness these false statements be silenced."

Another slant on the immigration problem was given by Hon. Irene Parlby, Minister without Portfolio in the Alberta Government, who on her return from a visit to England on Nov. 18 told *The Gazette*, Montreal, that while she believed the Canadian authorities were doing all they could to promote British immigration, certain vital factors militated against it. One of these was the attitude of the women of Britain who did much to discourage their men from coming out. This was a very natural attitude but arose largely from mistaken ideas as to the hardships to be endured and from lack of understanding of the opportunities afforded. Other obstacles were noted by Dr. J. W. Black, Director of Immigration and Colonization for the Canadian National Railways, in an address before the Men's Club of St. Andrew's United Church, Westmount, on Dec. 12. He enumerated: (1) a lessening of the pioneering spirit; (2) limitation of immigration to agriculturists; (3) objection of farmers of Western Canada to mass immigration; (4) similar stand by Canadian labour; (5) difficulty of keeping Britons on the land. (*The Montreal Daily Star*, Dec. 13). On Dec. 16, Dr. Black addressed the Women's Canadian Club of Ottawa and spoke of the obstacle to increased British Immigration caused by the failure of the British Treasury to pay half the cost of administration of the Overseas Settlement Act.

The United Farmers of Alberta at their Annual Meeting in Edmonton on Jan. 16, 1929, adopted a resolution asking the Dominion Government to discontinue the present immigration policy and instead "set apart sufficient moneys to loan to our citizens at a low rate of interest and on long terms so as to enable them to secure farms of their own." Such a move, it was contended, would result in keeping our own citizens here and making more employment for immigrants who come to Canada on their own initiative, "those being the only, immigrants who are desirable." Other resolutions spoke of existing schemes as "largely futile," protested against "misrepresentation of Canadian conditions by immigration and colonization authorities," recommended discouragement of "settlement of people from any country in large quantities" and expressed "unalterable opposition to further immigration of Doukhobors and other Europeans of communal views."

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

Railway Problems and Developments in 1928-29

The year 1928 was a favourable one for Canadian railway companies and new records were established by them in the volume of freight handled and revenue earned. Increasing industrial activity throughout the Dominion was reflected in substantially heavier car loadings and this in turn had a favourable effect on balance sheets. At the same time the railway companies were taking vigorous steps to improve and expand their services. Large orders were being placed for new equipment and lines were everywhere being brought up to a higher state of efficiency. Extensive programmes of expansion were mapped out, particularly in the Prairie Provinces. Of prime importance was the joint acquisition by the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways of the Alberta Government's system of railways in the northern section of that Province and the laying of steel on the Hudson Bay Railway to tidewater at Churchill.

Preliminary returns for railways with annual operating revenue of \$500,000 and over showed gross earnings in 1928 of \$557,793,118, an increase of \$58,043,972 over 1927, the previous record. Freight revenues made a very substantial gain from \$355,513,784 to \$407,250,689, while passenger revenues were up from \$81,102,500 to \$82,749,110. On the expense side there was an increase in operating expenses from \$406,889,632 to \$437,773,318, due in large part to a heavier payroll. The number of employees increased from 168,421 to 176,848 and the payroll from \$258,970,170 to \$275,796,910. Net operating revenues attained a new high record at \$120,019,800, which represented an increase of \$27,160,285 over 1927.

The total freight loaded at Canadian stations was by far the heaviest of any year, totalling 84,036,011 tons and exceeding 1927 loadings by 9,838,369 tons, or 13.2 per cent. Including import and in-transit freight, the total freight forwarded was 119,227,758 tons, an increase of 11,669,801 tons or 10.8 per cent. A large part of the increase was in wheat which showed increased loadings over 1927 of 5,838,017 tons, or nearly 60 per cent. of the net increase in all freight. Wheat constituted 16 per cent. of all freight carried by the railways and the wheat ton miles, on account of the exceedingly long haul of around 650 miles, constituted a still larger percentage of the total ton miles, or in other words, approximately 25 per cent. of the freight service performed by Canadian railways during 1928 was hauling wheat. Corn, oats, barley and flax also

increased but rye decreased. Flour loadings were heavier. The total of all agricultural products handled was 32,179,383 tons, an increase of 6,433,008 tons over 1927. There was a decrease in animal products, but products of the mine increased from 36,387,863 to 37,786,999 tons. Total forest products amounted to 16,398,918 tons, a slight increase. Manufactures and miscellaneous totalled 29,783,281 tons, which was a gain of 3,315,333.

The number of passengers carried continued to decline, the total for 1928 being 38,194,116, as compared with 39,445,643 in 1927. On the other hand, the average length of the passenger journey was steadily increasing, being 81.3 miles in 1928 as against 76.4 miles in 1927. This indicated that long haul traffic was growing and that short haul traffic, due presumably to the use of the automobile and bus, was declining. Other interesting facts were that the average miles of road operated were 39,720, as compared with 39,427 in 1927; that the operating ratio of 78.48 per cent. was the lowest in 10 years and that the average freight receipt per ton mile, *viz.* .986 cts. was the smallest since 1918.

The customary detailed information about the steam railways of Canada appeared in the Annual Report of the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, published in February, 1929, and covering the year ended Dec. 31, 1927. The mileage at this time consisted of 40,572 miles of single track, an increase over the previous year of 220 miles. This was located as follows: Prince Edward Island, 276; Nova Scotia, 1,424; New Brunswick, 1,935; Quebec, 4,859; Ontario, 10,834; Manitoba, 4,293; Saskatchewan, 7,358; Alberta, 5,139; British Columbia, 4,060; Yukon, 58; United States, 336. In addition there were 2,647 miles of second track; 1,611 miles of industrial track and 9,887 miles of yard track and sidings, a grand total of 54,717 miles, representing an increase for the year of 438 miles. During the year 315.34 miles of new track were opened for operation, while at the end of the year 877.7 miles were under contract and 243.4 miles were completed but not opened.

Equipment of Canadian railways consisted of 220,783 freight cars of all descriptions; 18,461 passenger, dining, parlour, sleeping, baggage, express, postal and service cars and 5,670 locomotives. The number of freight cars showed a slight decrease but as the average capacity was increased from 36.812 to 37.049 tons, total capacity was greater. The number of locomotives was also less by 9 but total tractive power was increased, the average for 1927 being 34,689 pounds as compared with 34,473 pounds in 1926. Locomotives also showed a smaller consumption of coal per engine mile. In freight service consumption per 100 locomotive miles was 8.08 tons, as against 8.21 tons in 1926, while in passenger service it was 4.43 tons as against 4.47 tons.

Financial results for the year established new records in gross revenues from railway operations and in operating expenses at \$499,064,207 and \$407,646,280 respectively. Net operating reve-

nue, however, owing to the relatively larger increase in operating expenses than in operating revenue, showed a decrease of \$12,678,375 from the record of 1926. Deductions from income, notably interest charges, were also larger than in 1926, so that the net deficit for the year was \$28,713,951, as compared with \$14,496,882 in 1926. The average number of employees was 176,338 and the total payroll \$267,067,047, as compared with 174,266 and \$253,412,424 respectively in 1926.

The Branch Lines Conflict. Notable in 1928-29 was the formulation on the part of both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways of extensive branch line programmes. These programmes involved a certain conflict of interest at some points, particularly in Northern Saskatchewan, and the resultant contest for access to disputed territory served to bring the subject into considerable prominence. On Jan. 2, 1929, in a despatch to *The Manitoba Free Press* from Ottawa, it was stated that Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, was putting forward every effort to localize the conflict of interest and to prevent the dissension between the two railways getting out of hand. To this end he had asked the heads of the two companies to confer. The Canadian Pacific programme, announced on Jan. 10, provided for the construction of new lines, comprising approximately 1,200 miles of track and costing not less than \$50,000,000.

This announcement was followed on Jan. 11 by a statement from Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Henry emphasized the desirability of eliminating wasteful competition and said—"The Canadian National applauds the apparent intention of the Canadian Pacific Railway to assist in the development of the North Country, providing their assistance does not entail the exclusion of the Canadian National System from territory which it has already colonized or caused to be colonized and into which it has been well understood it intended to extend its lines in the immediate future. In this connection it should be mentioned that for more than 25 years the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific and recently, their successor, the Canadian National Railways, have been extending their lines through the Northern Section of Canada."

Sir Henry instanced the C. P. R.'s proposed line to Melfort and its proposed line through territory immediately south of Cold Lake and the Beaver River as conflicting with lines projected by the C. N. R. and gave one or two other instances where wasteful competition might be eliminated.

On Jan. 12, C. P. R. directors and officials were reported as in conference in Montreal, and on the 14th a statement in reply to Sir Henry Thornton was made by Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. He asserted that the branch line construction programme of the C. P. R. was based on the traffic necessities and future prospects of the country and would be governed by what the Company believed to be sound business principles. It constituted no challenge to any other railway company, having been framed after careful examination of territory not now possessed of railway communication and after proper appraisal of the areas affected. If the plans conflicted with plans of the C. N. R. he was prepared to see each and every item subjected to the closest scrutiny of Parliament. As to duplication, there was no question of that. The question to be determined was whether the C. P. R. would be permitted to build according to its programme or whether the territory would be reserved until the C. N. R. was ready to provide for it.

The Canadian National's programme was announced on Feb. 9, 1929. It comprised 701 miles of track, the largest portion being in the wheat-growing area of the West. It included the following lines—St. Walburg, Sask. to Bonnyville, Alta., 117 miles; Melfort, Sask. to Aberdeen, Sask., 89 miles; Hamlin, Sask. to Glenbush, Sask., 33 miles; Central Butte, Sask., south-westerly, 50 miles; Unity, Sask., south-westerly, 50 miles; Swift Current, Sask., to the Neidpath line, 31 miles; Ridgedale, Sask., north-easterly, 30 miles; Alliance, Alta.,

south-easterly, 82 miles; Bulwark, Alta., north-easterly, 25 miles; Hemaruka, Alta. to Scapa, Alta., 41 miles; Tete Jaune, B.C. to Swift Creek, B.C., 12 miles; trackage near New Westminster, B.C., 29 miles; Garson Branch extension in Ontario, 4 miles; line running west from the Sudbury Branch, 25 miles; cut-off near Brantford, Ont., 6 miles; Sunnybrae to Guysboro, N.S., 67 miles; Lake Verde to Pisquid, P.E.I., 10 miles. In announcing this programme, *The Gazette*, Montreal, said (Feb. 11),—"A series of conferences has been taking place since early in January between the officers of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways with a view to arriving at agreements regarding certain lines in territories where the plans of the two companies appeared to conflict. While no official announcement has been made regarding these conferences, it is understood agreements have been arrived at covering several of the questions which threatened to bring about railway duplication."

The Saskatoon Board of Trade, which had previously endorsed the C. P. R.'s projected line to Melfort, reversed its stand at its Annual Meeting on Feb. 12, on the ground that the C. P. R. had apparently no immediate intention of building to Churchill or connecting with the Hudson Bay Railway, while the C. N. R.'s line would give a short cut to the Hudson Bay road and thus be of greater benefit to the farmers. About this time also the United Farmers of Canada, in convention at Regina, passed a resolution supporting the C. N. R. proposals for branch lines to connect with the Hudson Bay Railway.

The Canadian National branch line programme was introduced by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, in the House of Commons on Feb. 18 in the form of a series of resolutions. These provided for the construction within three years of 701 miles of new lines at an estimated cost of \$28,749,000. When the resolutions were in committee on Feb. 22, Mr. Dunning announced that only one point of dispute between the two railway companies remained and this was the Saskatoon-Melfort line. The resolutions were adopted and the 17 Bills based thereon were introduced on Feb. 22 and, after receiving first and second readings, were sent to the Railway Committee.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's programme was introduced in the House of Commons on Feb. 22 in the form of a private Bill. It embraced the following lines, to be commenced within two years and completed within five years of the passing of the Act—(a) from a point on the Lac du Bonnet Branch to the eastern boundary of Manitoba; (b) from Bredenburg to Esterhazy, Sask.; (c) from Nipawin to Island Falls, Sask.; (d) from Gronlid to Pontrilas, Sask.; (e) from Sutherland to Melfort, Sask.; (f) from Prince Albert to Foster Lakes, Sask.; (g) from Prince Albert to a point on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway in Alberta; (h) from a point on the Asquith-Cloan Branch to Meadow Lake, Sask.; (i) from Hazeldine to Cold Lake, Alta.; (j) from near Crossfield, Alta., westerly and northerly; (k) from Trail, B.C. to where the Pend d'Oreille River crosses the international boundary; (l) from Kootenay Landing to Procter, B.C.; (n) from a point on the Stobie Branch in Ontario northeasterly. The Bill also extended the time of construction of the line authorized in 1927 from a point on its Fife Lake Branch in Saskatchewan westerly and the lines previously authorized, (a) from Archive to Wymark, Sask.; (b) from Rosetown, Sask., southerly and easterly and (c) from Amulet to Dunkirk, Sask. It likewise authorized the Company to lease the Midland-Simcoe Railway in Ontario. The Bill was read a second time on Feb. 25 and sent to the Railway Committee.

The Committee met on Feb. 28 and disposed of the Canadian National's proposed lines in Eastern Canada, all of which received approval. The contentious Saskatoon-Melfort line was before the Committee on Mar. 1st and delegations from the section interested were in attendance to present their views for and against the rival lines. Generally the C. N. R. based its claim on the ground that its proposed line would provide a short connecting link with the Hudson Bay Railway, with a saving of at least one cent per hundred pounds in the grain rates. Further representations were made to the Committee on Mar. 5, after which the C. N. R. Bill was approved without division. The complete C. N. R. branch line programme was passed by the Committee on Mar. 6, as well as practically all the C. P. R. branch lines except that between Saskatoon and Melfort. The latter was struck out of the C. P. R. branch line

Bill on Mar. 8 and the remainder of that Company's programme was approved. An amendment providing that the C. P. R. must within one year secure the approval of its shareholders, arrange for expenditure and file the shareholders' approval with the Railway Commission with respect to the 1,100 mile programme authorized, was defeated; also an amendment providing that construction should be completed within four, instead of five years. A clause was added to the C. P. R. Bill giving the two railway companies the right, subject to the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Governor-in-Council to negotiate joint operation agreements with respect to certain portions of the new lines. Both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Bills were subsequently passed by Parliament without further amendment. As in a sense a sequel to the Saskatoon-Melfort contest, the C. P. R. secured the introduction and enactment of a supplementary measure empowering the Company to build into Prince Albert from Lanigan. This line was opposed by Saskatoon but was strongly supported by Regina, which gained thereby a more direct access to Prince Albert.

Hudson Bay Railway. The position of this important national project at the mid-year, 1928, was explained by C. S. Gzowski, Chief Engineer of Construction, on his return to Winnipeg, June 27, from an inspection trip. At this time the state of the reconditioned line from The Pas was such that trains could be run safely at from 25 to 30 miles an hour. Construction work on the extension from Mile 356 to Churchill was being pushed. Track had been laid for 6 miles; it was hoped to lay 80 miles before the end of the year and to complete the whole 154 miles by the end of 1929. An Ottawa despatch of July 26 to *The Gazette*, Montreal, stated that remarkable feats were being accomplished in transporting men and material by aeroplane from Nelson to Churchill, a distance of 150 miles. A large amount of transfer work was also being done by boats.

A Report prepared by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior, in co-operation with the Department of Railways and Canals, and issued at Ottawa on Jan. 20, 1929, stated that the objective set for 1928 on the Hudson Bay Railway had been Mile 460 but, actually, steel had reached Mile 462. At the peak of operations during the season 2,200 men had been employed. At Churchill the preliminary operations on port development had employed 349 men and work had been materially expedited by the use of aeroplanes operating between Churchill and the end of steel. During the season of navigation some 16,000 tons of material had been sent in by sea. Two dipper dredges and two hopper barges had been delivered at the Port in readiness for 1929 operations. Up to Nov. 30, there had been expended on the railway \$23,386,248, and on the work at Churchill, \$3,458,950.

On Feb. 1st, 1929, the On-to-the-Bay Association held its Annual Meeting in Regina. The President, Brig.-Gen. R. W. Paterson, reported a year of activity in disseminating information, corresponding with steamship owners, circulating pamphlets, conducting lecture programmes, etc. He expressed the view that the Association should continue to function until the route was actually in operation, in addition to which there were still questions of railway and shipping rates and marine insurance to be dealt with. Resolutions were adopted, (1) endorsing an excursion to Churchill in 1929, if it could be arranged; (2) expressing satisfaction in the activity displayed by Canada's two great transportation companies in achieving closer communication between Churchill and all commercial centres in Western Canada and supporting the efforts being made by these various centres to get direct connection and (3) expressing appreciation of the prompt action of the Saskatchewan Government in advocating the application of the Crow's Nest Pass schedule of rates to the Hudson Bay Railway mileage to Churchill. Brig.-Gen. Paterson was re-elected President. E. A. Ward was Secretary and the office of the Association was at 511 McArthur Building, Winnipeg.

Following a conference at Ottawa between Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals; and Hon. D. G. McKenzie, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines and Resources of Manitoba, it was reported on Mar. 11 that

the townsite at Churchill had been transferred to the Manitoba Government, with the exception of such properties as were required by the Federal Government for dock and public purposes. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Mar. 11, 1929).

Two notable events occurred during March in the history of the road. The first was the establishment of telegraphic communication, the first message over the wire being sent from Churchill on Mar. 12. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, Mar. 14). The second was the completion of track laying to the Port chronicled briefly by H. A. Dixon, Chief Engineer, Western Region, C. N. R., on Mar. 29, when he wired—"Steel reached Churchill to-day." (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, Mar. 30). Meantime the Rotary Club at The Pas was considering the desirability of having the C. P. R. secure joint running rights with the C. N. R. over the Railway, it being claimed that not more than 50 per cent. of the farmers of the Prairie Provinces who had fought for its completion would benefit from it unless both roads had running rights. It was decided to canvass Boards of Trade in Central and Southern Saskatchewan for their views. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, Apr. 10, 1929).

With the approaching completion of the Hudson Bay route, the City of Winnipeg became vitally interested in securing a more direct connection with the Hudson Bay Railway. A special committee of the Board of Trade was set up to study the situation and on the suggestion of the Dauphin Board of Trade a general meeting of representatives of Boards of Trade throughout the Province was organized, taking place in Winnipeg on Feb. 12, 1929. At this time consideration was given to a resolution favouring the existing C. N. R. line, *via* Portage la Prairie, Gladstone and Dauphin to The Pas but providing for its straightening and shortening. The resolution failed to carry as there was a feeling that certain details regarding the relative merits of four proposed routes were lacking. An amendment, which was adopted, referred the resolution for speedy action to the new Union of Manitoba Boards of Trade. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Feb. 13). This was followed on Mar. 24 by an intimation from Ottawa that the Department of Railways and Canals had undertaken to make a complete survey of all suggested routes from Winnipeg to Churchill in order to assist Manitobans in solving the problem. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Mar. 25). At its 1929 Session the Manitoba Legislature passed a resolution expressing appreciation of this action on the part of the Minister of Railways and Canals, urging quick action and the construction of the direct railway connection as soon as the most suitable route or routes had been decided upon. The Legislature also passed a Bill incorporating the Emerson-Churchill Colonization Railway Co., which proposed to construct a line from Emerson to Churchill, on the east side of Lake Winnipeg. Under the measure construction was to be started within three years and completed in seven.

Associated to a certain extent with the Hudson Bay Railway project was the construction of a railway from near The Pas to the Flin Flon Mine in North-western Manitoba. Track-laying on this line, 85 miles in length, known as the Manitoba and Northern Railway, was completed on Sept. 22, 1928, when Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, drove a golden spike to mark the occasion. At this celebration there were present a party of about 50 citizens from The Pas and a number of mining men. The Railway represented one of the most notable pieces of construction in the Dominion, the project being completed within ten months, the daily average number of men employed being 2,500.

On Nov. 13 it was announced at Ottawa that as a result of an agreement with the promoters of the Sherritt-Gordon mine, the Canadian National Railways would build a line from Mile 52 of the Flin Flon line to the Sherritt-Gordon property, a distance of 42 miles. The contract was let to the Dominion Construction Co. of Winnipeg, builders of the Flin Flon Railway.

Important in connection with the development of the Hudson Bay route was the work of the expedition sent north in July, 1927, for the purpose of securing scientific data on ice, wind and weather conditions in Hudson Strait and establishing aids to navigation.* Included in the expedition were six aeroplanes, in charge of experienced aviators, with all necessary equipment. Three bases had

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1927-28, page 200.

been established at Port Burwell, Nottingham Island and Wakeham Bay respectively, and daily flights were made when weather conditions permitted. In August, 1928, preparations were completed for the return of the expedition to civilization. It was at first proposed that the aeroplanes should be flown back but the wrecking of one of the machines coupled with unfavourable weather conditions led to the abandonment of this plan and the equipment and personnel of the expedition were brought south by boat. With the arrival of the C. G. S. *Montcalm* at Quebec on Nov. 14, the undertaking was virtually completed. Interviewed at this time, Major N. B. McLean, in charge of the expedition, declined to express any opinion regarding the navigability of Hudson Strait before his official report had been tabled in the House of Commons. He stated, however, that the work had been very successfully carried out and that three radio stations had been left in commission in the Strait, these being now commercial stations maintained by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. These were at Port Burwell, at the east end of the Strait; at Cape Hope's Advance about 130 miles west of Port Burwell and at Nottingham Island at the west end of the Strait. The Cape Hope's Advance station had been built entirely in the 1928 season and was a direction-finding station, as well as maintaining a daily service with Ottawa. The Nottingham Island Station had been converted from an ordinary to a direction-finding station also. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Nov. 15, 1928).

On Apr. 25, 1929, there was tabled in the House of Commons, Ottawa, the official record, written by N. B. McLean, of the Hudson Strait expedition. It entered into many details but its most important statement was probably that which estimated four months as the period during which commercial vessels could navigate the Strait with safety and without the assistance of ice-breakers. A further indefinable period would be added with the use of ice-breakers.

The Peace River Railway Situation. The year 1928-29 witnessed definite progress in the provision of improved railway services for the Peace River country. During the previous year a joint offer for the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway and the Central Canada Railway had been made to the Government of Alberta by the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and an offer for the Alberta Great Waterways Railway had been made by the C. N. R. but these had been rejected. Following a visit to the Peace River country by E. W. Beatty, President of the C. P. R., and a number of directors of that Railway during September, 1928, a new offer was made on Sept. 17 on behalf of the Company for all the Government's northern railway properties. After consideration by the Cabinet, acceptance of the offer was formally announced by Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, on Sept. 20, it being then indicated that a condition of the agreement was that the Canadian National Railways were to be given an opportunity, exercisable up to Dec. 31, 1928, to participate on a share and share basis. The official statement issued by Premier Brownlee gave the following particulars:

"The purchase price is First: the payment of \$25,000,000 as follows: (a) Assuming first mortgage bonds of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway to the extent of \$9,420,000; (b) payment of the sum of \$15,580,000 as follows: \$5,000,000 on the 1st June, 1929; \$5,000,000 in four years thereafter; balance, \$5,580,000, in ten years thereafter, with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of the sale.

Second: The purchaser assumes all payments made and commitments entered into in the extensions now being made to the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and Central Canada Railways. As these extensions will probably involve another \$1,000,000 or more by the time the sale is consummated, it will be seen that the total purchase price is in the neighbourhood of \$26,000,000. The Company further agrees to complete sixty miles of additional extensions in the next five years. It was not possible to get any commitment with respect to the coast outlet, but it will be remembered that in the joint offer submitted at the last Session the Presidents of the two Railway Companies would make no commitment whatever in this respect."

General satisfaction was expressed throughout Alberta in the proposed arrangement and participation by the Canadian National Railways in the deal was strongly urged. At a mass meeting in Edmonton on Nov. 21, a resolution was adopted with only four dissenting voters representing that in the interests of the C. N. R., the City of Edmonton and the north country, the C. N. R. should accept the offer to join the C. P. R. in ownership and operation of the railways. This was followed by an announcement from Ottawa on Nov. 26 that the C. N. R. had decided to assume a half interest in the purchase, subject to ratification by Parliament.

Ratification of the sale of the railways, so far as the Province of Alberta was concerned, was given in the Alberta Government Railways Act, 1929, which was introduced in the Legislature on Feb. 12 and received its second reading after a brief debate and without division on Feb. 19. At Ottawa a resolution ratifying the agreement dated Feb. 6, 1929, providing for the purchase of the E. D. and B. C. Railway, the Central Canada Railway, the Central Canada Express Co., the Alberta Great Waterways Railway and the Pembina Railway; incorporating the Northern Alberta Railways Co. and authorizing the necessary financing on behalf of the Canadian National Railways was introduced by Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, on Mar. 1st and adopted. A Bill based on the resolution was thereupon introduced and given first and second readings. When this measure came before the Railway Committee on Mar. 8, it was made the subject of some comment by Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways. Referring to the possibility of discord between the two owners, he remarked—"The C. P. R. and C. N. R., when they decide to co-operate, do so as enthusiastically as when they decide to differ and fight one another. . . . I cannot conceive any difficulties between the two Companies in this matter." With regard to a western outlet, he stated that no definite pronouncement could be made at the moment though he would say that with the passage of the Bill the joint Company would be in a better position to prosecute more vigorously and more intelligently their plans in this connection. He then gave it as his opinion that the Peace River country required branch line construction within the district more at the moment than a new outlet. In any event branch line extensions would be projected with the Pacific Coast outlet in view. The Committee adopted the Bill without amendment on Mar. 12 and it afterwards passed both Houses of Parliament, though some opposition was voiced both in the Commons and Senate to the principle of joint ownership. In the meantime D. M. Kennedy, M.P. for Peace River, having inquired what survey work had been done in 1928 with respect to an outlet for the Peace River country, was informed by the Minister of Railways and Canals on Mar. 4 that reconnaissance surveys had been made by the C. N. R.—(1), for a line intended to go through the Peace Pass on the north side of the Peace River in the area of the Peace River block; (2), for a line between Pouce Coupe and Hudson Hope and Fort St. John and (3), for a line between Monkman Pass at Pouce Coupe.

Organization of the Northern Alberta Railways Co. took place at Montreal on June 27, 1929, when E. W. Beatty, K.C., was appointed President; Sir Henry Thornton, Vice-President; John Callaghan, General Manager; F. J. Kavanagh, Auditor, and Henry Phillips, Secretary. D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western Lines, C. P. R., and W. A. Kingsland, General Manager, Western Region, C. N. R., were instructed to supervise operations. (Transfer of the railway properties was made on July 2 at Edmonton).

The Pacific Great Eastern Railway. British Columbia's government-owned railway, the future of which constituted one of the foremost problems in provincial administration, continued in 1928-29 to occupy a prominent place in public affairs in the coast Province. Following the Provincial Election of 1928, the new Premier, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, announced (Aug. 28) that the three Vancouver business men—Chris. Spencer, W. J. Blake Wilson and Willard Kitchen—who had acted as Directors along with members of the late Government would remain in their previous positions under the new administration. Mr. Tolmie and Col. Nelson Spencer became the Government representatives on the directorate and at the first meeting of the re-organized board, held in Vancouver on Sept. 10, Mr. Tolmie was elected President and W. J.

Blake Wilson, Vice-President. It was at once decided that an inspection of the Railway should be made and on Sept. 21 a large party consisting of Cabinet Ministers and several other Members of the Legislature, British Columbia Members of Parliament and railway officials left Vancouver for the purpose. The trip lasted three days and on his return to Vancouver on Sept. 24 the Premier expressed satisfaction with the condition of the Railway but added—"One thing that has been impressed on the minds of everyone in connection with this trip is the absolute necessity for a thorough survey of the natural resources tributary to the line. Plans for this work are already in course of formulation and the survey will be carried out as rapidly as possible." He intimated that the ultimate destiny of the P. G. E. would be to link up with the Peace River country *via* Prince George. (*The Vancouver Province*, Sept. 24, 1928).

The scope of the proposed survey was indicated by Mr. Tolmie in a statement in *The Daily Colonist*, Victoria, on Sept. 28, 1928. It would embrace—(1) the compilation and examination of every fact secured by former governments on the railway situation; (2) a cruise by Government experts of all important timber stands tributary to the railway; (3) a detailed investigation by agricultural experts into all important land areas around the line; (4) collection of all data available to the Department of Mines on mineralized country, the development of which would make traffic for the system; (5) the use of aeroplanes to reconnoitre little-known districts lying on the fringe of the P. G. E. country and believed to have great potential value.

In his first speech in the Legislature as Premier (Feb. 4, 1929), Mr. Tolmie announced that an arrangement had been entered into by the Government with the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways for a joint survey of the natural resources of the territory served by the P. G. E. and also of the country north of Prince George. The arrangement was one by which the fullest possible information would be secured and, while the two transcontinental railways would share the cost of the work with the Government, there was no obligation on the part of the Province to sell the road to either or both of them, nor was there any obligation on their part to purchase it. The Premier added that the Government had received several inquiries, both British and American, concerning the road and its possible purchase. Speaking the following day, Ian Mackenzie (Lib.), North Vancouver, described the survey agreement as a "camouflage" and warned the Premier that he might be made a tool of the transcontinental railways for their own purposes, delaying the solution of the British Columbia railway problem for years. Instead of such an agreement, the Government should adopt a bolder course and start at once to extend the Railway to Prince George. After that it could be sold advantageously with ultimate extension to the Peace River. Hon. A. M. Manson, former Attorney-General, on Feb. 7, also warned the Premier that the C. P. R. and C. N. R. were simply playing a "watch dog game" and had no intention of taking over the Provincial railway. He revealed that the former Government had rejected an offer from the C. P. R. for the P. G. E. because the price offered was unsatisfactory.

During the latter part of March, according to a report in *The Vancouver Province* (Mar. 27, 1929) a group of United States financiers made an inspection of the road with the possibility in view of making an offer for its purchase but no definite information was given out by the railway management. It was thought that no negotiations would be undertaken until the C. P. R.-C. N. R. survey had been made. On Mar. 29 *The Daily Colonist*, Victoria, stated on the authority of the Premier that engineers engaged by a group of New York financiers had commenced a survey of the line and were being afforded every facility in making their investigation. Information about the Government survey in co-operation with the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways was forthcoming after a special meeting of the Cabinet on Mar. 30. It was then announced that field parties would start work about May 1st and that the three chief phases of the inquiry would be—(1) resources of the land block set aside by the Legislature for the benefit of the railway; (2) route of the line if extended from Quesnel to Prince George; (3) route from Prince George to the Peace River, with resources of the contiguous country. Premier Tolmie made it clear that the parties would be Government parties under Government control. The transcontinental railways would be represented by experts attached to the

parties. On Apr. 8 it was announced that J. Callaghan, Deputy Minister of Railways of Alberta, who had been in charge of location surveys when the P. G. E. was built, had been appointed by the Provincial Government to find a route to Prince George. Another Alberta Government official, C. R. Crysdale, who had been in charge of maintenance and reconditioning of Alberta Railways, was appointed to undertake the work of appraisal of the value of the P. G. E. railway blocks. The Canadian Pacific Railway delegated T. C. MacNabb and the Canadian National Railways, Murray Hill, to collaborate in the work, while on Apr. 17, D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western Lines, C. P. R., accompanied by Hon. F. P. Burden, Acting Minister of Railways, and several other officials and directors, started on a tour of inspection of the line and the territory between its terminus at Quesnel and Prince George.

On Apr. 24, 1929, the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, accompanied by Lady Willingdon, drove the last spike which connected the Vancouver Terminal Railway with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in North Vancouver. The making of the connection had involved the construction of a 1,600-foot subway under Esplanade Avenue by the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners.

Addressing the Transportation Bureau of the Vancouver Board of Trade on Apr. 30, Lieut.-Col. Nelson Spencer, Director of the road, expressed the opinion that the only wise procedure was to put the line into the Peace River country, "thus connecting the City of Vancouver with what is probably one of the richest territories in North America." Col. Spencer also stated that "negotiations extending over the past eight months would lead one to believe there is more than a possibility of the two transcontinental railways taking over this road, along with the 16,000,000 acres that form part of its assets." The fact that both C. P. R. and C. N. R. were each contributing one-third of the cost of the survey, which would amount to over \$400,000, was regarded as significant.

The Canadian North Eastern Railway. Linked to a certain extent with the fortunes of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway were the plans of a syndicate of British capitalists, acting through Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., Vancouver, for a railway across the northern part of the Province of British Columbia and connecting Stewart with the Peace River country. This syndicate, known as Vancouver Holdings Limited, had acquired in 1927 the bonds and stock of the Canadian North Eastern Railway Company, a company organized in 1911 to take over the charter of the Portland Canal Short Line Co. About 14 miles of line had been built east from Stewart, B.C., but this had been closed down at the beginning of the Great War. A Bill was accordingly introduced at the 1929 Session of the Legislature for the purpose of reviving rights granted in 1911 and adding certain new rights. When this measure was considered by the Private Bills Committee on Feb. 12, there developed some apprehension that the proposed line would cut into the area from which the Pacific Great Eastern Railway ultimately expected to draw a large part of its business and the Committee decided not to take any definite action until the Directors of the Government line had been heard. On Feb. 15, Premier Tolmie, as Minister of Railways, obtained indefinite postponement of consideration of the measure pending a conference with the promoters of the measure. As a result of this conference and other negotiations, it was announced on Feb. 26 that the Company had dropped its application for the right to build into the Peace River country and would be content with power to build as far as Fort Graham on the Finlay River, a distance of about 285 miles. The Bill as amended was approved by the Committee. In addition to the line from Stewart to Fort Graham, authority was given to construct a branch to the British Columbia-Yukon border, as well as a branch down the Naas Valley to tidewater. Nothing in the way of subsidy or land grants was sought, the Committee being informed that ample funds were available for financing the project.

In moving second reading on Mar. 6, G. A. Walkem stated that arrangements had been made for the expenditure in 1929 of \$300,000 to complete the reconditioning of the existing road and that survey parties would be sent inland from Stewart to map out the route for the proposed extensions. The Bill did not pass its second reading, however, on this occasion as Hon. T. D. Pattullo, Leader of the Opposition, adjourned the debate. Mr. Pattullo spoke on Mar. 13. "We

are simply permitting the construction of a railway," he said during the course of his speech, "which we will later have to take over and try to dispose of to the two national railways. In short, we are repeating the P. G. E. fiasco." He deprecated the lack of information about the Company and said, "It seems to me that the British public is to be exploited and that the shareholders and the public of British Columbia will be the losers. The promoters will be the ones who will make the profits. The Government is simply handing over valuable rights to a political henchman (Hon. H. H. Stevens) to be used for speculative purposes." Col. Nelson Spencer (Cons.), Vancouver, stated that the Bill had been placed before the Directors of the P. G. E., who had consulted the two national railways and the two railways had no objection to it. He also alluded to the vast mineral wealth of the area to be served, which would provide tonnage for the railway. Speaking for Premier Tolmie, Hon. R. H. Pooley, Attorney-General, said, "On behalf of the Government I wish to say that we are satisfied with the financial ability of the Company. It is asking for no subsidies or concessions. It simply asks for the right to construct a railway from Stewart to Fort Graham and assures us that British capital is behind the undertaking." The Bill passed its second reading with Messrs. Kergin, L. A. Hanna and Wells Gray, Liberals, voting with the Conservatives in favour of the Bill. (*The Daily Colonist*, Victoria, Mar. 14, 1929).

On Apr. 17, 1929, official information about the Company was given out at Victoria. Directors were Hon. H. H. Stevens, M.P., President; A. H. Douglas, Vancouver, Vice-President; W. H. Stevens, Vancouver, Secretary; A. B. Robertson and Miss M. A. Cowper, Vancouver, Directors. The nominal share capital was \$10,000,000 divided into 100,000 ordinary shares of \$100 each, of which 10,000 had been issued and fully paid. Of the 10,000 shares, 8,110 were held by Vancouver Holdings Limited.

On May 30 it was announced at Victoria that the Railway had been granted a lease on a large section of the Stewart waterfront by the Government. (On July 2, the important announcement was made that the Railway had been acquired from Vancouver Holdings Limited by the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Limited).

The Montreal Terminals Problem. The necessity for providing more adequate passenger terminals for the Canadian National Railways in Montreal was becoming increasingly pressing in 1928-29. July 18, 1928, it was reported that Frederick Palmer, the English engineer who had in 1927 surveyed the Hudson Bay Railroad terminals, had arrived in Montreal to make a study of the situation. Mr. Palmer's visit on this occasion was very brief. He, however, returned to Canada in September, arriving in Montreal on the 8th, and remained until Oct. 3, making a thorough investigation of the terminals question. A Report of the problem was received by Hon. Mr. Dunning in February and after being considered by the Cabinet was made public on Feb. 26. Its outstanding features were as follows:

- (1) Favoured a union terminal for C. N. R. and C. P. R.
- (2) Rejected Windsor Station (C. P. R.), as such a terminal was not a centre from which lines could radiate in all directions and was not a location that was well served by main arterial roads.
- (3) Favoured Tunnel Station (C. N. R.) site as being near to the City's trade centre.
- (4) Estimated cost of terminal at \$33,725,000 for buildings and \$13,630,000 for land.
- (5) Favoured amalgamation of all railways on Island of Montreal and their electrification.
- (6) Estimated cost of amalgamation of all passenger lines on the Island, including electrification, would be \$62,765,000 for construction and \$20,935,000 for property or, with freight traffic, approximately \$100,000,000.
- (7) Appointment of a committee of six representing C. N. R., C. P. R., Harbour Board, Street Railway, City, and a chairman to advise how amalgamation of all lines could best be provided.
- (8) Favoured connecting C. P. R. at north end with Place Viger to create a belt line for rapid transit traffic.
- (9) Suggested ultimate amalgamation of Harbour Board and Street Railway with the railways under unified control. (*The Montreal Star*, Feb. 26, 1929).

Sir Henry Thornton, President of the Canadian National Railways, issued a statement on Feb. 26, in which he declared that the C. N. R. were in entire accord with the view expressed by Mr. Palmer that "whatever may be the ultimate decision with regard to the concentration of all Montreal main line passenger service at the Tunnel Station, there can be no two views about the desirability of, indeed the necessity for, grouping of Canadian National Railways' trains at this place." Sir Henry also stated that "the larger terminal scheme, which Mr. Palmer suggests, involving the participation of both companies, is a bold and ingenious conception with respect to which the adoption of the Canadian National plan erects no barrier." Mr. Dunning, in answer to a question in the House of Commons on Feb. 28, said: "It is not the intention of the Government to force any plan on the people of Montreal, either of the two great railways, the Montreal Harbour Commission or other parties concerned. The (Palmer) Report is simply an expert opinion on the situation."

The Canadian Pacific Railway viewpoint was expressed by E. W. Beatty, President of the Company, in a statement appearing in *The Montreal Star*, Mar. 7. "No one can reasonably question the right of the Canadian National Railway to improve its terminal facilities in Montreal," he said, "and in consequence the only problem which arises is whether the plan submitted is the best for both the Railway and the public. The C. P. R. is not directly concerned with plans which involve improvements for the exclusive use of the National System and only becomes so if its interests are thereby prejudiced or if joint facilities are recommended. My Company has not asked for a union passenger terminal and much less does it suggest joint freight and passenger facilities and electrification for the whole Island of Montreal." Mr. Beatty characterized Mr. Palmer's plan for a joint terminal with an underground entry for the Canadian Pacific as "open to many and serious objections." He referred to the favourable situation of the C. P. R. with its valuable and admirably located passenger terminals which could readily be extended at moderate cost to take care of any expansion of business likely to occur for many years and recalled the survey made by two firms of experts for the Railway Board in 1928 which advised a union terminal at the Windsor Street site at a cost of some \$30,000,000 less than the Palmer scheme. By the use of the East and West End stations a still larger part of the proposed expenditure could be eliminated. They also pointed out that the rail approach to the Windsor Station was much superior for the principal traffic, which was from the West, and with certain connections that could be made, that station would have exactly the same facility of radiation, north, south and east as those indicated in Mr. Palmer's report.

Largely through the instrumentality of the Montreal Branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Montreal Terminals Committee was formed, "to represent the views of the Island of Montreal in general and the City of Montreal in particular and representative of all interests concerned in the question of the provision of adequate railway terminal facilities in Montreal and adjacent thereto." Of this Committee, W. S. Fallis became Chairman and R. W. Gould, Secretary. At a meeting on Mar. 26, 1929, a resolution was adopted for presentation to the Government, pointing out that much needed public improvements could not be proceeded with because of the delay in settling the terminals question and urging the Federal Government to expedite a final decision in the matter of the location of the terminals. No recommendation was offered as to the location or form of the terminals, this being regarded as beyond the functions of the Committee. The resolution was laid before Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, and other ministers and government officials, by a large delegation on Apr. 10 and in reply Mr. Dunning after outlining the situation, stated that the Government was committed to carry out the request contained in the delegation's representations. He declared that the problem was one of the most difficult that had ever confronted Canadian transportation authorities. It would, however, be tackled in a legislative way at the present Session of Parliament.

On the same day, Sir Henry Thornton outlined plans that had been drawn up by the engineering staff of the C. N. R., embodying the proposals of the Company for remodelling its terminal in Montreal. Their central feature was the building of a new station between Cathcart and St. Antoine Streets, taking

in the existing tunnel station, and complete elimination of level crossings. Sir Henry stated that the plans would shortly be laid before the Board of Railway Commissioners and he expected that work would start by the Summer, as soon as the necessary appropriation had been voted by Parliament and the plans approved. (*The Montreal Star*, Apr. 10, 1929). Notice of a resolution upon which a Bill would be based to provide \$50,000,000 for the construction of terminal facilities and other railway works and improvements at or in the vicinity of Montreal was given by Mr. Dunning on Apr. 12. At the opening Session of the House of Commons Committee on National Railways and Steamships (Apr. 17), indication was given that there was very little likelihood of a union station being constructed. Sir Henry Thornton, President of the C. N. R., stated emphatically that it would not be possible for that system to use the Windsor Street C. P. R. Station as a joint terminal. On the other hand, C. P. R. officials stated that they would not agree to use the tunnel terminal of the C. N. R. The C. N. R. plan for solving the Montreal terminals problem was explained in detail by S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President in charge of Operation and Construction, C. N. R., at the annual banquet of the Quebec Division and Montreal Branch, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, in Montreal on May 8. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, May 9). Legislation providing for a vote of \$50,000,000 for the new terminals was introduced in the House of Commons by Hon. C. A. Dunning on May 14, and subsequently put through its various stages. When up for third reading on June 4, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, proposed an amendment referring the measure back to Committee of the Whole with instructions for an addition to the effect that the Act should not come into force until the plan had received the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners. (The amendment was not accepted. On July 4 it was announced at Ottawa that an Order-in-Council had been passed giving the formal approval of the Government to the plans).

Express Companies. Canada was served in 1928 by four express companies: Canadian Pacific Express Company, subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Express Department of the Canadian National Railways; the British American Express Co., operating over the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay and the Algoma Eastern Railways; and the American Railway Express Co., operating mainly over the Canadian sections of United States railways. The business of the Central Canada Express Co. over the Central Canada, the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia and the Alberta Great Waterways Railways was handled by the Canadian National Railways. The total mileage operated by all railways was 60,841, of which 41,605 was over steam railways; 334 over electric railways; 4,556 over steam boat lines; 100 over stage lines; 18 over miscellaneous lines and 14,227 over ocean lines. There were 5,194 employees, who received \$7,697,634 in salaries and wages. Offices numbered 3,661. Gross earnings of all companies totalled \$27,674,270; operating expenses, \$13,032,376; express privileges, \$13,459,187; net operating revenue, \$1,182,707.

The Canadian National Railway's Express Department, operating over 24,634 miles of lines and with 1,877 offices had 3,108 employees who received \$4,447,126 in salaries and wages. It had gross receipts from operation of \$14,489,934; paid \$6,545,074 for express privileges; and had operating expenses of \$6,742,120, producing a net operating revenue of \$1,202,739. Adding other income and making deductions for taxes, etc., there was a net corporate income of \$1,149,249.

The Canadian Pacific Express Co. operated over 17,566 land and 14,227 ocean mileage, a total of 31,793. It had 1,634 offices and 1,970 employees, who received \$3,046,416 in salaries and wages. Gross receipts from operation totalled \$11,926,090; express privileges cost \$6,131,633 and there were operating expenses of \$5,838,819, leaving an operating deficit of \$44,359. After adjustments of other income, taxes, etc., there was a net corporate income of \$73,203. In honour of the appointment of W. S. Stout, as Chairman of the Board, a banquet was tendered him in Toronto on July 5, 1928, by officers and employees of 20 years' service and over. It was attended by 160 persons, with combined service of 4,540 years or an average per person of 28 years.

The Canadian Industrial Traffic League. Organized to deal with problems connected with the shipment of goods, the League had as its members the traffic managers of industrial concerns and their assistants. It was constituted on a national basis but had also divisional executives in Ontario and Quebec. Its 12th Annual General Meeting was held in Toronto, Jan. 30-31 1929. An increase in membership of 31 was reported. Reports dealing with matters affecting legislation, education, highway transportation, bills of lading, ocean freight rates, car demurrage, rate construction, aviation, express rates and international freight rates were presented and discussed. At the annual banquet the guest of honour and principal speaker was Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways. Officers elected:—President, E. J. C. Finch, Montreal; Vice-President, F. W. Dean, Hamilton; General Secretary, A. R. Treloar, 1404 Bank of Hamilton Building, Toronto; Chairman, Ontario Division, W. R. Caldwell, Hamilton; Chairman, Quebec Division, G. C. Fletcher, Montreal.

Restoration of Penny Postage. Penny postage within the Empire which was discontinued when the War broke out in 1914 was restored so far as letters posted in Canada were concerned on Christmas Day, 1928. Announcement to this effect was made in a message from Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, to H. M. King George, on Dec. 23. The message said in part,—“At no time since Your Majesty’s accession to the Throne have the feelings of love and devotion on the part of the Canadian people toward Your Majesty found deeper or more universal expression than in the course of Your Majesty’s illness. Never have the minds and hearts of the British peoples been drawn more closely together. We have felt that, at this Christmas season, we should like, on the part of Canada, to give enduring expression to this oneness of feeling, and to the nearness of the relationship of our country to all other parts of your Majesty’s dominions. We have decided, accordingly, on Christmas Day, to restore the penny postage rate on communications from Canada to all parts of the British Empire.” The rate in effect prior to this reduction was three cents for the first ounce.

Some Notable Events of 1928-29. An event of historical interest occurring in 1928 was the return to the Province of Nova Scotia by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway of two early locomotives, the *Samson* and the *Albion*. The former, while not actually the first steam locomotive to operate over a railroad in Canada, was the oldest of any Canadian locomotives in existence. It was built in England in 1838 and operated in the Pictou coal fields of Nova Scotia from 1839 on. It was purchased for the Chicago World’s Fair in 1892 and was later exhibited at the St. Louis World’s Fair in 1904. The Baltimore and Ohio then acquired it for their museum of railway relics. By them it was returned to its former home. Accompanying the *Samson* was the *Albion*, built in England in 1846. Both locomotives were formally accepted on behalf of the people of Nova Scotia by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of the Province, on June 21, 1928, and placed in the keeping of the Canadian National Railways until a provincial archives and museum building should be erected. The presentation was made before a large concourse of people in the train shed of the C. N. R. station, Halifax, by John J. Cornwell, General Counsel of the B. & O. Railway. (*The Halifax Herald*, June 22, 1928).

A change occurred in 1928 in the presidency of the Algoma Eastern Railway Co. The position becoming vacant through the death of George A. Montgomery was filled on Aug. 6 by the election of Robert Dodd of Montreal, President of the Lake Superior Corporation. Mr. Dodd’s first announcement on taking office was that work would be commenced at once on the extension of the Company’s dock at Little Current at a cost of \$150,000.

Prince Edward Island’s transportation problem, which involved the provision of more adequate means of communication with the mainland, was explained to Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, on Dec. 4 by a delegation headed by the Premier of the Province, Hon. A. C. Saunders. The enlargement of dock facilities at Borden, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine on the mainland,

so that two ferries could be accommodated simultaneously, was urged and the Government was pressed to proceed with the construction of a modern type of ferry with ice-breaking equipment for winter service. An appropriation of \$1,000,000 towards the cost of this second ferry had been passed at the last Session of Parliament. Mr. Dunning promised that the whole matter would be examined into by the experts of the Department of Railways and the Canadian National Railways. (*The Telegraph-Journal*, Saint John, Dec. 5, 1928).

Heavy rains in January caused a washout on the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway three miles east of Stony Creek on the night of Jan. 18, 1929. A Buffalo-Toronto express was derailed as a result and engine, tender, baggage car and day coach plunged 40 feet down an embankment. 20 passengers were injured; the fireman was killed and the engineer had both legs broken.

On Jan. 21 two special general meetings of the shareholders of the Abitibi Southern Railway Co. were held in Montreal. The first confirmed a by-law passed by the Directors increasing the authorized capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and passed a resolution increasing the number of Directors from five to nine. The second passed a resolution confirming the action of the Directors in authorizing the execution of a contract between the Company and H. J. Lyons for the construction of a railway from Amos on the National Transcontinental Railway to Mont Laurier, terminus of a C. P. R. branch line from Montreal and Maniwaki, terminus of a C. P. R. branch line from Ottawa. On Feb. 2 a delegation representing the Company waited on Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and asked for a subsidy to aid in the construction of the railway.

The appointment of R. A. C. Henry, who had been Director of the Bureau of Economics of the Canadian National Railways, to be Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals in succession to the late Major Graham A. Bell was announced by the Prime Minister at the close of a Cabinet council on Feb. 4, 1929.

Good progress was being made during 1928-29 in the construction of the Quebec, Saguenay and Chibougamau Railway, of which Rt. Hon. Lord Gainford, P.C., was President, and Sir Henry Thornton, Vice-President. According to a statement from Hon. A. Turgeon, Quebec, one of the principal directors, to *The Montreal Star*, Mar. 9, 1929, the first section of the road, Alma to Peribonca, was practically completed except for the laying of rails and it was expected to inaugurate a regular service over this line in July. Piers for the big bridge over the Saguenay River had been sunk and 50 per cent. of the steel superstructure delivered. The second section from Peribonca to Mistassini would have to be completed by Jan. 1st, 1930, according to the terms of the contract.

A notable assembly of railway officials met in Toronto on Mar. 21, 1929, to attend the annual off-lines dinner of the Transportation Club of Toronto. Thirty of the leading railways of the United States were represented. The principal speaker was Ralph Budd, President of the Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn., who discussed the competition of automobiles. In spite of the tremendous loss of revenue in passenger traffic, Mr. Budd held that the railways would suffer more were there to be a cessation of activity in the automotive industry. As against the loss of passenger travel, there were the vast benefits derived from the carrying of larger quantities of raw materials. He said that in 1929 22,000,000 automobiles operating in the United States handled 90 per cent. of the total travel, the railways and buses handling about 10 per cent. One result was that actual passenger earnings in the United States were \$400,000,000 less than in 1920 notwithstanding a 15 per cent. increase in population.

The important and costly work of grade separation along the Toronto waterfront made steady progress during 1928-29. With the completion of the southern sections of the York, Bay and Yonge Street subways it became possible to extend the Canadian National through freight tracks from east to west on the upper level. Work was also advanced on the northern sections of the three subways. The Canadian National Railways express and office building to the west of the Union Station was completed and work on the Canadian Pacific Railway's facilities to the east of the station was commenced. Eastbound passenger traffic was diverted in April from the Esplanade to a ramp which carried it from the lower level at Yonge St. to the viaduct level at Jarvis Street. Con-

struction of a central heating plant for the Union Station and adjacent buildings, said to be the largest in Canada, was commenced about Oct. 1st and completed in the Spring of 1929.

On Apr. 5, 1929, thunderstorms, accompanied by a heavy precipitation of rain, did much damage to railway tracks east and north of Toronto and caused a temporary suspension of traffic on both C. N. R. and C. P. R. lines. A Canadian National passenger train and a Canadian Pacific freight train were derailed near Bowmanville, both engineers being killed.

The Board of Railway Commissioners in 1928-29

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada was composed at June 30, 1929, of Hon. H. A. McKeown, Chief Commissioner; S. J. McLean, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Assistant Chief Commissioner; Thomas Vien, K.C., Deputy Chief Commissioner; Calvin Lawrence, Hon. T. C. Norris and John A. Stoneman, Commissioners. The Secretary was A. D. Cartwright. The sole change in personnel during the year was the retirement of Hon. Frank Oliver, who had reached the age limit of 75 years prescribed by the Act, and the appointment of John A. Stoneman of Saskatoon, Past President of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section. On Aug. 6, 1928, Dr. Simon J. McLean, Assistant Chief Commissioner, who had been appointed a commissioner in 1908 and reappointed in 1918, was confirmed in office for a third ten-year term.

During the calendar year, 1928, the Board held 48 public sittings at which 185 applications were heard. 33 sittings were held in Ontario, 7 in Quebec, 2 in Manitoba and 3 each in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Out of a total of 3,396 applications and complaints received, however, 95 per cent. were disposed of without the necessity of formal hearing. The total number of miles travelled by the Board and its officers was 464,651 and the time taken up in formal hearings and travelling in connection therewith equalled 30 out of every 100 working days. The number of General Orders issued was 11 and the number of General Circulars issued under the Board's direction to all railway companies subject to its jurisdiction was 7. The total number of Orders issued was 1,890.

The Traffic Department received and filed 48,406 tariffs and supplements, of which 37,682 were freight; 7,859, passenger; 1,434, express; 1,386 telephone; 35, sleeping and parlour car; and 10, telegraph. The Engineering Department made 270 inspections, comprising inspections for the opening of a railway for the carriage of traffic, of culverts, highway crossings, cattle guards, road crossings, bridges, subways and general inspections. The Board's Chief Operating Officer reported that 3,013 accidents, covering 445 persons killed and 3,193 injured, had been reported to the Board. These included 18 passengers killed and 301 injured; 109 employees killed and 2,171 injured; 318 others killed and 721 injured. Out of 355 highway crossing accidents investigated in 1928, automobiles were involved in 298, horses and rigs in 35 and

pedestrians in 22. The Fire Inspection Department reported that the railways had made an excellent showing. Railway fires on lines in forested territory numbered 776, 41 per cent. of which were of an incipient character covering less than one-fourth acre each; 48 per cent. burned over one-fourth acre to 10 acres each and only 11 per cent. attained a size over 10 acres. The total area burned over by fire attributed to the railways was 11,787 acres of which 9,305 acres were non-forest lands. The damage to young forest and standing timber by these fires was estimated to be \$4,101, with additional loss of \$17,720 in the shape of forest products and improved property.

The Board approved the location plans of 956 highway crossings and 124 highway diversions and authorized the railways to cross unopened road allowances at 168 points. Authority was granted for the construction of 200 industrial spurs and for the construction or reconstruction of 59 bridges. The Board's Electrical Engineer checked over and passed upon 102 agreements covering connections between rural telephone companies and the Bell Telephone Company, and also passed upon 102 crossings of railways by power transmission lines.

The Level Crossing Problem. The increasing number of fatalities at level crossings was arousing a demand in 1928-29 for the better protection or elimination of such crossings and definite steps were being taken to improve the situation. Addressing the Convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association at Regina on Sept. 25, 1928, Hon. T. C. Norris, recently appointed to the Board of Railway Commissioners, announced that the Board proposed to place a broad interpretation on the legislative enactment made at the last Session of the Federal House, giving the Board power to utilize up to \$100,000 of the grade crossing fund as a 40 per cent. contribution to any project for making crossings safe, not only by building bridges or subways but by diverting highways. On Nov. 19, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, stated that appropriations totalling \$2,000,000 would be made by the Federal Government in the next ten years for level crossing improvements. Limitations which had restricted the use of the grade crossing fund had been removed, he added, and the further sum of \$1,968,984, representing the unspent balance from the \$4,000,000 contributed in the last 20 years, would be made available. In order to give direction to the expenditure of these sums the Government by Order-in-Council of Dec. 11 appointed Hon. Frank Oliver to assist the Board of Railway Commissioners in an advisory capacity. At the 1929 Session of Parliament legislation was enacted extending the application of the grade crossing fund to the extent of \$200,000 a year for ten years and revised orders dealing with methods of crossing protection were issued by the Railway Board on Apr. 2, 1929.

The Quebec Legislature at its 1929 Session passed legislation providing for the expenditure of \$300,000 annually, commencing July 1st, 1929, to eliminate level crossings in the Province. Power was also given to the municipalities to participate in this work.

The Express Rates Case. It was announced at Ottawa on Sept. 21 that the Board of Railway Commissioners had decided to refuse the request of the Express companies for an interim increase of 10 per cent. on all traffic other than cream carried at commodity rates. The increase had been asked by the Express Traffic Association of Canada pending judgment by the Board on the result of hearings on express rates held three or four years before and as an emergency increase. It was the Board's view that conditions had considerably

altered since the hearing of 1923-24 and that it was imperative upon the Board to hold another hearing. As the time approached for the new hearing, powerful groups lined up in opposition to the express companies. The Ontario Government, the United Farmers of Ontario, the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union, the National Dairy Council, Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association and several other organizations agreed to present a united front. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Mar. 28, 1929).

Grain Rates to Atlantic Ports. The Halifax Harbour Commissioners on July 9, 1928, filed an application with the Board of Railway Commissioners asking for the restoration of the 1 ct. per 100 lbs. differential in the export grain rate as between Quebec and Halifax, which had obtained prior to the passing of the Board's general order No. 448 on Aug. 26, 1927, reducing the rate on shipments from the head of the lakes to Quebec from 34½ cts. in the case of wheat and 33 cts. in the case of other grain for export to 18.34 on all grain, effective on or before Sept. 12, 1927. In a lengthy explanation, the Halifax Harbour Commissioners stated that submissions made on behalf of the Maritime Provinces in the General Rates Case, both in the matter of rates on grain and flour and in other matters, had been withdrawn, when the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927, had been passed by Parliament. The Board had subsequently granted the application of the Quebec Harbour Commission for reduction of the rate to 11 cts. a bushel but, presumably in view of the withdrawal of the submission by counsel for the Maritime Provinces, had not dealt with that part of the application of the Quebec Harbour Commission which requested that the additional rate for winter export shipment from Quebec to Halifax and Saint John should not exceed that in force for many years, *viz.* 0.6 cts. a bushel. The result was that, with respect to grain and flour for export, all ports in Canada capable of being used for such purposes had had extended to them the benefit of the low rates under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement except the Port of Halifax and other ports in the Maritime Provinces. The terms of reference to the Board of Railway Commissioners under Order-in-Council dated Jan. 7, 1926 (General Rates Case) had specifically required the Board "to take such effective action under the Railway Act, 1919, as the Board may deem necessary to ensure, as far as possible, the routing of Canadian grain and other products through Canadian ports." The Maritime Freight Rates Act had not dealt with export rates on grain and flour to Maritime ports but had left the whole matter to be dealt with by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The Halifax Harbour Commissioners accordingly applied for an order directing that the present rate from the Head of the Lakes to Halifax of 21.30 cts. a bushel on wheat and 20.40 cts. a bushel on other grain be disallowed and a rate of 11.6 cts. a bushel on all grain be substituted.

The Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade also made application to the Board of Railway Commissioners with a view to securing a greater use of the National Transcontinental Railway in moving grain for export to Halifax and Saint John. The Commission at this time was composed of A. P. Paterson, Saint John, President; D. R. Turnbull, Halifax, Vice-President; representing New Brunswick, G. P. Burchill, South Nelson; J. L. Macdonald, Moncton; J. D. McKenna, Sussex, and Alfred Page, Woodstock; representing Nova Scotia, G. W. Hensley, Halifax; A. E. McMahon, Kentville; C. H. Read, Amherst, and J. A. Young, Sydney. July 19, 1928, it was announced that the Prince Edward Island Associated Boards of Trade had appointed R. E. Mutch and Wilfred Boulter to represent the Island on the Commission. F. Maclure Sclanders, Saint John, was Honorary Secretary.

It was stated at Ottawa on Oct. 15 that the Commission had filed a formal protest with the Board of Railway Commissioners against the delay of the Canadian National Railways in replying to the application regarding Maritime rates on grain for export. It was pointed out that under the regulations, railway companies were given fifteen days in which to reply to a submission or complaint, if the matter related to Eastern Canada. A further Ottawa despatch of the same date announced that the Board had requested a reply from the Railway Company. At the same time it was explained that delay in the matter seemed to be attributable to the failure of the Halifax Harbour Commission to notify

the railway of the application, as it was its duty to do. (*The Halifax Herald*, Oct. 16, 1928).

Opposition to the Maritime application was voiced by the Montreal Corn Exchange Association by resolution and this was endorsed by the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade. The stand of these two bodies was rather bitterly assailed by spokesmen for the Maritime ports. May 6, 1929, it was announced that the hearing of the application set for May 9 had been postponed owing to the illness of Alistair Fraser, k.c., Counsel for the C. N. R.

June 21, 1929, Canadian National Railways applied to the Railway Board for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court from its judgment of 1927 reducing the grain rate from Armstrong to Quebec. The application was supported by the Canadian Pacific Railway and opposed by the Quebec Harbour Commission. Argument was of a very technical nature, centering on the question of whether or not the Board had jurisdiction to make its order. Judgment was reserved.

During the Spring of 1929 grain congestion at lake ports became acute and on May 1st it was announced at Washington that Eastern United States railway companies had agreed, at the suggestion of the Federal administration, to put into effect a reduction of two cents a bushel on rail shipments of grain for export from Buffalo to the Atlantic seaboard, effective until Sept. 30. On May 4 it was further intimated that western roads would also make reductions and that these would be extended to wheat flour. Accordingly, applications for permission to make the reductions were filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The reduction from Buffalo was first allowed, effective May 12, and immediately the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners issued an order permitting the railways in Canada to make similar reductions from Bay ports but on export wheat only. The following rates became effective May 13—to Montreal and Quebec, 11.01 cts. per 100 pounds; to Saint John, West Saint John, Halifax, Boston, East Boston and Portland, 11.84 cts. per 100 pounds. On May 21 the Interstate Commerce Commission authorized eastern and western railways to reduce freight rates on export wheat and wheat flour, while on the 27th the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners issued an order authorizing the Canadian roads to publish, on one day's notice, tariffs containing reduced rates on grain and wheat flour from Ontario shipping points to the Atlantic seaboard to meet the reduction made by United States railways. This reduction became effective on May 29, when a rate of 14.17 cts. per 100 pounds on wheat flour for export was put in force between Georgian Bay ports and Montreal. The previous rate had been 17.50 cts.

The Rate Question in British Columbia. On Dec. 27, 1928, Mr. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, announced that his Government was preparing to apply to the Board of Railway Commissioners for a reduction in domestic rates on grain from the Prairie Provinces to British Columbia points. Domestic rates on grain had been a live issue in British Columbia agricultural circles for a long time and strong efforts had been made in connection with the general freight rates equalization case to have the domestic rates reduced to the export rates level. The application for equalization had at that time (1927) been dismissed. The proposed action by British Columbia was endorsed by the United Farmers of Canada (Saskatchewan Branch) as reported from Saskatoon, Jan. 7, 1929. When the Board of Railway Commissioners was sitting in Vancouver in January, the British Columbia Government applied to it for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada from General Order 448, Aug. 26, 1927, dismissing application for domestic grain rate reduction. G. G. McGeer, k.c., Counsel for the United Farmers of British Columbia, also applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council. The Board reserved decisions in both cases. On Mar. 1st, Premier Tolmie issued a statement in which he announced that Leon J. Ladner, k.c., m.p., and W. A. Boyce, k.c., had been employed to represent the Province and that Mr. Ladner had been instructed to co-operate with anybody in the Province interested in the appeal. "While Mr. Ladner has been instructed in relation to the appeal on domestic grain rates," said Mr. Tolmie, "I want it to be clearly understood that we also intend to prosecute our claim for a reduction of the general freight rates in British Columbia toward the elimination of the

mountain differential." This was further indicated when during the Easter recess Mr. Ladner conferred with the Governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan and arranged for unity of action. In effect the three Western Provinces would claim that the Board of Railway Commissioners had failed in its 1925 rate revision to carry out the instructions given to it by the Order-in-Council.

The Movement of Coal to Ontario and Quebec. On July 15 the three-month test movement of Alberta coal to Ontario under the Order-in-Council of Mar. 16* was concluded. The event was celebrated by the Alberta coal operators, when on Aug. 7, they tendered a complimentary banquet in Edmonton to Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, who had been largely responsible for securing the reduced rate. On this occasion, Jesse Gouge of Drumheller, who presided, expressed the belief that when once a rate was definitely established nothing more would be said as to the difficulty of handling all the Alberta coal that Ontario needed. He urged that the test period should be extended to six months. Mr. Stewart outlined what the Federal Government had done to popularize Alberta coal in Manitoba and Ontario and said that, while he felt that every industry, if it were to establish itself on a sound basis, must do so largely without government or other aid, nevertheless the taxpayers of Canada were justified in spending money to demonstrate the value of Canadian industries and products. (*The Edmonton Journal*, Aug. 8, 1928).

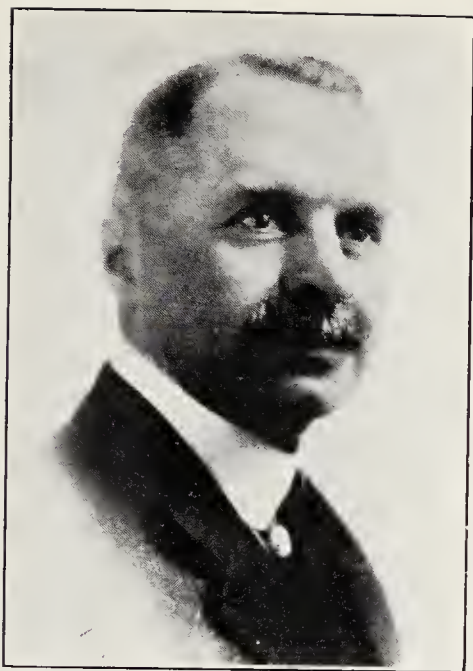
In a statement issued on Oct. 17, the Dominion Fuel Board, which was supervising the experiments in transporting coal both from Alberta and the Maritime Provinces, reported that the test movements of coal from the Maritime Provinces had been attended with unexpected success and "the undertaking promises successful achievement." On the other hand test movements of coal from Alberta to Ontario had so far not come up to expectations.

On Nov. 6 the Board of Railway Commissioners held a hearing in Ottawa to consider the cost of transportation of Alberta and Maritime Provinces coal to the Ontario and Quebec markets under the terms of the Orders-in-Council. At this hearing counsel for the Canadian National Railways reported that during the 3-month test period from Apr. 15 to July 15, coal had been hauled from 14 points in Alberta to the extent of 714 cars and these had been delivered to 192 points in Ontario. Counsel for the C. P. R. stated that 150 cars had been hauled by that Railway. So far as Maritime Provinces coal was concerned, none had been carried by all-rail movement but there had been a movement of 47,865 tons from Montreal and Quebec, which had reached these ports by water. It was stated by counsel for the railways that it would be impossible to give any accurate estimate of the cost of transporting the coal until after the end of the year and accordingly the hearing resolved itself into a general discussion of the matter. Meanwhile the Alberta and Ontario Governments had applied to the Board for an extension of the time during which the reduced rate of \$6.75 per ton should apply and on Dec. 12 an order was passed extending the shipping period from three months, as in 1928, to six months, in 1929, the period being Jan. 15 to July 15, both inclusive. This change was received with much satisfaction by the Alberta coal producers.

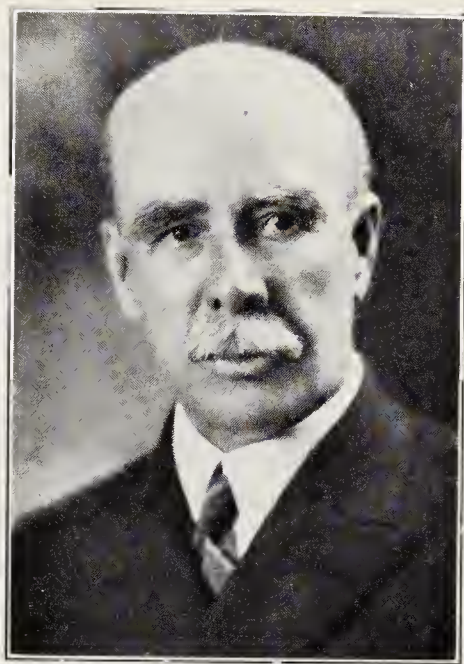
On Feb. 12, 1929, a delegation from the Associated Boards of Trade of Cape Breton, the New Glasgow and Stellarton Boards of Trade and the Maritime Board of Trade interviewed members of the Dominion Government at Ottawa and asked among other things for a flat rate of \$2 a ton on all coal shipped to Quebec and Eastern Ontario during the winter season. Spokesman for the delegation stated that the \$2 rate would not give the coal mining companies any additional profit but would enable the mines to be operated the year round. The usual consideration of the representations made was promised.

It was announced at Ottawa June 21, 1929, that application had been made by Earl Lawson, Toronto, on behalf of the Province of Ontario and Alberta, to the Railway Board, for the submission by the railway companies of figures showing their "out of pocket" cost per ton of hauling Alberta coal to Ontario in 1928 and for a public hearing on the matter.

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1927-28, page 213.



ERNEST ALEXANDER, ESQ.
Secretary,
Canadian Pacific Railway
Company



COLONEL J. S. DENNIS, C.M.G.
Chief Commissioner,
Department of Colonization and
Development,
Canadian Pacific Railway Company



MORRIS W. WILSON, ESQ.
General Manager,
The Royal Bank of Canada,
Appointed, July 2, 1929



ROBERT P. JELLETT, ESQ.
General Manager,
The Royal Trust Company,
Appointed, Oct. 9, 1928

The Willingdon-Edmonton Line Case. A case of considerable interest affecting branch line construction came before the Board of Railway Commissioners in Edmonton on June 14 and 15, 1928, when the Canadian Pacific Railway applied for approval of a route map showing a revised general location of that portion of the Company's Swift Current Northwesterly Branch extending from Willingdon to Strathcona, Alta. The branch started at Java near Swift Current and route maps and location plans of various sections had been approved in 1919. Construction of different parts of the line had been irregular and intermittent and much of it remained to be built. In the meantime, the Company had built into Willingdon under its charter for the construction of a branch line from Cut Knife to Whitford Lake. Its proposal to build from Willingdon to Edmonton was vigorously opposed by the Canadian National Railways, who claimed duplication of lines and maintained that the Willingdon-Edmonton line was actually an extension of the Cut Knife-Whitford Lake Branch and not an extension of the Swift Current-Northwesterly Line, which was still many miles away from Willingdon. To build from Willingdon therefore would require an act of Parliament. This view was also supported by Counsel for the Alberta Government Railways. There was, however, strong backing for the C. P. R. application from the City of Edmonton and communities along the proposed line. After due consideration, the Board issued an order approving the revised location plan of the line.

In its judgment made public on July 30, the Board said, "It is clear that the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has no right to build along the route discussed as an extension of the Cut Knife branch of its line but it is not so clear that it has not authority to do so regarding it as a portion of its branch from Swift Current to Strathcona. At any rate a route map for the construction thereof was approved, after considerable discussions and contest, by the constituted authorities of that day. If the dispositions here asked for are disallowed, it does not follow that others sought for would be assented to, for it would be open to the Company to build on its original route, and the applicant Company stated to the Board that such would be its course. The diversions here sought are recommended for approval by the Board's Chief Engineer and under the circumstances there seems no valid reason why such approval should be withheld." (*The Edmonton Journal*, July 26, 1928, for detailed statements of the C. N. R. and C. P. R. positions).

In the meantime, the C. P. R., after holding up construction, pending the Board's decision, proceeded with the work and on Nov. 17 established connections with the tracks entering Edmonton over the high level bridge. On Dec. 21 the Board of Railway Commissioners passed an order authorizing the opening of the line for traffic.

Meat and Live Stock Case. Judgment was handed down on Dec. 21, 1928, dismissing the application for readjustment of rates on fresh meats, packing house products, hides and live stock from points in Western Canada to Vancouver and Seattle, and also to points east and south for domestic consumption and for export. The application had been made by the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan; Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce; the Boards of Trade of Prince Albert, Moose Jaw, Calgary and Regina; City of Moose Jaw; Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock-Yards Limited; Gainors Limited, Edmonton; P. Burns & Co., Calgary; Tanners' Association of Canada, Toronto, and Canadian Packers' Limited, Toronto. Hearings had been held in Edmonton, July 1st, 1926 and at Calgary, July 2, 1926 and June 20, 1928; at Ottawa, Jan. 19, 1927 and at Winnipeg, July 3, 1928. In an exhaustive review of the case, Hon. H. A. McKeown, Chief Commissioner, concluded—"Taking the record as a whole it cannot be said that a case has been made out showing that the rates from points west of Winnipeg to Eastern Canada are unreasonable *per se* or unjustly discriminating against applicants. Further, in my opinion, there is not sufficient upon the record to demand or justify a reduction in the rates to Vancouver, Seattle or Chicago or a readjustment and blanketing of the rates from Regina and Moose Jaw." The judgment was unanimous.

Organization of the Saskatchewan Traffic Council, composed of two representatives from the Boards of Trade of eight cities of Saskatchewan, *viz.* Regina,

Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Yorkton, Weyburn, Swift Current and Estevan, was effected at a meeting in Regina on Aug. 2, 1928. Members were pledged to "the fundamental principle of mutual help and harmonious co-operation" in rate matters referred for adjustment to the Board of Railway Commissioners. At a meeting of the Council in North Battleford on June 13, 1929, it was decided to seek the co-operation of the Boards of Trade of Alberta and Manitoba towards securing a fair and equitable freight rate structure for Western Canada.

Canadian National Railways in 1928-29

Canada's great publicly-owned transportation system, the Canadian National Railways, made substantial progress in 1928 towards the goal of financial independence for which its management had been striving ever since its organization. The railway operating revenue (not including Eastern Lines, which now had a separate accounting) reached the record figure of \$276,631,921. After payment of operating expenses of \$218,248,343; taxes amounting to approximately \$5,000,000 and other charges, there was a total operating income of \$53,213,795 or \$12,424,071 more than in 1927. This was sufficient to pay the \$41,810,879 fixed charges due the public and to leave nearly \$12,000,000 to meet other charges. One of the most gratifying features was a reduction in the operating ratio from 81.75 per cent. in 1927 to 78.89 per cent. in 1928. While this marked improvement was taking place there was being carried on a programme of betterments in every department of the System and the construction of nearly 200 miles of new branch lines.

The results on Eastern Lines (as defined in the Maritime Freight Rates Act, 1927) also showed improvement. Revenue totalled \$27,959,347 and expenses \$31,483,351, producing a deficit of \$3,524,004. This was \$302,834 less than the estimated deficit in 1927. After taking into account interest on advances from the Dominion Government and other items, the net income deficit was \$5,138,026, as compared with the restated deficit for 1927 of \$5,129,717. There was an increase from 6,304,155 to 6,813,493 tons in revenue freight forwarded.

Dissatisfaction with the location of the western boundary of the Atlantic Region of the C. N. R. was voiced before the House of Commons Committee on National Railways and Shipping on Apr. 24, 1929, Maritime members taking the view that, if the limit were extended to Montreal, the deficit on Eastern lines would be much lower. As it was the Maritime Provinces were being represented to Canada as the poor relations of Confederation. Sir Henry Thornton, however, pointed out that it would be very difficult to operate the Atlantic Region from Moncton, if the western limit were extended to Montreal, and it would have been necessary to move the Moncton headquarters to Quebec. In any event it did not make the slightest difference to the Maritime Provinces where the limit was placed. Another aspect of the situation was revealed on Apr. 26 when a delegation from Quebec City interviewed the Government and asked that Quebec be

included in the select territory under the provisions of the Maritime Freight Rates Act and that Quebec be substituted for Diamond Junction as the western boundary of the select territory. The deputation claimed that freight rate anomalies had been created by excluding Quebec from the select territory and examples of these anomalies were cited. The Minister of Railways and Canals promised sympathetic consideration of the representations. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Apr. 27). A delegation headed by A. C. Picard, President of the Quebec Board of Trade, visited Saint John on May 17 and interviewed executives of the Maritime Board of Trade on the same subject, asking for their support.

A number of changes occurred during 1928-29 in the C. N. R. Directorate. On July 23, 1928, the death occurred of Mathew Lodge, Moncton, N.B. He was succeeded by Hance J. Logan, K.C., Amherst, who, on being appointed to the Senate, resigned in January, 1929. In the meantime, on Dec. 11, Hon. Dr. Ernest Albert Smith, Shediac, N.B., former Minister of Lands and Mines in the New Brunswick Government and later Chairman of the N.B. Electric Power Commission, had been appointed to the Board. The death of Major G. A. Bell, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, on Jan. 13, created another vacancy, which was filled by the appointment of his successor in the office of Deputy Minister, R. A. C. Henry. The Board then consisted of Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E., Chairman; Gerard Ruel, K.C., R. A. C. Henry, E. R. Decary, F. G. Dawson, Tom Moore, Col. O. E. Talbot, D. J. McDougald, J. G. Gardner, J. S. Rayside, Hon. Edward Brown, Nelson Rattenbury, Hon. E. A. Smith.

Canadian National finances received considerable attention throughout the year, importance being attached to an announcement made by Sir Henry Thornton when in Victoria, B.C., on July 17, 1928, that it was the intention of the Canadian National Railways to submit a plan for the reconstruction of the financial structure of the Company at the next Session of Parliament. An illuminating document in this connection was tabled in the House of Commons on Feb. 8, 1929, the work of Major Graham Bell, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals and completed by him shortly before his death. This went exhaustively into the finances of the Railway from the date of its organization.

The recasting of the Railway's finances, however, was being delayed, partly, it was stated by reason of threatened action by shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway Company to secure compensation for their loss of interest in that property. It became known at Ottawa, Feb. 6, 1929, that the junior shareholders had lodged a petition of right with the Government asking for a *fiat* to sue the Dominion of Canada for the restoration of their property. As explained by the correspondent of *The Manitoba Free Press*, the Grand Trunk Acquisition Act had provided that the power of certain shares of the Grand Trunk Railroad should be vested in the Minister of Finance. No compensation had been paid for

these shares because a board of arbitration had declared them to be without value. The present claim of the shareholders was that these shares were in the nature of personal property and that personal property under the British North America Act was under the sole jurisdiction of the Provinces. The Dominion Parliament, they claimed, had no authority under the constitution to legislate with regard to personal property. Hence the statute was *ultra vires*. The par value of the shares involved was \$180,000,000. In the House of Commons on Apr. 16, 1929, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, denied reports that a *fiat* had been granted and stated that the matter was still engaging the attention of the Department of Justice.

That nothing would be done by the Government at the 1929 Session of Parliament to give effect to the recommendations of Sir Henry Thornton respecting a readjustment of C. N. R. finances was definitely intimated by the Prime Minister on Apr. 9, when in reply to a question from J. S. Woodsworth, Winnipeg North Centre, he said, "It is not the intention at this Session to introduce further legislation with respect to the Canadian National Railways."

Much further light on C. N. R. finances was afforded when the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Canadian National Railways and Shipping commenced its sittings on Apr. 17, 1929. The President and other officials were in constant attendance and gave the Committee much illuminating information. On the 25th Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, told the Committee that it was the desire of the Government to get the financial structure of the C. N. R. in shape at the earliest moment but intimated that any writing down of the debt, particularly the wiping off of the debt due the Government, would not necessarily permit of any response to inevitable demands from the public for lower freight rates. Mr. Dunning also pointed to the situation with respect to the Grand Trunk stockholders as having a bearing on the question. On the following day both Mr. Dunning and Sir Henry Thornton expressed the hope that arrangements would be made in time for a reconstruction measure to be submitted at the next Session of Parliament. On Apr. 30 the Committee was informed that financial requirements for 1929-30 would amount to \$141,000,000, of which \$57,000,000 would be used for refunding and \$84,000,000 for capital investment. The Committee reported to the House of Commons on May 29, recommending the following appropriations:—Canadian National Railways, exclusive of Eastern Lines, \$53,750,000; West Indies service, \$945,000; Canadian Government Merchant Marine, \$969,000; deficits on C. N. R. Eastern Lines, \$4,526,645; payment under Maritime Freight Rates Act, \$2,060,000; reimbursement of privately-owned railways operating in territory covered by the Maritime Freight Rates Act, \$1,050,000.

Acquisition of Smaller Railways. The year 1928-29 witnessed the acquisition of several smaller railways in Eastern Canada by the Canadian National Railways. The first for which legislation was sought was the Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway extending from St. Lambert to Fortierville, Que., 109.69 miles and from Bellevue Junction to Noyan Junction, Que., 81.09 miles, a total of 190.78 miles. A Bill enabling the C. N. R. to purchase this railway at a price of \$6,000,000 from its previous owners, the Delaware & Hudson Railway Co., was introduced by the Minister of Railways and Canals Mar. 1st, 1929, and duly adopted. When it was before the Railway Committee on Mar. 12, Sir Henry Thornton stated that from the purchase of this line economies in the handling of freight on the Levis Division, the third heaviest on the System, would be effected to the extent of \$150,000 a year.

Other railways for the purchase of which legislation was obtained at the 1929 Session of Parliament were the Quebec Oriental Railway extending from Matapedia to New Carlisle, Que., and the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway from New Carlisle to Gaspé Basin, with combined mileage of 200 miles, at a price of \$3,500,000; the St. John Valley Railway, extending from a junction with the C. P. R., 18 miles from Saint John, to Centreville, N.B., a distance of 157 miles, at a price of \$6,000,000; the Inverness Railway in Cape Breton, 60 miles in length, at a price of \$375,000 and the Kent Northern Railway in Kent County, N.B., at a price of \$60,000.

C. N. R. Hotels. Substantial progress was made in 1928 in Canadian National Railways' hotel construction. Aug. 9, 1928, it was announced at C. N. R. headquarters in Montreal that the contract for the new station and hotel at Halifax had been awarded to the Foundation Jupiter Co., Limited, Halifax. (Company's name later changed to Foundation Maritime Limited.) The foundation work had already been completed by the Railway. The hotel, to be called the Nova Scotia, was designed in the Georgian style, of sandstone and brick construction, and with 168 bedrooms. Building was carried on actively throughout the Winter.

On Dec. 4 work on the site of the new C. N. R. hotel in Vancouver was started, with appropriate ceremonies. Louis D. Taylor, Mayor of Vancouver, blew the whistle which was the signal for putting the steam shovels in operation and T. S. Dixon, President of the Board of Trade, made a short speech in which he declared that civic history was being made and extended congratulations to the C. N. R. officials, the contractor and the city. As reported in *The Vancouver Daily Province* at the time, preliminary plans called for a 15-storey structure, with between 500 and 600 rooms.

During the Winter the addition to the Chateau Laurier at Ottawa which had been under construction for some time was

completed. It practically doubled the accommodation of the original building, bringing the total number of bedrooms up to 500, and greatly extending the public apartments.

Miscellaneous Happenings of 1928-29. The year 1928 witnessed the inception of work on the new station and yards of the Canadian National Railways at Hamilton, approval of which was given by the Board of Railway Commissioners on June 19. Contracts were let and carried out for the removal of buildings on the land to be used in connection with the station and for the grading and excavation work and construction of new bridges at Bay, James, John, Catherine and Mary Streets. Work on the station itself was begun in 1929.

A new locomotive representing a great advance in the use of the oil-electric form of traction had its first try-out between Kingston and Montreal on Nov. 20, 1928. Several C. N. R. officials, headed by S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President in charge of Operation, made the trip. The new locomotive was the further practical application of the use of fuel oil in railway transportation. It weighed 450,000 pounds when fully equipped and was stated to be able to handle the heaviest passenger trains at high speed. On Nov. 27 the locomotive hauled a train carrying Sir Henry Thornton and other officials from Montreal to Ottawa in two hours and 24 mins.

Following the death of W. C. Chisholm, K.C., General Counsel, it was announced on Jan. 7, 1929, by Sir Henry Thornton that R. H. W. Temple, Assistant General Counsel, had been promoted to be General Counsel, and Alistair Fraser, K.C., formerly Commission Counsel, had become Assistant General Counsel. The position formerly held by Mr. Fraser was abolished.

Representatives of the Cape Breton coal miners, who had been in conference with officials of the British Empire Steel Corp. in Montreal in January, 1929, stated on the 24th that they had also held two meetings with Sir Henry Thornton and other C. N. R. officials with regard to a greater use of Nova Scotia coal by the railway. The miners were informed that the saving effected by the use of United States coal was such that the railway could not afford to take any more coal from Cape Breton than was now used. It was, stated the railway officials, a matter for the Government to take up.

At the 1929 Session of Parliament legislation was enacted placing all employees of the Canadian National System on a common basis with respect to pensions. The old Grand Trunk Railway had had a pension scheme and the Government Railways a provident fund but the Canadian Northern Railway had made no provision for pensions. Also employees connected with the telegraph, express and steamship services were without a pension plan. The scheme adopted was similar to those in effect on the C. P. R. and United States Railways. (House of Commons, Bills Nos. 2 and 3).

Completion of the projected line from Hanna, on the Saskatoon-Calgary line of the Canadian National Railways, to Medicine Hat was the subject of a resolution introduced at the 1929 Session of the Alberta Legislature by Hector Lang, member for Medicine Hat. It was explained that the line had been projected by the Canadian Northern Railway in 1912; the following year an agreement had been reached as to site and the Railway was pledged to build the line; construction was carried as far as Steville and the road bed completed to within five miles of the terminal but no work had been done since 1922. The Legislature gave unanimous support on Feb. 14 to a resolution urging the Federal Government and officers of the C. N. R. to complete the line with the least possible delay.

One of the worst wrecks in the history of the C. N. R. occurred near Drocourt Station, 44 miles north of Parry Sound early on the morning of Mar. 20, 1929, when *No. 3 Express*, from Toronto to Winnipeg, disregarded orders to take the siding at Drocourt and crashed head-on into *No. 4 Express*, Winnipeg to Toronto. Seventeen people were known to have met death, and possibly

more, mainly through the burning of a colonist car on No. 3. Engineer L. V. Alexander of No. 3, was tried on charges of manslaughter and criminal negligence at the Spring Assizes before Mr. Justice Raney on May 14-16, but was acquitted. Charges against other members of the crew of No. 3 were thereupon dropped.

Activities of Sir Henry Thornton. The head of the Canadian National Railways in 1928 was Sir Henry Thornton, K.B.E., who continued to hold the dual positions of President and Chairman of the Board. It was again for him a year of intense activity and in the service of the organization he covered approximately 52,000 miles. His most important trips were his annual inspection tour of Western Lines in July; a visit to the Maritime Provinces in August; a journey to Britain and the continent of Europe between Aug. 24 and Oct. 26 and a second visit to the Maritime Provinces in November on the occasion of the inaugural trip to the West Indies of the S. S. *Lady Nelson*. During all this time and on many other occasions he was called on to deliver speeches on transportation and other public questions.

His first appearance in 1928 was at a dinner of the Eastern Canada Fruit and Vegetable Jobbers' Association at Montreal on Jan. 5. On Jan. 10 he addressed the Philadelphia Traffic Club in Philadelphia, while on the 12th he attended the annual System Committee Meeting dinner in Montreal at which Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, was guest of honour. On the 16th he was at the Annual Convention of the Canadian Produce Association in Montreal and on the 25th attended the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association, also in Montreal. Sir Henry's February engagements included addresses before the Canadian Club of Toronto on Feb. 13; at the St. Andrew's Masonic Lodge dinner in Toronto on Feb. 14; at the annual banquet of the C. N. R. Recreation Club of Montreal on Feb. 16 and, later in the month, before the Creve Coeur Club, Peoria, Ill., and the Chambers of Commerce of St. Louis, Tulsa and Kansas City. Attendance before Parliamentary committees and other administrative duties occupied Sir Henry largely during March and April.

On May 7, accompanied by Lady Thornton and several C. N. R. officials, he visited the Niagara Peninsula and inspected the Welland Ship Canal and plants of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. In the evening, he attended the annual banquet of the Niagara District Branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada. The following day he addressed the Ontario Industrial Accident Prevention Associations' safety convention at Hamilton. About this time a signal honour was conferred on Sir Henry when he was invited to become a member of the Railway Sub-Committee of the Advisory and Technical Committee on Communications and Transit of the League of Nations. With the sanction of the Federal Administration, he accepted the invitation. (May 22, 1928).

Leaving Montreal on June 29, Sir Henry travelled to Winnipeg *via* the National Transcontinental Railway, visiting Noranda and studying developments in Northern Quebec and Ontario. He then proceeded West *via* Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton (with a side trip to the Calgary Exhibition) and Jasper, reaching Vancouver on July 14. On the way he addressed the Boards of Trade of Regina, Moose Jaw and Kamsack. He spoke before the Canadian Club at Vancouver on July 16 and the same day participated at the turning of the first sod of the new Pacific Terminals Cold Storage Warehouse at New Westminster. He arrived in Victoria on July 17 and addressed the Kiwanis Club in that city. On his return journey East, he spoke before the Boards of Trade of Prince Rupert, Prince Albert, Melfort and Tisdale. During his trip to the Maritime Provinces in August, he laid the corner-stone of the Nova Scotia Cold Storage Terminals at Halifax on the 13th.

On Aug. 24, accompanied by Lady Thornton, he sailed from New York on the *S. S. Majestic*. Before proceeding to the Continent, he went with Lady Thornton to Liverpool, where, on Sept. 4, the latter officiated at the launching of the *C. N. S. Lady Drake*, and Sir Henry spoke at the luncheon preceding the ceremony. After this he crossed to the Continent where he visited Holland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and France. At Geneva he attended a meeting of the League of Nations Transportation Committee. During his tour he inspected the various *C. N. R.* offices and conferred with the European officers of the Company with respect to immigration and traffic. He also had the opportunity of meeting the King of Norway, the Crown Prince of Sweden and Government officials, bankers and industrialists. He addressed the Canadian Branch, British Chamber of Commerce, Paris, on Oct. 2, and on Oct. 9 the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, London. He and Lady Thornton returned by the *S. S. Berengaria*, landing in New York on Oct. 26.

On Nov. 19, Sir Henry entertained a representative gathering of leaders in the political, industrial and business life of New Brunswick at a dinner on board the *S. S. Lady Nelson* at Saint John and repeated the entertainment at Halifax on Nov. 22, prior to the sailing of the ship on its first voyage. Nov. 29 found him in Toronto as guest of the Rotary Club, to which he spoke optimistically of *C. N. R.* results for the year. He spoke at the Annual Meeting of the Minneapolis Traffic Club on Dec. 6 and before the Transportation Club of St. Paul on the following day. On the 10th he addressed the Canadian Railway Club, Montreal, and on the 17th was a guest of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association at their annual banquet in Montreal. On Dec. 27 he broadcast an address over a hook-up of 15 stations from Halifax to Vancouver, in which he congratulated the officers and employees of the *C. N. R.* System on their efficient and devoted services during 1928 and wished them a Happy New Year.

**Canadian
Pacific
Railway
Company
in 1928-29**

Results, described by the President, Mr. E. W. Beatty, as "eminently satisfactory" were achieved by Canada's greatest privately-owned railway system, the Canadian Pacific Railway, in 1928. Its net earnings were greater than for any other year in the Company's history, while adequate expenditures were made to maintain the property in good condition throughout. Efficient operation resulted in a reduction of the ratio of working expenses, including all taxes, to gross earnings from 80.36 per cent. in 1927 to 77.43 per cent. in 1928, or, excluding taxes, from 77.87 per cent. to 74.79 per cent. While net earnings from ocean and coastal steamship lines were somewhat lower, the Company's special income, due to larger net earnings from commercial telegraphs, hotels, etc., showed an increase. Throughout the year the Company was steadily improving and enlarging its hotel system, extending its fleet of ocean and coastal steamships, building and planning new branch lines, adding substantially to its equipment and generally proceeding in an aggressive manner to maintain its pre-eminence in the field of transportation.

Gross earnings of the System amounted to \$229,039,296, an increase of \$27,893,545 over 1927. Working expenses, including all taxes, were \$177,344,845, an increase of \$15,714,665. This left net earnings of \$51,694,451, an increase of \$12,178,880. Special income at \$12,677,683, was larger by \$801,124. Fixed charges amounted to \$15,308,698, as compared with \$15,378,867 in 1927. A contribution of \$750,000 was made to the Pension Fund, leaving a surplus for the year of \$48,313,437. From this sum the usual dividends of 4 per cent. on the preference stock and 10 per cent. on the ordinary stock were paid and the net surplus stood at \$14,892,257, as compared with \$5,407,320 in 1927.*

At Dec. 31, 1928, the Company's mileage totalled 15,740.1, of which 14,821.8 miles were included in C. P. R. mileage returns, 484.6 miles other lines worked and 433.7 miles under construction. In addition the Company controlled 5,065.3 miles through subsidiaries in the United States. It had the following equipment—locomotives, 2,282; first and second-class passenger cars, baggage cars and colonist sleepers, 2,148; first-class sleeping, dining and café cars, 623; parlour cars, official and paymasters' cars, 156; freight and cattle cars (all kinds), 91,070; conductors' vans, 1,395; boarding, tool and auxiliary cars and steam shovels, 6,964; lake and river steamers, 20, of which 5 were in service on the Upper Lakes and 15 on British Columbia lakes and rivers.

From its freight traffic in 1928 the Company earned \$171,227,054 as compared with \$144,155,930 in 1927. The quantity of grain carried increased from 259,979,845 bushels to 395,753,732 bushels; of lumber from 3,187,439,600 ft. to 3,214,177,865 ft.; of flour from

*NOTE.—See Supplement in this volume for details of the Company's financial position, etc., for 1928.

12,611,010 bbls. to 13,304,110 bbls. and of manufactured articles from 9,994,083 tons to 11,354,476 tons. The total tonnage carried showed an increase from 34,374,152 tons to 40,326,781 tons and the number of tons carried one mile from 14,727,876,790 to 18,287,126,211 but the earnings per ton per mile fell from 0.98 cts. to 0.94 cts. There was a decline in the number of passengers carried from 13,648,095 to 13,330,093, but an increase in the number carried one mile from 1,279,073,368 to 1,328,070,098. Passenger receipts amounted to \$35,557,822 and earnings per passenger per mile to 2.59 cts. (1927, 2.64 cts.).

A development in the State of New Hampshire with which the name of the Canadian Pacific Railway became associated unofficially during 1928-29 was the enactment of a measure introduced in the State Legislature by Representative Harold M. Smith of Portsmouth, under the terms of which the Public Service Commission of the State was empowered to arrange for the leasing of the facilities of one carrier to another and to regulate the amount to be paid. In despatches to *The Gazette*, Montreal, prior to the passing of the Act, (Jan. 25 and 30, 1929) it was indicated that great interest was being taken throughout the State in the possibility of having the Canadian Pacific operate to Portsmouth over Boston and Maine lines. It was pointed out that whereas it was 841 miles from Montreal to Halifax by rail and 663 miles to Saint John, it was only 280 miles to Portsmouth. This circumstance, it was believed, would tend to divert much business to the New Hampshire port during the season when the port of Montreal was closed. The Canadian Pacific, through E. W. Beatty, denied that there was any significance in the move, to which Representative Smith replied on Feb. 1st—"As far as this particular Bill and the statement of the Canadian Pacific is concerned, I have not at any time mentioned the Canadian Pacific Railroad. There are other railroads in Canada that may be very desirous of securing trackage to a New England seaport and the denial of President Beatty means nothing at all in this particular case. While not introduced because of any assurance of immediate use by any Canadian railroad, the Bill does provide for the possibility of the utilization of already existing facilities and, if it becomes a law, would make more possible the entrance of an outside railroad." A despatch from Concord, N.H., on Apr. 6, in announcing that Governor Tobey had signed the Bill, intimated that "a Committee of New Hampshire business men will journey to the Dominion to solicit a Canadian railroad to run through to the port of Portsmouth." (*The Toronto Daily Star*, Apr. 6, 1929).

Hotel Developments of the Year. Formal opening of the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, in which the C. P. R. held a substantial interest, took place on Oct. 22, 1928. It took the form of a banquet, presided over by D. R. Turnbull, President of the Board of Trade, and attended by E. W. Beatty, K.C., Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who delivered an optimistic speech

outlining the Company's plans for improving its service into Halifax. Mr. Beatty was introduced by Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, and other speakers were H. R. Silver, President of the Lord Nelson Hotel Co.; Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines for Nova Scotia; W. U. Appleton, General Manager, Atlantic Region, C. N. R., and Alex. Montgomerie.

On Jan. 17, 1929, E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, announced that it had been decided to make extensive additions to the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, and the Empress Hotel, Victoria, at a cost of over \$4,000,000. At the Palliser Hotel four additional floors would add 200 rooms, while at the Empress Hotel an entirely new wing would be erected adding 270 rooms. Later it was announced that arrangements had been made to complete and furnish the two unfinished upper stories of the Hotel Saskatchewan, Regina.

Throughout the year work was being vigorously prosecuted on the Company's Royal York Hotel in Toronto. On Oct. 17, 1928, it was announced that B. A. Neale, Manager of the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, had been appointed Manager, effective Nov. 1st. Following an inspection on Apr. 2, Mr. Beatty stated that H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, third son of H.M. the King, had consented to open the Hotel, provided he arrived in Toronto on his return journey from Japan to England at or about the date set for the formal opening. (*The Daily Mail & Empire*, Apr. 3, 1929). On the same day Mr. Beatty stated that the C. P. R. had definitely agreed to operate the new hotel to be erected in Guelph by Arthur W. Cutten of Chicago. Later it was announced that the Royal York would be opened by His Excellency, the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon. This notable event took place on June 11. It was preceded by a civic welcome to Mr. Beatty at the City Hall, following which Viscount Willingdon was received at the main entrance of the Hotel and conducted to the register as the first guest. He then proceeded to a luncheon arranged by the Board of Trade in honour of Mr. Beatty and attended by 1,800 persons and there declared the hotel open to the public. In the evening a great ball took place in the new building.

June 24, 1929, the new Pines Hotel erected at Digby, N.S., by the Dominion Atlantic Railway, subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was opened with appropriate ceremonies. A luncheon in honour of A. D. MacTier, Vice-President, Eastern Lines, C. P. R., who represented Mr. Beatty, and of George E. Graham, Vice-President and General Manager, D. A. R., was tendered by the Digby Board of Trade.

Some Events of the Year. On Aug. 25, 1928, the Angus Shops at Montreal completed and turned out under its own power what was described as "the largest passenger engine in Canada and the British Empire." It was known as the K-1-A class and

was numbered in the 3,100 series. The total weight of the locomotive was 424,000 pounds and it developed a tractive effort of 60,800 lbs. Coal capacity was 18½ tons and water capacity, 12,000 imperial gallons.

Tenders were invited in September, 1928, by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the construction of a bridge across the North Saskatchewan River at Nipawin. The structure was to be of steel 1,840 feet in length and with an approximate height of 150 feet above high water mark.

On Oct. 31, D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western Lines, announced at Winnipeg that during the Summer fourteen new branch lines on the Prairies had been about completed and ready to operate. This had involved the building of over 330 miles of track, with 71 stations. The lines included the following: Aikins, northerly to Stewart Valley, 20 miles; Archive-Wymark, 12 miles; Maxstone, westerly, 65 miles; Fife Lake from Coronack to Big Beaver, 20 miles; Foam Lake from Edmore to Wishart, 26 miles; Gem Spur from Mallow to Gem, 12 miles; Hatton to Golden Prairie, 17 miles; Rosedale, easterly, Rosedale to Bull Pound, 37 miles; Pennant, southwesterly from St. Vincent to Verlo, 25 miles; Lloydminster, north-east, 6 miles; Rosemary, northerly to Control, 25 miles; Rosetown-Perdue, 39 miles; Willingdon-Strathcona, 60 miles; Unwin, westerly to Paradise Valley, 20 miles.

Announcement was made Jan. 22, 1929, that an order had been given to the Montreal Locomotive Works for 20 oil-burning engines for service in the mountains of British Columbia. These engines, technically known as the "2-10-4" type, were to be the greatest ever constructed or operated in the British Empire, weighing, with tender, 725,000 pounds and having a tractive effort of 78,000 pounds.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on Feb. 11, 1929, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., President of the Bank of Montreal, was elected a Director in succession to J. K. L. Ross, who had resigned. At the same meeting the vacancy on the Executive Committee created by the death of F. W. Molson was filled by the appointment of Hon. F. L. BÉique, K.C.

Announcement of the appointment of W. H. Curle, K.C., to the position of General Counsel, and of E. P. Flintoft, K.C., to that of General Solicitor, was made on Mar. 11, 1929, by the Chairman and President of the Company.

On his arrival in Vancouver on Mar. 25, D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western Lines, announced that the Railway would erect a substantial memorial to Sir William Van Horne on C. P. R. property in the City. Sir William, as General Manager, had selected the site of Vancouver as the Pacific Coast terminus of the Railway, while as President he had seen the steel laid to Vancouver

and the first train run into the City. (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Mar. 25, 1929).

The Company's 48th Annual General Meeting was held in the Windsor Street Station, Montreal, on May 1st, 1929.* Resolutions were adopted ratifying the purchase, in conjunction with the Canadian National Railways, of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, the Central Canada Railway, the Central Canada Express Co., the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway and the Pembina Valley Railway; approving of the issue of debentures for the western branch lines extension programme; approving expenditure on two coastal vessels for handling the increasing traffic between Vancouver and Victoria and approving the project of erecting an hotel in London, England. The shareholders re-elected the four Directors whose term of office expired, *viz.*, E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., W. A. Black, Hon. F. L. Béique, K.C., and Rt. Hon. Lord Shaughnessy, K.C. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. Beatty was re-elected Chairman of the Board and President and Grant Hall, Vice-President. The following were elected to the Executive Committee: E. W. Beatty, K.C., Grant Hall, Sir Herbert S. Holt, Hon. F. L. Béique, K.C., W. N. Tilley, K.C., and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E. Sir Charles Gordon replaced on the Committee the late Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.

On May 8, D. C. Coleman, Vice-President, Western Lines, announced at Winnipeg that already contracts had been let for 286 miles of branch line construction in Western Canada and that when all contracts had been let for the season over 400 miles would be placed under construction.

Activities of Mr. E. W. Beatty. As head of the vast Canadian Pacific organization, E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., who continued to hold the dual positions of President and Chairman of the Board, was called upon for much strenuous activity in its service throughout 1928. Twice during the year he journeyed as far as the Pacific Coast. In the latter part of June he crossed the Atlantic in connection with the placing of a contract for a new steamship and other matters and in the Autumn made a trip to the Maritime Provinces to attend the opening of the new Lord Nelson Hotel at Halifax. He was frequently in request for speeches at luncheons and dinners, his pronouncements on national problems being always received with marked respect. He travelled approximately 32,000 miles during the year.

His first important address in 1928 was delivered at the Convention of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association in Winnipeg on Jan. 26. He at this time surveyed the progress of development of Canada's natural resources, emphasizing the courageous part played by the railways in making that development

*NOTE.—For the text of Mr. Beatty's Address on this occasion, see Supplement in this volume.

possible and indicating the need of an increased number of sound, hard-working settlers. He made the prediction that, during the next ten years, if Canada progressed as he anticipated, there would be more money expended in railway expansion than in any other single industry. Another important speech was delivered in Toronto on Feb. 8, where he was the guest of the Canadian National Exhibition Directors at a dinner tendered to the livestock dealers and breeders of Canada. Here again he dealt largely with immigration, which he characterized as Canada's main problem. He also directed attention to the fact that, while the business of the country had of recent years made notable advances, the net earnings of the railways had been materially reduced as the result of higher operating costs and lowered freight rates. This state of affairs, he maintained, was crippling the railways in their important work of extending their services.

Mr. Beatty was one of the important witnesses appearing before the House of Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization during the inquiry into the immigration situation. He appeared on Apr. 25, 1928. At this time he expressed the view that "more executive efficiency and greater administrative latitude would be secured by a form of organization modelled a little more closely on those of our great corporations in order that authority should be vested in one or more commissioners—men of experience in executive work and who would command substantial salaries."

On May 7 he spoke at a dinner to Sir Arthur Currie and on the 8th started West on an inspection trip, travelling as far as Victoria, B.C., and being absent from his office for the greater part of the month. He made no formal speeches on this trip but was frequently interviewed and in the course of the journey gave out several important announcements. Thus at Winnipeg on May 11, 1928 he informed *The Manitoba Free Press* that "the Company's branch line programme, as recently announced, calls for an extension of its line presently constructed to Nipawin across the Saskatchewan River westerly into Prince Albert. Further extensions north and east have not yet been considered." At Edmonton on May 15 he told *The Journal* that the C. P. R. line from Willingdon would reach that city by the Autumn while favourable consideration would be given to the extension of the Lacombe and Northwestern Railway to the capital. Arriving in Vancouver on May 18 he announced that plans and specifications for a new vessel to be constructed for the Pacific Service were under consideration and the contract would likely be let within the next two months, while at Victoria on May 20 he informed *The Victoria Times* that new construction operations designed to give necessary increased accommodation at the Empress Hotel were planned in the near future.

On June 13 Mr. Beatty sailed for England on the S. S. *Empress of Australia* for the purpose, it was stated, of letting contracts for the two new liners, construction of which was foreshadowed in his annual address to the shareholders. He arrived at Southampton on June 20. During his visit, which extended little over a fortnight, he was frequently interviewed and his name was almost continuously on the front pages of the newspapers. To *The Times* he said (July 9) that only a general industrial development in Canada would create openings for British immigrants of the non-agricultural type. In the meantime he favoured judicious recruitment from continental Europe, particularly among the Germans and Scandinavians who were suited for pioneer life. Mr. Beatty arrived back at Quebec on the *Empress of Scotland*, July 14, 1928.

His second trip of the year to the Pacific Coast was commenced on Aug. 25 and lasted until Sept. 22. He was accompanied from Montreal by the following Directors: Sir Herbert Holt, F. W. Molson, W. A. Black and Ross H. McMaster. W. N. Tilley, K.C. and Col. Henry Cockshutt joined the party at Toronto, James A. Richardson at Winnipeg and W. J. Blake Wilson in Alberta. In the party were also Sir Charles Gordon, Beaudry Leman, Senator Smeaton White and Dr. W. W. Chipman. The westward trip was made *via* Toronto, Sudbury, Winnipeg, Souris, Shaunavon, Lethbridge, the Crow's Nest and the Kettle Valley, Vancouver being reached on Sept. 6. After a day in Victoria, the return journey was commenced on Sept. 9. It was notable for a visit to the Peace River Country, occupying the 15th, 16th and 17th. This culminated in the submission of an offer to the Alberta Government for the purchase of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia, the Central Canada and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railways.* On his return to Montreal, Mr. Beatty said, "I have never seen the country looking better at harvest time and in all my experience I have not found so general a feeling of complete confidence in this country and its possibilities as was observed in the cities and districts where we made stops and had an opportunity of talking things over with their representative citizens. More than ever am I impressed with the potentialities of Canada's Northland. I think it almost not too much to say that Canada's future lies to the North and that the opportunities discernible there are a challenge to the oncoming youth of the older parts of the country."

On the occasion of the opening of the Lord Nelson Hotel in Halifax on Oct. 23, an enterprise in which the C. P. R. was largely interested, Mr. Beatty was the guest of the Board of Trade at a complimentary banquet. Railway problems of the Dominions were frankly discussed in his speech on this occasion, with particular reference to services in Nova Scotia. Dealing with the suggestion that the C. P. R. should endeavour to secure running rights over

*NOTE.—See pages 179-80 for further information on this transaction.

the C. N. R. into Halifax, he questioned the advisability of such a step. Both the C. P. R. and C. N. R., he argued, would lose by it and the competition would prove destructive. However, the C. P. R. had an alternative route *via* Digby and the Dominion Atlantic Railway and "if this can be made an effective alternative route, modern and efficient in the character of service, then you will benefit and we will benefit and the loss to others will be reduced to a minimum." Mr. Beatty took advantage of his visit to Halifax to inspect part of the Dominion Atlantic Railway. At a luncheon in Kentville on Oct. 25 he made further references to Nova Scotia services. "There is no difficulty whatever," he declared, "in providing a suitable ship at Digby to transport trains across the Bay or in making the necessary improvements in the road-bed of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and the rolling stock. There are, however, many technical difficulties in the way of establishing suitable terminal facilities at Saint John and Halifax. On these problems Canadian Pacific engineers are working and an early solution may be looked for." (*Halifax Herald*, Oct. 26, 1928).

Mr. Beatty delivered two speeches in Toronto on Nov. 26, addressing a luncheon meeting of the Canadian Club at noon and the anniversary dinner of the Transportation Club in the evening. In his speech to the Canadian Club he regretted the lack of public recognition accorded to railways and railway development and the fact that the rewards for efficient railway service were not as great in Canada as in the United States. "Notwithstanding the sparseness of our population," he remarked, "the great distances in this country, the higher cost of operation and the lower rates which have resulted in the rates in Canada being the lowest of any country in the world, the attempt to curtail our revenues by rate agitation still continues throughout the country. That is the psychology which I do not altogether appreciate." In addressing the Transportation Club, he remarked that improved efficiency of the railways both in Canada and the United States and the engagement of transportation and traffic experts as liaison officers between the transportation companies and the industries they served were the two conspicuous changes in transportation affairs within recent years. After his Toronto visit, Mr. Beatty made a brief tour of the territory between Toronto and Windsor inspecting a number of industries and studying transportation problems.

In a review issued at the end of 1928, which was widely quoted in the press, Mr. Beatty referred to the general prosperity throughout the Dominion, traced its causes, explained what it meant to the future of Canada and outlined the plans of his Company for the immediate future to keep abreast with the increasing tide of business. He strongly urged some relaxation of immigration regulations and sounded a warning against unwarranted speculation but spoke with enthusiasm of the future of the Dominion which he regarded as on the threshold of "a notable step forward."

Electric Railways in 1928

Canadian electric railways as a whole continued in 1928 to show an increase in the number of revenue passengers carried. Reports to the American Electric Railway Association from 10 companies operating 939 single track miles of electric railway and 100 miles of bus route placed the increase at 3.91 per cent. over 1927, while the number carried in 1927 was 3.48 per cent. greater than in 1926. Increases were recorded for each month of the year except December. Canadian experience was at variance with that in the United States, where electric railway traffic continued to decline. Features of the year were the further reduction in the number of electric railways and the increasing use of buses by street railway companies both as substitutes for street cars and radials and as feeders to them.

Detailed information about Canada's electric railways was furnished in a Report compiled by the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and issued in January, 1929. The figures were for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927 and they showed that at that time 60 railways were listed with 1,652 miles of first and 563 of second main track. Including sidings and turn-outs, the total mileage was 2,499. This represented a decrease for the year of 29 miles and was due principally to a reduction of 10.98 miles on Montreal Tramways, the closing down of the Schomberg and Aurora Railway, 14.14 miles, and the cessation of operation of the Peterboro Radial, 6.45 miles.

The capital of the railways at Dec. 31, 1927, was placed at \$222,552,717, made up of stocks, \$58,873,778 and funded debt, \$163,678,939. Gross earnings from operations in 1927 amounted to \$53,506,401; operating expenses, \$37,616,567; and net operating revenue, \$15,889,833. After adding miscellaneous income and deducting fixed charges, taxes, reserves and dividends, a surplus of \$398,526 was shown, this being the first surplus since 1922. The number of passengers carried increased from 748,710,836 in 1926 to 781,398,194 in 1927* but there was a decrease in freight carried from 3,493,457 tons to 3,269,028 tons. Equipment consisted of 4,109 passenger cars of all descriptions; 334 buses; 29 baggage, express and mail cars; 651 freight cars; 63 snowploughs; 164 sweepers; 254 miscellaneous cars and 62 electric locomotives. Employees numbered 18,090 and salaries and wages paid, \$25,891,020. The accident record for the year showed 78 killed and 4,858 injured. No passengers lost their lives, but 2,090 received injuries.

British Columbia Electric Railway. The street railway services in Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster and adjoining municipalities, as well as power, light and gas services, were supplied in 1928 by the British Columbia Electric Railway Co. controlled by the British Columbia Power Corporation, a holding company formed in 1928. The President of the Company, George Kidd, became Chairman of the Board on Jan. 1st, 1929, and was succeeded as President by W. G. Murrin, who had been Vice-President. A new agreement as to fares covering the enlarged City of Vancouver, formed by the inclusion of Point Grey and South Vancouver, was approved on Apr. 8 and became operative on Apr. 15, continuing until Nov. 8, 1931. The new fares were 7 cents cash; 4 tickets for 25 cts.; 17 limited tickets good from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. on week days and all day on Sundays and statutory holidays, for \$1.00; and school children's tickets, 8 for 25 cts.

Winnipeg Electric Company. In Winnipeg, street railway, electric light and power and gas services were supplied in 1928 by the Winnipeg Electric Company. Gross earnings from operations totalled \$6,076,638; operating expenses, \$3,922,131; net operating income, \$2,154,507. Notable in 1928 was the securing by the Company of the right to develop what was known as the Seven Sisters Reach† on the Winnipeg River, having a potential capacity of 225,000 h.p.; formation of the Northwestern Power Co., Limited, controlled by

*NOTE.—For 1926 three railways did not include their bus passengers, numbering 5,886,289, so that the increase in 1927 of 32,688,358 passengers was affected to that extent.

†NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1927-28, page 280, and also Province of Manitoba Section in this volume for political developments in this connection.

Winnipeg Electric, to carry on the development; and expenditure of about \$1,000,000 on preliminary construction work. During the year the death occurred of G. V. Hastings, senior surviving member of the Board. On Jan. 9, 1929, it was announced that A. W. McLimont had resigned as Director, President and General Manager, and had been succeeded by Edward Anderson, K.C., LL.B., who had been General Counsel. W. R. Bawlf continued as Vice-President, with J. S. Mackenzie, Treasurer and L. Palk, Secretary. The Annual Meeting took place in Winnipeg on Apr. 1st.

Toronto Transportation Commission. Street railway and bus services in Toronto continued to be supplied in 1928 by the Toronto Transportation Commission, acting for the owners, the City of Toronto. According to the preliminary figures, the number of revenue passengers carried was 193,642,927. This exceeded 1927 by 5,885,904 and 1923, the previous record year, by 4,499,782. (These figures do not include passengers carried by motor coach or by the York Township Electric Railway lines, which were operated by the T.T.C.). Total revenue in 1928 was approximately \$13,276,562, compared with \$12,635,320 in 1927.

The Commission had on its hands in 1928-29 a dispute relating to wages and working conditions with its employees. A 2-year agreement having expired on Mar. 31, 1928, the men made demands which the Commission refused. After certain negotiations both sides agreed on a board of arbitration, the award of which would be binding on both parties, D. L. McCarthy, K.C., was named by the Commission, James Simpson by the employees and on Dec. 27 it was announced that Dyce W. Saunders, K.C., would act as Chairman. Hearings took place between Feb. 4 and 21, 1929, and on Mar. 19 majority and minority awards were issued. The majority award, drafted by the Chairman and signed by the Commissioners' nominee, made no change in wages and allowed no extra pay for Sunday or holidays with pay, as asked by the men. On the understanding that the agreement would run for three years instead of two, the Commission consented to continue the payment of time and a quarter for Sunday work and this was accepted by the men on Mar. 29. The new agreement was to be effective from Apr. 1st, 1929, to Apr. 1st, 1932.

On May 22, 1929, the Commission recommended to the City Council abandonment of the Metropolitan Radial Railway, running between the north city limits and Lake Simcoe. Annual deficits were stated to amount to between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The line was being operated for the City by the Commission. No action on this recommendation had been taken up to June 30.

With the death on Apr. 21, 1929, of P. W. Ellis, who had been Chairman of the Commission since its inception, and the retirement of George Wright, the Commission was left with but one member, E. J. Lennox, who became Acting Chairman. Difficulty was encountered in naming successors to Messrs. Ellis and Wright owing to conflicting interests in the Board of Control and City Council. (This was solved temporarily on July 4 when the Board agreed un-animously to appoint George Wilson, City Finance Commissioner, and George H. Ross, former City Finance Commissioner, to fill the vacancies for the balance of the terms of the former members expiring in August.)

Hamilton Street Railway Co. Hamilton's tramway service was provided in 1928 by the Hamilton Street Railway Co., a subsidiary of the Dominion Power & Transmission Co. Under the terms of an agreement between the City of Hamilton and the Street Railway Co., executed on May 25, 1926, an exclusive franchise had been granted and it was specially provided that no jitney licences would be issued by the City after June 30, 1928. Jitney owners did not accept this prohibition without a struggle and from July 1st until Oct. 22 when the Jitney Operators' Association capitulated, there was a lengthy record of police court convictions and fines. From one of the early convictions, the jitney operators carried an appeal to the County Court and then to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario but failed to upset the Police Court decision.

On June 28, 1928, the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board delivered judgment on the application of the Company for an increase in the cash fare from 5 to 10 cents, ordering that on and after July 1st, the fare should be 7 cents. The Board also gave judgment on the same day on the application of the Railway employees for wage increases, granting them an increase of about 4 cents an hour from May 1st, 1928. The employees on July 16 decided to accept this award and on July 17 the Company put the increase into effect. Officers were:— President, William E. Phin; Vice-President, Cyrus A. Birge; Secretary, George D. Fearman; Manager of Railway, George E. Waller.

London Street Railway Co. Throughout 1928 general negotiations with respect to the sale of the railway property to the City were continued as were also negotiations for a revision of the franchise and at the annual municipal elections on Dec. 3 two questions were submitted, the first to persons qualified to vote on money by-laws; the second to ratepayers generally. The first asked whether the voter favoured the purchase of the Railway for \$1,035,000 and its operation by an independent commission. On this question the vote was 3,659 in favour and 5,576 opposed. The second question asked whether the voter favoured a proposed new agreement with the Company. On this the vote was also adverse, 5,532 for and 9,146 against. The Company continued to operate the railway pending settlement of the deadlock.

A demand by employees for increased wages led for a time in October to fears of a strike. The dispute was taken up by the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, who on Dec. 29 issued an order awarding the employees an increase of 2 cents per hour.

Ottawa Electric Railway Co. Street railway service in Ottawa was given in 1928 by the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, which was owned by the Ottawa Traction Co., Limited. Hon. T. Ahearn was President; Major F. D. Burpee, Vice-President and G. L. Snelling, Secretary-Treasurer. Application by the Company to the Board of Railway Commissioners for authority to raise fares from 5 to 8 cents resulted in an order of the Board on July 10, 1928, empowering the Company to charge a 7 cent cash fare, effective Aug. 13.

Montreal Tramways Company. The City of Montreal was supplied with its transportation services in 1928 by the Montreal Tramways Company, operating under the supervision of the Montreal Tramways Commission. Revenue passengers carried on tramways numbered 223,355,996, an increase of 11,566,439 and on autobuses, 14,150,625, an increase of 3,422,299. Gross revenue amounted to \$14,938,678; total operating expenses, \$11,503,314; net earnings, \$3,435,363. In order to meet continued demands for autobus service additional buses were purchased, routes extended and increased service provided. Additional street cars were also purchased and placed in operation. A very extensive engineering analysis of the Company's power distribution system was completed in order to predetermine economies that might be effected. About 16 miles of single track were reconstructed, 9 miles of extensions were laid and 4 miles of track abandoned. Julian C. Smith was President; J. E. Hutcheson, Vice-President and General Manager and Patrick Dubee, Secretary-Treasurer. At the Annual Meeting of the Company on Mar. 28, 1929, the Board of Directors was re-elected. The Montreal Tramways Commission formed in 1918, was composed of J. F. Saint-Cyr, Chairman; John S. Archibald and Paul A. Beique.

Quebec Power Company. Street railway and other public services in Quebec City and its environs were given in 1928 by the Quebec Power Company, who on Apr. 18 acquired the assets and business of the Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., Limited. Quebec Power Company also purchased in 1928 the assets of the Laurentian Power Co., Limited and the Montmorency Electric Co. As a result of the consolidation, the Company owned 5 hydro-electric plants with combined capacity of 38,800 h.p.; 530 miles of transmission and distributing lines; a steam plant of 3,300 h.p. capacity; a gas plant with capacity of 1,000,000 cubic feet per day; 41 miles of track in Quebec and suburbs;

107 cars and 15 autobuses and a 25-mile electric railway from Quebec to Ste. Anne de Beaupré. The Company's business during the year showed a substantial increase. The number of customers served increased by about 7 per cent. to approximately 50,000. Electric power generated and purchased amounted to 163,359,740 k.w.h. Activities included extension of the Queen Street substation in Quebec; enlargement of gas plant to 3,000,000 cu. ft. per day; improvement of tracks and purchase of 20 new street cars and 2 electric locomotives. Julian C. Smith was President; Howard Murray, O.B.E., Vice-President; W. S. Hart, Treasurer; James Wilson, Secretary and J. E. Tanguay, General Manager.

Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. The City of Halifax was supplied with its electric railway, light, power and gas services by the Nova Scotia Light & Power Co., Limited, which had in 1928 taken over the properties of the Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Co. Passengers carried increased from 8,625,119 in 1927 to 9,548,276 in 1928 and car mileage from 1,805,304 to 1,932,720. Gross earnings from all operations were \$1,642,385; operating expenses, \$974,939; net operating income, \$667,445. During the year a new wage agreement was negotiated under which street railway operators' wages were increased by approximately 10 per cent. W. H. Covert, K.C., was President; J. C. MacKeen, Vice-President; J. F. Lumsden, Manager; A. W. Wentzell, Treasurer and C. J. Hayes, Secretary. At the Annual Meeting on Apr. 11, 1929, W. H. Chase, Wolfville, was elected a Director, in place of W. C. Pitfield.

Miscellaneous Developments. The Yarmouth Light & Power Company's electric railway in Yarmouth, N.S., ceased to operate on Oct. 20, 1928. The Company had been in the hands of the Montreal Trust Co., as receiver and manager. Heavy deficits having been experienced, application was made to the N. S. Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for permission to discontinue operations. After an extended hearing the Board issued an order on Sept. 1st authorizing discontinuance on Oct. 20. A bus service was placed in operation.

The ratepayers of Moncton, N.B., on Sept. 22, 1928, voted on the question of whether or not the operation of the electric railway in the City by the Moncton Tramways, Electricity and Gas Co. should be discontinued. There was a majority against discontinuance in each of the three wards of the city.

In Edmonton the street railway was owned and operated by the City. In 1928 it had a revenue from passengers of \$779,117, while other revenues brought the total to \$801,241. Against this were maintenance charges of \$141,874; operation charges, \$392,258 and capital charges of \$264,918; making a surplus of \$2,189, as compared with a deficit of \$31,626 in 1927. W. J. Cunningham was Superintendent.

In Calgary the street railway was also municipally owned. It carried in 1928, 15,580,788 revenue passengers as against 14,601,806 in 1927. Revenue aggregated \$942,709; operating expenses, \$577,902; fixed charges, \$228,540; depreciation, \$75,182; new equipment, \$20,554; surplus, \$40,530.

The Regina Municipal Railway carried 5,563,607 revenue passengers as against 5,740,916 in 1927. Revenue amounted to \$366,400; operating expenses, \$234,944; fixed charges, \$101,162; depreciation, \$20,000; surplus, \$10,293.

The Saskatoon Municipal Railway carried 5,507,853 revenue passengers, as compared with 5,247,770 in 1927. Revenue amounted to \$344,925; operating expenses, \$299,794; fixed charges and depreciation, \$89,027; taxes \$13,797; surplus, \$12,304.

On Jan. 6, 1929, the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Co. discontinued service on its line from Hamilton to Burlington, 11 miles, and substituted buses. The line was built in 1897 and extended to Oakville in 1925. About the same time a bus service went into operation between Hamilton and Brantford alternating with electric railway service on the Brantford and Hamilton Electric Railway.

The plan under which interested municipalities in Essex County, Ontario, proposed to acquire, the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Railway, extending

from Windsor to Leamington and to hand it over for operation to the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission was subjected to much delay in 1928-29. First, legal difficulties stood in the way of the Commission taking over the operation of the road and these were not adjusted until a Bill had been enacted at the 1929 Session of the Legislature. A bond issue of \$1,000,000 to finance the purchase and rehabilitation of the road was then floated by the Electric Railway Association, the bonds being guaranteed under validating by-laws passed by the several municipalities. The issue was sold to the Canadian Bank of Commerce but on May 15 it was stated that the solicitors who had passed on the bonds had found a technical flaw which might require a re-passing of the by-laws.

Motor Bus Transportation. There was a marked tendency in 1928-29 towards consolidation and extension of motor bus services and in this process such organizations as the Toronto Transportation Commission, Dominion Power and Transmission Co. and Montreal Tramways Co. were taking a leading part. At Dec. 31, 1928, the Canadian electric railway bus fleet consisted of 443 vehicles which were being operated by the following railways: British Columbia Electric Railway, 22; Dominion Power and Transmission Co., 40; Canadian Pacific Transport Co. (Grand River Railway), 3; Ontario Hydro-Electric Railways, 18; Levis Tramways Co., 1; London Street Railway, 8; Montreal Tramways Co., 100; Moose Jaw Electric Railway, 3; New Brunswick Power Co., 1; Ottawa Electric Railway, 12; Pictou County Electric Co., 4; Quebec Railway, Light & Power Co., 12; Sherbrooke Railway & Power Co., 2; Toronto Transportation Commission and Gray Coach Lines, Limited, 166; Winnipeg Electric Co., 48; Woodstock, Thames Valley and Ingersoll Electric Railway, 3. (*Electric Railway Journal*).

In the Montreal district, Provincial Transport Co. was organized during the year, with Montreal Tramways Co. taking an interest in it. Immediately on formation, the Company purchased all except one of the sight-seeing businesses in Montreal and all the interurban route businesses serving the Montreal territory. Officers of the Company were: President, J. H. Fortier, Quebec; Vice-Presidents, P. S. Gregory and J. E. Savard; Secretary-Treasurer, W. S. Hart; General Manager, Francis Farwell.

In Toronto and vicinity the Toronto Transportation Commission, mainly through its subsidiary, Gray Coach Lines Limited, was greatly extending the field of its bus services. Gray Coach Lines Limited was organized in June, 1927, with capital stock of \$1,000,000. It acquired in October, 1928, Red Bus Lines Limited, operating between Toronto and Port Credit and Metropolitan Bus Lines Limited between Toronto and Orillia. On Apr. 10, 1929, it took over the Collacutt Lines to Oshawa; Del Ray Coach Lines, also running to Oshawa; the Maple Leaf Bus Lines between Toronto, Markham, Stouffville and Uxbridge and between Toronto, Islington and Cooksville; and the Highway Queen Bus Line between Toronto, Cooksville, Brampton, Orangeville and Shelburne.

In the Hamilton district, the Dominion Power & Transmission Co. was consolidating its position as a large operator of buses. Commencing in August, 1926, through the Hamilton Street Railway Co., to operate buses in the City, it acquired from time to time various independent bus lines until by the Spring of 1929 it had control of all local bus operations around Hamilton except those of Gray Coach Lines Limited (Toronto Transportation Commission subsidiary) which was operating between Toronto and Hamilton, as well as between Toronto and Brantford *via* Hamilton; Niagara Safety Lines Limited operating between Niagara Falls and Windsor through Hamilton; and Central Ontario Bus Lines Limited operating through Hamilton on its Toronto-London route. Companies bought out were United Lines Limited, operating between Hamilton, Caledonia, Simcoe and Dunnville; Comet Bus and Transit Co., operating between Hamilton and Galt; Galt, Preston City and Suburban Transit Co., operating between Galt and Preston and Galt and Guelph; Pathfinder Coach Lines Limited, operating between Hamilton and Guelph; A. Lishman's Hamilton-Milton business; and W. L. Owen's Hamilton-Binbrook business. The Dominion Power and Trans-

mission Co. was already operating buses in Hamilton through its subsidiary, the Hamilton Street Railway Co., and between Hamilton and Brantford, Hamilton and Burlington, Hamilton and St. Catharines, Hamilton and Dundas, Hamilton and Waterdown and Hamilton and Mount Hamilton.

Canadian Electric Railway Association. Electric railways in Canada were organized in the Canadian Electric Railway Association. A General Meeting of the Association was held at Cleveland, Ohio, on Sept. 26, 1928, during the week of the American Electric Railway Association's Annual Meeting. Of interest at this time was a decision to ask for a joint committee representative of the two associations to inquire into reasons for the serious decrease in traffic on United States roads as against the increases which prevailed in Canada. The Association's 25th Annual Meeting took place in Montreal, June 5, 6 and 7, 1929, associated with which was a large exhibition of street car appurtenances and parts and motor buses and a special display of diagrams illustrating in graphic form interesting facts about street car systems in relation to traffic problems. Developments in motor bus transportation and the effect of automobile traffic were the principal matters discussed, the view being generally taken that in smaller cities street railway systems were doomed while in cities of over 100,000 population no other system of transportation was comparable to tramcars. Officers elected were: President, C. H. Dahl, Assistant General Manager, Winnipeg Electric Company; Vice-President, George E. Waller, Vice-President, Dominion Power and Transmission Company; Treasurer, H. C. Patten, Comptroller, Toronto Transportation Commission. The Secretary was Eustace Smith, Jr., Toronto.

Aviation in Canada During 1928-29

Aviation was making notable progress in Canada in 1928-29, as an agency of transportation. This was clearly indicated in statistics prepared by the Air Service, Department of National Defence. Operating firms, which included commercial operating companies, the Ontario Provincial Air Service and Light Aeroplane Clubs, increased in number from 20 in 1927 to 53 in 1928; hours flown from 12,070 to 43,071; passengers carried from 18,932 to 74,669; passenger miles from 1,424,031 to 2,883,782; freight carried from 1,098,348 lbs. to 2,404,682 lbs.; mail carried from 14,684 lbs. to 316,631 lbs. The number of licensed air harbours increased from 36 to 44, of licensed aircraft from 67 to 264, of licensed pilots (commercial) from 72 to 250, of licensed personnel from 148 to 458 and of unlicensed air mechanics from 59 to 85.

The Province of Ontario established its own air service in 1923 and in 1928 owned and operated 25 aircraft in Northern Ontario, which were engaged in fire detection and suppression, forest survey and inventory work, transportation in remote districts, etc. Flying time in 1928 was 6,227 hours. In Quebec and British Columbia, the Provincial Governments arranged for the flying required by their forest and other services by contract with commercial operators. Apart from this the chief outlet for commercial flying was the transportation of men and supplies to northern mining camps, which was developing into a lucrative business. In Western Canada the extent of activities was indicated by the experience of Western Canada Airways Limited of Winnipeg, which conveyed 1,192,037 lbs. of freight and express, more than that carried by all operators throughout Canada during 1927.

During the year 1928, 11 regular air mail routes were established, as follows:—(1) Rimouski-Montreal,—two trips per week each way, performed in connection with incoming and outgoing transatlantic steamships during the season of navigation; (2) Montreal-Ottawa,—one trip per week each way to connect at Montreal with the Montreal-Rimouski aircraft; (3) Montreal-Toronto,—daily return trips except Sunday; (4) Montreal-Albany,—six trips per week, one way, the return trip being performed by the U. S. A. New York-Albany-Montreal service; (5) Kississing-The Pas,—one trip per week; (6) Lac du Bonnet-Bissett-Wadhope,—semi-weekly during the Summer; (7) Sioux Lookout-Gold Pines,

Red Lake-Narrow Lake-Jackson Manion,—one trip per week; (8) Leamington-Pelee Island,—daily except Sunday in Winter; (9) Quebec-Seven Islands,—two trips per week during Winter; (10) Seven Islands-Anticosti,—two round trips per month, December to March; (11) Moncton-Magdalen Islands,—weekly, 17 trips per season. These services were operated by commercial aviation companies under contract with the Post Office Department.

In addition to the regular routes an experimental air mail service was run between Winnipeg and Regina; Regina, Calgary and Banff; and Regina and Edmonton, *via* Saskatoon, between Dec. 10 and Dec. 29, 1928. The experiment was highly successful. Surveys for extension of present routes were undertaken during 1928 between Ottawa and Winnipeg, and Toronto and Sudbury. The Post Office also authorized the carriage of mail by air from Waterways to Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie River, a distance of 850 miles, a passenger and freight service being run over this route by Western Canada Airways Limited. A service was also run in Yukon from Whitehorse to Dawson and the Post Office authorized the carriage of mail by air. In January, 1929, an experimental air mail service from Ottawa and Montreal to Saint John and Halifax was undertaken by the Civil Air Operations Branch, Department of National Defence.

The Directorate of Civil Government Air Operations was maintained to carry out any civil flying required by Government Departments. During 1928 the flying time in this work was increased by more than 100 per cent. over 1927, figures being, 1927, 3,471 hours; 1928, 8,132 hours. The strength of the Directorate was 83 officers, 261 airmen and 63 aircraft. Headquarters were in Ottawa and bases were maintained at High River, Alta., Winnipeg, Man., Ottawa and Dartmouth, N.S. Eight self-contained photographic detachments were organized for independent operations in various parts of the country and in 1928, 65,200 square miles were photographed, of which 31,400 square miles were vertical and 33,800 square miles oblique photography.*

Progress of Flying Clubs. To stimulate "airmindedness," to promote the knowledge and use of aviation among the rising generation and to encourage the provision of flying fields by municipalities, the Dominion Government continued in 1928-29 to assist in the formation of flying clubs. At Dec. 31, 1928, sixteen clubs had been approved and fifteen were in active operation, *viz.*, Victoria, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, London, Hamilton, Ottawa, Toronto, Walkerville (Border Cities), Granby, Montreal, Halifax and Moose Jaw. The Vancouver Club was to start flying shortly. These clubs had a total membership of 2,400. During 1928 a total of 8,124 hours were flown and a total of 25,357 flights were made. 111 private and 28 commercial licences were obtained by members.

International Conference on Civil Aeronautics. To mark the 25th anniversary of the first flight on a heavier-than-air flying machine by the Wright brothers in December, 1903, the President of the United States issued invitations for an International Conference on Air Navigation. This was held at Washington, commencing Dec. 12, 1928, with delegates in attendance from all over the world. The proceedings were opened by President Coolidge in person and many interesting papers were presented by leading aeronautical authorities from many countries. Canada was represented by the Deputy Ministers of National Defence and the Interior, the Director General of Surveys, the Director of Civil Government Air Operations, Chief Aeronautical Engineer, Comptroller of Civil Aviation and other officers. A paper was presented by the Deputy Minister of the Interior on the use of Aircraft by his Department and at the first plenary session the Comptroller of Civil Aviation read a paper on the development of civil aviation in Canada. At the second plenary session on Dec. 13, the Deputy Minister of National Defence presented a statement on certificates of airworthiness, making the suggestion that the nations of the world should consider the adoption of a unified standard of airworthiness. No more important question was brought before the Conference.

*NOTE.—For an account of aerial survey work in Canada in 1928, see Federal Section, page 73.

The Aviation League of Canada. Incorporated on May 1st, 1928, the League had as its general object the ensuring of the fullest development of civil and commercial aviation in Canada. It held its Annual Meeting at Ottawa on May 27, 1929. At this time the President, Major-General J. H. MacBrien, announced that the League would do its utmost to promote the formation of public interest in flying and to develop the spirit of aviation by means of an intensive membership campaign, with an objective of 25,000 new members. The League decided to encourage the building and flying of model aircraft through a Dominion-wide competition for which Sir Charles Wakefield had donated a valuable silver trophy and \$500 as an annual grant. Major-General MacBrien was re-elected President. The Vice-Presidents were:—Group Captain J. S. Scott, Col. R. H. Mulock, Toronto, and Col. J. H. Woods, Calgary; Secretary, Lieut.-Col. L. P. Sherwood.

Canadian Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. In order to form an association for the promotion of the aircraft industry and for mutual protection, representatives of firms interested in aeronautics met in Montreal on May 7, 1929, and decided to form the Canadian Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce. Objects of the Chamber were, in part: (1) to foster, advance, promulgate and promote trade and commerce throughout Canada and foreign countries in the interest of those persons, firms or corporations engaged in the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, dealing in and operating aircraft, airports, aircraft motors, aircraft parts and accessories of every kind and description; (2) to reform any and all abuses which might arise relative thereto; (3) to secure for its members and those persons, firms or corporations dealing with them freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions of whatever description; (4) to diffuse among its members accurate and reliable information; (5) to procure uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of trade and commerce; (6) to advocate and promote in every lawful way the enactment of just and equitable laws; (7) to settle, adjust and arbitrate all differences.

The Manufacture of Aircraft. The year 1928 witnessed considerable progress in the manufacture of aircraft in Canada. *The Gazette*, Montreal, stated on May 4, 1929, that there were seven aircraft manufacturing plants in Canada, though of these three only assembled and repaired aeroplane engines. The oldest industry was that of Canadian Vickers, Limited, which commenced making aeroplanes at Montreal in 1923 and had since expanded the business considerably. Armstrong-Siddeley Motors Limited established an assembly and repair plant for their own type of engine in Ottawa in 1928. Canadian Wright Limited was operating in Montreal for the assembly, repair and distribution of the Wright Whirlwind engines designed by the Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Patterson, N.J. The Curtiss-Reid Aircraft Co. started in 1928 as the Reid Aircraft Co. but merged in January, 1929, with the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Co. of the United States. Its plant was at St. Laurent. The De Havilland Aircraft Co. of Canada Limited established a plant at Mount Dennis, Toronto, in 1928 for the assembly of the D.H. "Moth" designed by the parent company in England. The Ottawa Car Mfg. Co. had handled repairs on Government and commercial planes for several years but in 1928 came to an agreement with the Consolidated Aircraft Co., Buffalo and A. V. Roe, British manufacturer, for the assembly and distribution of their products. The Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Limited, subsidiary of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. of Hartford, Conn., established a plant at Longueuil, Montreal, for assembling, distributing and repairing engines of its own design.

Some Events of 1928-29. Under the auspices of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club, the first aircraft exhibition to be held in Canada took place in Montreal during the week of July 8, 1928. It was opened by Major-General J. H. MacBrien, D.S.O., C.M.G., C.B., President of the Aviation League of Canada, whose appointment as Managing Director of the International Airways of Canada Limited, Hamilton, had been announced on July 6.

A regular passenger service between Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver was inaugurated on July 30, 1928, by B. C. Airways Limited and arrangements were

also made for the carriage of mail. The service came to a tragic conclusion on Aug. 25 when the plane crashed near Victoria and seven lives were lost. A Court of Inquiry urged that land planes should not be used in flights along the Pacific Coast.

At the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, on Aug. 24, 1928, the Post Office Department operated two air mail services. One plane flew from Quebec, *via* Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston; the other from Hamilton after having had transferred to it mail brought by land plane from Windsor and London.

On the same day the London airport was opened. The Postmaster-General, Hon. P. J. Veniot, and other Government officials were in attendance.

On Aug. 25, 1928, two special air express flights were arranged to mark the inauguration of a Canadian Pacific Express air service between Quebec and Windsor. One plane flew from Quebec, with stops at Montreal, Ottawa and Kingston; the other from Windsor, with stops at London and Hamilton. Both lighted on the water in front of the Exhibition Grounds. Parcels of flowers were brought by the Quebec plane for their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon. Return flights to Quebec and Windsor were made on Aug. 29.

On Sept. 5, in order to test the practicability of seaplanes in transcontinental air mail flights, Major A. E. Godfrey, accompanied by Sergt.-Major Graham, left Ottawa in a Fairchild cabin monoplane fitted as a seaplane. He reached Vancouver on Sept. 8, covering 3,300 miles in a flying time of 32 hours and stated that, had the weather been more favourable the entire flight could have been made in two days' flying time between daylight and dark. On Sept. 10, Major Godfrey and Sergt.-Major Graham, accompanied by Wing Commander J. L. Gordon, Director of Civil Government Operations, and Wing Commander L. F. Breadner, Acting Director, Royal Canadian Air Force, left Vancouver on the return journey. They reached Peace River, *via* Prince Rupert, with safety, but after leaving Peace River on Sept. 16 were not heard from until Sept. 23 when news came that they had crashed into the Peace River due to poor visibility caused by smoke from forest fires. Notwithstanding this unfortunate occurrence, the flight was regarded as of great value and G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of National Defence, stated that it showed that the natural waterways provided the best route for Canadian transcontinental aeroplane service and that by using seaplanes the provision of costly landing fields would be unnecessary.

An aeroplane passenger and express service between Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary and Edmonton was tried out by Western Canada Airways Limited on Sept. 13, 1928, when a plane carrying Premier Bracken of Manitoba and two other passengers flew from Winnipeg to Regina. It reached Calgary the following day. The experiment demonstrated that larger gas tanks were required. The regular service over this route did not get going until October 22, when a plane piloted by W. J. Buchanan left Winnipeg for Regina and Calgary. Calgary was reached safely but on leaving there on Oct. 23, the plane crashed, caught fire and was totally destroyed, its six occupants having a narrow escape. Notwithstanding this setback the service was continued with other machines.

Sept. 21, 1928, the Canadian Post Office Department issued a 5-cent air mail stamp, printed in sepia, the design consisting of a map of Canada on a globe, with two female figures joining hands over a panel bearing the word "Air" and with an aeroplane at the top and "5 cents" below.

Oct. 1st, 1928, was notable in the history of air transportation in Canada for it marked the inauguration of a daily, except Sunday, air mail service between Montreal, Albany and New York. The contract for this service was held by Canadian Colonial Airways Limited. There was a large gathering at the St. Hubert flying field, where more than 60 airplanes had been assembled. Among those attending were His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Perodeau of Quebec; Premier Taschereau of Quebec; Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General; Hon. William Phillips, United States Minister to Canada and Mayor Houde of Montreal. Numerous speeches were made. Simultaneously a daily service between Montreal and Toronto went into effect, replacing the twice-a-week

service previously given. This service was supplied by Canadian Airways Limited. The first plane from Toronto carried a loving cup consigned by Mayor McBride of that city to Mayor Walker of New York. After the first month it was stated that in the Montreal-New York service, 21,877 miles had been flown; 35 passengers carried and 10,885 lbs. of mail handled. The Montreal-New York fare was \$50 and the average time of flight 4 hours.

Under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce there was held in London, Ont., on Nov. 8, 1928, an aviation conference with delegates representing every city and practically every town in Ontario from Toronto to Windsor and also many large centres of the United States. Speaking on this occasion, Major-General MacBrien said, "The time has come when the Canadian public should carefully consider the matter of air transport. Are they to be left far behind by competitors in the race of progress and trade? The future of aviation in Canada is full of promise but definite policies should be laid down by the Government for the progressive development of our airways so that our aviation companies can plan their expansion in an intelligent way."

The McKee Trophy for meritorious service in the advancement of aviation in Canada in 1928 was awarded to Captain C. H. "Punch" Dickins of Edmonton. The award was based on work done in the north country, particularly on a flight made from Winnipeg to Chesterfield Inlet, which was regarded as the most spectacular of the year, the actual flying time being 37 hours, the distance covered, 3,956 miles and the period of the journey, 12 days.

On Mar. 27, 1929, it was announced at Ottawa that an Order-in-Council had been passed establishing an air mail service branch of the Post Office Department.

The merger of Fairchild Aviation Limited, Grand' Mère, Que.; International Airways of Canada, Limited, Hamilton and Canadian Airways Limited, Toronto and Hamilton, was announced Apr. 7, 1929. Elwood Wilson, President of the Fairchild Co., stated at Ottawa, however, that each company would retain its own identity as an operating company.

Formation of a Maritime Airways Co. to operate in the Maritime Provinces in co-operation with International Airways, Fairchild Aviation and Canadian Airways was announced at Halifax on Apr. 18, 1929, by Maj.-Gen. J. H. MacBrien.

On June 10, 1929, it was reported that Commercial Airways Limited, Edmonton and Commercial Airways Limited, Regina, had decided to pool their interests in Great Western Airways Limited, Calgary, and make a united bid for the trans-Canada air mail contract.

A municipal airport at Kingston, Ont., was officially opened by W. H. Craig, Mayor of the City, on June 4, 1929. A programme of aerial manoeuvres was staged and the first air mail from and to Toronto and Montreal was handled.

Hamilton's municipal airport was opened on June 6, 1929, by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, in the presence of several thousands of spectators and with about 25 planes participating. A feature of the occasion was the presentation to Major-General J. H. MacBrien, President of the Aviation League of Canada, by Imperial Oil Limited of a De Havilland Moth plane.

Control of the Canadian Transcontinental Airways Limited was reported on June 12 to have passed from its Quebec directors to Drury & Co. of Toronto and Montreal, who were stated to be acting on behalf of Western Canada Airways Limited. The Company operated mail contracts from Rimouski to Montreal and Ottawa in Summer, and from Quebec to Seven Islands and the north shore of the St. Lawrence and from Moncton to the Magdalen Islands in Winter.

It was announced officially on June 22 that an Order-in-Council awarding the contract for the air mail service in Western Canada had been approved by the Cabinet on June 21, 1929.

An important flight commenced at Toronto on June 25, when Walter C. Cain, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, took off with Captain W. Roy Maxwell, Director of the Provincial Air Force, for Remi Lake. At this point

they were joined by H. N. Awrey, of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and other officials and in three planes undertook a trip of approximately 2,200 aerial miles having as its object the acquisition of some 129,000 square miles of Indian Territory lying north and west of the Albany River.

Canadian Shipping Affairs in 1928-29; Navigation Companies

The 1928 season of navigation on the St. Lawrence was somewhat later in opening than in 1927. The first Overseas vessel to reach Quebec was the Cunarder *Aurania*, which arrived on Apr. 22, while the first Overseas ship to tie up in Montreal was the S. S. *Baystate* of the Furness, Withy Line, which arrived on Apr. 26, or nine days later than the first ship in 1927. The last ship to sail from Montreal with a full cargo was the S. S. *Grelwen*, leaving on Dec. 1st, on the same day that marked the close of navigation in 1927. On Dec. 3, however, the S. S. *Rein* with a part grain cargo to complete, sailed for Overseas, two days later than the last vessel in 1927. The Winter of 1928-29, however, witnessed the establishment of a regular steamship service on the lower St. Lawrence, a contract having been awarded by the Dominion Government to the Clarke Steamship Co., Limited, to provide two trips a month from Murray Bay to Havre St. Pierre during December and March and from Murray Bay to Seven Islands during January and February. The successful accomplishment of this service by the S. S. *Gaspesia* was recognized by the holding of a banquet on board the ship on its return to Quebec from the last voyage, when the Company entertained Captain Joseph Boucher and the crew.

As usual the review of 1928 activities by the President of the Shipping Federation of Canada, R. W. Reford, at the Annual Meeting in Montreal on Feb. 13, 1929, threw much interesting light on shipping affairs during the year. Ocean tonnage, he stated, trading to Eastern Canadian ports had continued to increase but package freight, both import and export, had shown but little improvement. The record movement of grain during the season had resulted in an increase in the number of the bulk ocean carriers trading to Canadian ports. New services were opening up and these were expected to develop, to a still greater extent, the trade of the Dominion with Overseas countries. Mr. Reford spoke of the need for additional aids to navigation on the St. Lawrence; the shortage of pilots; the further improvement of the North Channel below Quebec; the favourable relations with labour; the problem of securing and maintaining satisfactory water levels in Montreal harbour and the channel below, which he characterized as of much importance; the necessity of safeguarding navigation interests in any power developments undertaken on the St. Lawrence and the position with respect to the St. Lawrence Waterways project. The total tonnage of vessels entered in the Federation was 2,043,407 gross tons, an increase of 81,774 over 1927. Mr. Reford was re-elected President, with E. W. Foulds, Manager, New Zealand Shipping Co., Treasurer and A. L. W. MacCallum, Manager and Secretary.

Notable among the year's events was the inauguration of the new steamship service to the British West Indies given by Canadian National Steamships under the terms of the Canada-British West Indies Treaty of 1925. This was made the occasion of interesting ceremonies. The first of the five ships ordered for the service, the *Lady Nelson*, arrived at Saint John, N.B., on Nov. 11, 1928, and was welcomed by the Mayor. Several functions followed, culminating on Nov. 19 in a dinner on board, at which Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman and President, Canadian National Steamships, presided. The ship was then taken to Halifax, where on Nov. 22, another dinner was given by the Company to a large number of public and transportation officials and business men. The initial sailing took place on Dec. 12. There was on board an official party representing the Government and the C. N. R., and this included P. R. Jack, President, Halifax Harbour Commission; J. Gill Gardner, Brockville and Hance J. Logan, K.C., Amherst, Directors of the C. N. R.; Lieut.-Col. J. C. Brown, Assistant to the President, Canadian National Steamships and H. C. Crowell, Press Representative, C. N. R., Moncton. The *Lady Nelson* sailing Dec. 12, the *Lady Hawkins*, sailing Dec. 28 and the *Lady Drake*, sailing Jan. 11 covered

the Eastern route to the British West Indies. The inaugural sailing on the Western route was made on Apr. 12, 1929, by the *Lady Somers*. The official party on this trip included E. R. Decary, Montreal, Director of the C. N. R., and Lieut.-Col. J. C. Brown, Assistant to the President, Canadian National Steamships. A delegation from the Canadian Chamber of Commerce also sailed on a trade mission to the Islands. On the return voyage the *Lady Somers* proceeded to Montreal, the Summer port for this service, where on May 9 a banquet was held to mark the occasion. Sir Henry Thornton presided and those who spoke were Hon. H. G. Carroll, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; Camilien Houde, Mayor of Montreal; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals; T. B. Macaulay, President of the Sun Life Assurance Co.; Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Agriculture for Quebec and Senator W. L. McDougald, Chairman of the Montreal Harbour Commission. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, May 10, 1929).

The Winter of 1928-29 also saw the inauguration by the Cunard and White Star Lines, in conjunction with the Canadian National Railways, of regular weekly sailings from Halifax to London and Liverpool, Belfast and Glasgow. To mark the commencement of the eastbound schedule, a luncheon was held on the Cunarder *Alaunia* at Halifax, Dec. 3, 1928. R. W. Reford, Montreal, President of the Cunard Line in Canada, presided and the guest of honour was W. D. Robb, Vice-President, C. N. R. Mr. Reford referred to the new service as "a new adventure which I hope and trust will develop into an enterprise of the greatest importance to Halifax and to all Canada," and Mr. Robb said that in its establishment and in the expansion of the West Indies service the Canadian National Railways felt that they were doing a great service for Canada. On June 5, 1929, Parliament voted a subsidy of \$80,000 for the balance of the fiscal year, or at the rate of \$100,000 *per annum*, for a steamship service between British Columbia ports and Australia to help meet the competition of subsidized services from the ports of Washington and Oregon. This action was expected to be of service to British Columbia lumbermen.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co., through its subsidiary Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, was also contributing in a large way to the development of Canada's Overseas trade and in 1928 took notable action in the direction of improving its services. Its ocean and coastal fleet at this time consisted of 53 vessels with gross tonnage of 410,843, net earnings from which for the year amounted to \$2,257,546. During the year two new Atlantic liners, the *Duchess of Bedford* and the *Duchess of Atholl* and five new freighters of the Beaver class were put in commission; contracts were let for the construction of two additional liners, the *Empress of Japan* for the Pacific service and the *Empress of Britain* for the Atlantic service; two new passenger and cargo vessels for the Vancouver-Victoria service were ordered and, in accordance with the policy of disposing of ships deemed unsuitable for present-day traffic requirements or uneconomical to operate, seven vessels were sold. Among events of the year were the retirement on Sept. 1st, 1928, of Captain Troup, Manager of the Company's B. C. Coast Services, after 56 years' continuous maritime service on the Pacific Coast and the appointment in his place of Captain C. D. Mersuysos, previously Assistant Manager. In order to improve the railway service from Montreal to Halifax, *via* Saint John and Digby, it was proposed that a new ship for the Bay of Fundy crossing should be built and announcement to this effect was made by the President, E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., on Apr. 3, 1929.

Canada's government-owned steamship line, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Limited, had at Dec. 31, 1928, a fleet of 38 vessels of dead-weight tonnage of 275,697. Seven other vessels had been transferred in October to the West Indies service and were no longer included in the Merchant Marine fleet. Operating revenues totalled \$9,112,510, a decrease of \$1,121,453; operating expenses were \$10,321,593, a decrease of \$633,106; net operating loss amounted to \$1,209,083, as compared with \$720,735 in 1927. After adding other charges the total loss was \$7,545,525, as compared with \$7,086,939. This adverse showing was attributed to reduction in rates, increased competition on certain routes, a strike at Antwerp and continued reduced buying power in South Wales due to limited coal mining operations. When the report of the C. G. M. M. was before the Parliamentary Committee on National Railways and Shipping on May 2,

1929, it was stated that the volume of traffic carried in 1928 was valued at \$159,000,000 and represented 1,307,000 tons of cargo. Of that value \$112,000,000 was export trade, \$39,000,000 was import trade and \$7,000,000 was inter-coastal traffic. The Directors of the Merchant Marine corresponded with those of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Henry Thornton was President; R. P. Ormsby, Secretary and R. B. Teakle, General Manager.

The Department of National Defence called and received tenders during 1928-29 for the construction of two destroyers for the Royal Canadian Navy to replace the *Vancouver* and *Champlain* lent by the British Admiralty. 14 ship-building companies in Great Britain and one in Canada submitted tenders. The Department accepted the tender of J. I. Thornycroft & Co., Southampton, England, for the hulls and machinery, including all fittings and spares, at \$2,490,000. Cost of armament would add \$860,000. That they would be named *Saguenay* and *Skeena* and would be completed in about two years was announced on June 26, 1929, by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence.

The British light cruiser *Dauntless* went aground on Thrum Cap, while entering Halifax Harbour in a thick fog on July 2, 1928. After considerable difficulty it was refloated on July 11 and taken to the Halifax Shipyards for extensive repairs, which were successfully completed by Nov. 17, 1928.

Great Lakes Navigation. During the season of navigation on the Great Lakes, May 4 to Dec. 12, 1928, a total of 311,586,742 bushels of wheat were shipped by water from Fort William and Port Arthur, as compared with 234,149,085 bushels in 1927. Of the total, 139,044,334 bushels were carried to Canadian ports and 171,887,583 bushels to United States ports, while 654,825 bushels were carried to Europe direct. The port of Buffalo received 151,240,228 bushels or more than all Canadian ports combined. The largest amount received by any Canadian port was 58,231,116 bushels, this being Port Colborne. Of the 1,568 cargoes of grain carried from the head of the Lakes, 882 were in Canadian ships, 6 in ships of British registry other than Canadian, 668 in U. S. ships and 12 in other foreign ships.

A blockade of the eastern export grain route was a feature of navigation in the Spring of 1929. It was attributed on the one hand to lack of demand in Great Britain and Europe, which held up the movement from Canadian and United States Atlantic ports and backed up the flow of grain right to the head of the Great Lakes and on the other to the refusal of holders of grain to sell at reduced prices. In the last crop year world production of wheat had been 7 per cent. greater than the previous year and it was reported that European requirements were being filled largely from the Argentine at considerably reduced prices. Elevators at Port Colborne and Buffalo early became filled to capacity, with many Upper Lake ships waiting to unload. By May 1st, 1929 the situation at Montreal was such that 61 canallers were tied up with no early prospect of being able to unload and the Lachine Canal authorities had stopped further down-bound movement. Meanwhile at Port Colborne crews were being paid off, while loading at Fort William and Port Arthur was almost at a standstill and elevator staffs were being reduced. On May 7 it was reported from Port Colborne as follows:—"With over 8,000,000 bushels of grain here, the grain jam is one of the worst ever known and the seriousness of the situation is only increased by the statement of marine men that there is no relief in sight." To afford some relief the Department of Railways and Canals granted permission for the mooring of 40 canal size ships in the Lachine Canal until the end of May without charge. On May 9 the situation at Montreal was:—lake boats waiting to unload, 77; grain on board, 6,896,287 bushels; stocks in elevators, 12,839,702 bushels; grain on order for outward movement, 2,411,030 bushels; tramps chartered, 29. A week later, however, conditions began to improve and from then until June 30, there was a gradual reduction of the congestion, though even at that date 61 vessels were waiting to unload at Montreal and owners were laying up their ships.

Interested particularly in the shipment of grain was the Lake Shippers Clearance Association with headquarters in Winnipeg. It held its 18th Annual Meeting in that city on Oct. 18, 1928. The President, Capel Tilt, reported that during the fiscal year the Association had shipped by vessel and rail 335,000,000

bushels of grain from Fort William and Port Arthur as compared with 310,000,000 bushels the previous year. Of 322,000,000 bushels carried by vessel, 173,000,000 bushels were loaded in 787 Canadian ships and 149,000,000 bushels in 493 United States bottoms. The following officers were elected:—President, C. Tilt; Vice-President, H. T. Swart; Treasurer, C. C. Fields; Secretary, S. T. Smith. J. A. Speers was General Manager, with office at Fort William, and E. G. Beamish was Manager of the Winnipeg office.

Prominent among shipping companies on the Great Lakes was Canada Steamship Lines Limited. This Company operated 112 steamships of which 90 were freight and 22 passenger. The total freight traffic in 1928 amounted to 8,170,000 tons an increase of 1,203,000 tons over 1927. Total passengers carried aggregated 1,328,000, a decrease of 189,000. Total revenue amounted to \$17,661,985, an increase of \$1,075,426. Net profit for the year after all charges was \$1,427,633, an increase of \$58,644. Two new passenger steamers were completed and put in service between Montreal and Quebec. One new self-unloading type of collier was purchased and put in service and two new package freighters were authorized and placed under construction. The Manoir Richelieu at Murray Bay was destroyed by fire on Sept. 12 and an enlarged and fireproof hotel was erected during the Winter on the same site. It was opened on June 15, 1929. Capital expenditures for the year amounted to \$2,056,000. At the Annual Meeting on Apr. 22, 1929, the London Advisory Committee was reduced from six to three members, being composed of Sir Reginald McLeod, K.C.B.; R. B. Philpotts and Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Bart. T. R. Enderby, General Manager, was elected a Director in the room of F. W. Molson, deceased. Executive officers were:—President and Managing Director, W. H. Coverdale; Vice-President, A. J. Brown, K.C.; General Manager, T. R. Enderby; Treasurer, J. J. Hobson; Secretary, A. B. Thomson.

The Great Lakes Division of the Canadian Navigators' Federation held its Annual Meeting at Toronto, Jan. 15-17, 1929, and discussed numerous matters with respect to steamship operation on the Great Lakes. The most important resolutions passed related to buoys, lights and fog signals, establishment of a pilotage system for the St. Lawrence River between Montreal and Kingston, establishment of life saving stations on the Canadian shores of the Great Lakes, the lighting of the Welland Ship Canal and the coasting laws. Officers elected:—Grand President, Captain C. E. Robinson, Goderich; Grand Vice-President, Captain W. E. Cornett, Owen Sound; Grand Treasurer, Captain William Malcolm, Toronto; Grand Secretary, Captain W. J. Stitt, Toronto.

The St. Lawrence Division of the Federation met in Montreal, Jan. 22-23, 1929. Resolutions adopted included the following:—opposition to the Beauharnois Power Canal scheme; a request to the Dominion Government not to suspend the coasting law, either by Order-in-Council or otherwise; a request that the Government employ H. T. Barnes, D.Sc., to break the ice jam which occurs at Cascades Point on Lake St. Louis every Spring; a request that a system of pilotage be established between Montreal and Kingston and several requests for improvements in channels and lights on the St. Lawrence route. Officers elected:—Grand President, Captain E. A. Landry; Grand Treasurer, Captain Theo. Marchand; Grand Secretary, Captain J. E. Ouellette.

Active in looking after the interests of shipowners on the Great Lakes was the Dominion Marine Association, which held its Annual Meeting in Montreal on Apr. 16, 1929. The Annual Report showed the membership in 1928 to have been the largest in the Association's history. Steam tonnage enrolled totalled 362,717 net registered tons, compared with 286,613 tons in 1927; barge or sailing tonnage was 18,079 tons, compared with 19,143 tons. The Report dealt with the Association's various activities during the year, including such matters as the new grain bill of lading, terminal for Welland Ship Canal cargoes, water levels, Canadian coasting law, St. Lawrence deep waterway, rights of the Dominion and Provinces on navigable streams, diversion of water at Chicago, etc. The election of officers and a new Executive Committee was deferred until May 21 when the constitution was amended to provide for the election of these in general meeting. The following were then elected:—President, Captain C. H. Nicholson, Manager, Canada Atlantic Transit Co., Toronto; 1st Vice-President, T. R. Enderby,

General Manager, Canada Steamship Lines Limited, Montreal; 2nd Vice-President, Captain J. B. Foote, President, Foote Transit Co., Toronto. Francis King, K.C., Kingston, was General Counsel.

Steamship Construction in 1928. A summary of shipbuilding in Great Britain during 1928 showed that 29 steamships were built for Canadian owners during the year. Several of these were the objects of ceremonial launchings. The Canadian Pacific Steamships added to their fleet the *Duchess of Bedford*, the *Duchess of Richmond* and the *Duchess of York*, all three of which were built at the yards of John Brown & Co., Clydebank, Scotland. The *Duchess of Bedford* was launched on Jan. 24, 1928, being named by Mrs. Baldwin, wife of Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain. Mr. Baldwin, Lord Aberconway, Sir T. Bell, Sir George Maclaren Brown and Captain J. Gillies spoke at a luncheon which followed the launching. On June 18 the *Duchess of Richmond* was launched with Lady Nanton, widow of Sir Augustus Nanton, a former C. P. R. Director, officiating. At the launching of the *Duchess of York*, which took place on Sept. 28, H. R. H. the Duchess of York honoured the Company by proceeding to Clydebank with the Duke of York and naming the ship after herself. Sir George Maclaren Brown, European Manager of the C. P. R., in proposing the health of the Duke and Duchess at the luncheon which followed the launching, read a cablegram from E. W. Beatty, Chairman and President, expressing the Company's appreciation of the honour that had been conferred by their presence. The Duke of York in reply stated that he believed it to be the first occasion on which a member of the Royal Family had launched a ship of the mercantile marine under the auspices of one of the oversea Dominions. For the C. P. R. British Columbia Coast Service, a new ship was built at the yards of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co., Govan, Scotland, and this was launched on Sept. 27 being named the *Princess Norah* by Miss Mavis Gillies, daughter of Captain James Gillies, C.B.E., General Manager, Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, London.

1928 witnessed the launching of all five vessels ordered by the Canadian National Steamships for service between Canada and the British West Indies. These were built by Cammell, Laird & Co., Birkenhead, England. The first to be launched was the *Lady Nelson* on July 17. It was named by Mrs. Ernest Lapointe, wife of the Canadian Minister of Justice. At a luncheon following the launching there was a large gathering of officials of Canadian National Railways and associated steamships and trade and other representatives of the West Indies, and several eulogistic speeches were delivered. The second ship was launched on Aug. 16 and was christened *Lady Hawkins* by Mrs. Gardner, wife of J. Gill Gardner, Brockville, Ont., a Director of the C. N. R., who had taken a deep interest in the development of Canadian-West Indian trade. The third launching was on Sept. 4, when Lady Thornton, wife of Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman and President, Canadian National Railways, officiated, naming the vessel *Lady Drake*. On Nov. 13 the *Lady Somers* was launched, with Mrs. C. J. Smith, wife of the Vice-President in charge of European Affairs of the C. N. R. doing the honours. The fifth and last of these ships took to the water on Nov. 30, being christened *Lady Rodney* by Mrs. Thomas, wife of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, who had been Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs in the Ramsay MacDonald Government (January-November, 1924).

Canada Steamship Lines Ltd. had in 1928 a canal size self-unloading steamship built by Furness Shipbuilding Co., Haverton Hill-on-Tees, named the *Coalthaven* (3,000 tons). Hall Corporation of Canada, Montreal, had 5 ships built by Smith's Dock Co., Southbank-on-Tees, each of 1,950 tons and named the *Coniscliffe Hall*, *Ayscliffe Hall*, *Eaglescliffe Hall*, *Westcliffe Hall* and *Rockcliffe Hall*. Mathews Steamship Co., Toronto, had two ships of 2,350 tons each built by Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Elswick-on-Tyne, the *Livingston* and *Waterton*. Scott Misener, Sarnia, had a ship of his own name and of 1,999 tons register built by Swan, Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Wallsend-on-Tyne. The same shipbuilders completed seven ships for Paterson Steamships Limited, Fort William,—*Cartierdoc*, *Lavaldoc*, *Mondoc*, *Newbrundoc*, *Novadoc*, *Soreldoc* and *Troisdoc*, each of 1,960 tons. Toronto Insurance and Vessel Agency had a 2,550 ton ship, named the *William Schupp*, built by Furness Shipbuilding Co.,

Haverton Hill-on-Tees. Water Transports Limited, Montreal, had 3 ships, *Stillwater*, *Deepwater* and *Clearwater*, built by Smith's Dock Co., Southbank-on-Tees and Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson launched just before Christmas the first of 12 steamships for an unnamed owner to be used in the Great Lakes trade.

In order to encourage more ship repair work in Canada, a deputation of shipbuilding interests waited on Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, at Ottawa on Jan. 25, 1929, and presented a resolution which, after having been adopted by the Collingwood Board of Trade, had been endorsed by the Ontario Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce at their Annual Meeting at North Bay, Oct. 10, 1928. The object principally in view was to have the Canadian laws with regard to ship repairs in foreign ports placed on a par with United States laws. The Minister, in reply, stated that the Government had a great deal of sympathy for the Canadian shipbuilding industry but that the proper body to consider the situation was the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. He promised to see that any application for a hearing before the Board would be granted.

Canada's Canals in 1928. Canada had in 1928 ten canals:—Sault Ste. Marie, 1.30 miles; Welland, 26.75 miles; St. Lawrence, 45.99 miles; Chambly, 12.12 miles; St. Peter's, 0.49 miles; Murray, 5.17 miles; Ottawa, 6.62 miles; Rideau, 133.25 miles; Trent, 238.60 miles and St. Andrew's (one lock). The number of vessels using these canals during the season was 34,548 with tonnage of 20,705,767. The freight carried amounted to 18,720,441 tons, an increase of 1,232,130 tons over 1927. Of this tonnage, 13,882,592 was of Canadian and 4,837,849 of United States origin. 16,189,207 tons were carried in Canadian and 2,531,234 tons in United States vessels. Traffic on the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals was the heaviest ever handled. Practically all the traffic using the Canadian canals was from and to Canadian or United States ports but in recent years an increasing amount of freight was being brought up the canals and Great Lakes from European ports and a lesser amount was being shipped out direct to trans-Atlantic ports. Another feature was an increase in the amount of Canadian grain moving from Fort William-Port Arthur to Buffalo and other United States lake ports for transshipment to Montreal. In 1928, 54,701,713 bushels were shipped in this way, an increase of 18,261,625 bushels over 1927.

A revival of the project to connect the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy by means of a canal across the Isthmus of Chignecto was brought forward in 1928-29. Hance J. Logan, k.c., Chairman of the Canal Committee of the Amherst Board of Trade, submitted a complete report on the subject at a meeting of the Board on June 27, 1928, when a lengthy resolution was adopted emphasizing the importance of the undertaking and urging the Dominion Government to construct the work at the earliest possible date. (*Halifax Herald*, June 28). On Oct. 2 the Board started active propaganda work by mailing 350 letters containing the resolution to members of Parliament, Senators, Boards of Trade in the Maritime Provinces and along the St. Lawrence Waterway and to the press. Arrangements were also made for holding public meetings. The subject was brought up in the House of Commons on Feb. 25, 1929, when R. K. Smith (Cons.), Cumberland, moved a resolution calling for an investigation into questions of feasibility, cost of construction and economic and national advantage to be gained, which was adopted. In the Senate the desirability of constructing the canal was brought up by Hon. F. P. Black on Apr. 17 and strongly endorsed by Hon. Hance J. Logan. Inquiring on June 11 as to when the Government investigation would be made, R. K. Smith was informed by Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, that instructions had been given to the Chief Engineer to proceed as soon as possible but that in view of the fact that all the present staff was engaged on other work at the moment it would not be possible to commence the survey before August.

Steady progress was made in 1928 in the construction of the Welland Ship Canal. The Parliamentary appropriation for the fiscal year, 1928-29, was \$13,750,000, of which nearly \$10,000,000 had been expended by the end of November. Total net expenditure on the canal to Oct. 31, 1928, was approxi-

mately \$98,750,000 or about 85 per cent. of the total estimated cost. While construction work was carried on in 1928 throughout the entire length of the canal, the heavy work was confined largely to the south end from Thorold to Port Colborne. A report submitted by Alexander J. Grant, Engineer in charge to Col. A. E. Dubuc, Chief Engineer (on July 19, 1929), gave the following statistics as at Mar. 31, 1929,—Rock excavation, 8,961,000 cu. yds. or 90.9 per cent. of the whole; earth excavation, 50,731,000 cu. yds., 86.9 per cent.; watertight embankments, 4,771,000 cu. yds., 88.4 per cent.; concrete, 3,516,000 cu. yds., 93.8 per cent.; reinforcing steel, 28,701,000 lbs., 93 per cent.; steel sheet piling, 37,590,000 lbs., 95.8 per cent.

An effort was made at the 1929 Session of Parliament to secure a franchise for the Great Lakes and Atlantic Canal and Power Co., Limited, who sought authority to construct and operate a combined canal and ship channel from a point below the City of Sorel to a point near Cornwall. The Bill respecting the project was sponsored by A. N. Smith (Stormont). When up for second reading on Apr. 29, 1929, Hon. H. H. Stevens (Vancouver Centre), and Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, took the ground that the passing of second reading was tantamount to acceptance of the general principle of the measure which was a recognition of private ownership of canals. As it was the established policy of Canada to maintain the canal system as public works, they objected to giving the Bill second reading. Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, while opposed to private ownership of canals, did not consider that he would be voting for the passage of the Bill, if he voted for second reading and felt that the promoters were entitled to a hearing in Committee, which otherwise they would not obtain. The House, however, negatived the motion for second reading.

Canada's Ports in 1928-29. New records in the volume of shipping continued to be made by Canada's ports in 1928, while progress was also evident in the provision of improved facilities at practically all harbours. The tonnage of merchandise handled at the Harbour of Montreal was 12,589,126, which was a larger volume than in any previous year. Exports alone were 660,000 tons more than in 1927. Grain exports totalled 211,295,379 bushels and for the eighth successive year more grain was exported during the season of navigation than any other ocean port in the world handled in the entire 12 months. The number of ocean-going vessels which traded to the Harbour was 1,607 or 3 less than in 1927 but the net registered tonnage increased from 4,992,486 to 5,494,062. The number of inland vessels also decreased but their net tonnage was greater by 1,360,000 tons. The Harbour was administered by a Commission of which Senator W. L. McDougald was President and Dr. Milton Hersey and Alfred Lambert, members. (Mr. Lambert was appointed to the Commission in 1928 to fill a vacancy created by the death of Emilien Daoust). The General Manager was Thomas W. Harvie and the Secretary, L. H. A. Archambault. Work done during the year included the completion of a new storage annex to Elevator No. 3, bringing the capacity up from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels; extension of wharves and sheds and rapid progress with the construction of the Montreal-South Shore bridge. At its 1929 Session Parliament voted a loan of \$10,000,000 to the Montreal Harbour Board. The programme of expansion included \$2,000,000 for three new shipping berths, \$2,000,000 for reconstruction and extension of two wharves, \$1,500,000 for extension of electric railway facilities and \$4,500,000 for extension of grain conveyors, berthing facilities and other improvements.

On the Pacific Coast the number and tonnage of vessels entering the Port in 1928 eclipsed all past records. In the deep sea class 1,344 vessels entered, or 221 more than in 1927. These had a gross tonnage of 7,481,479 or 1,414,975 more than in 1927. Foreign coastwise arrivals remained unchanged at 1,470 but tonnage increased from 3,757,699 to 4,146,312. Local coastwise arrivals numbered 19,270, an increase of 1,500 with increase in tonnage from 7,267,444 to 7,885,433. Total imports amounted to 4,846,166 tons and total exports to 5,053,621 tons, an aggregate of 9,899,787 tons, as against 7,609,627 tons in 1927. Grain shipments were more than double, the comparative figures being 97,561,716

bushels in 1928 and 43,602,210 in 1927. During the year extensive industrial and railway development on the North Shore was brought to successful completion. Vancouver Harbour was administered by a Commission composed of F. R. McD. Russell, Chairman; B. C. Hansuld and A. M. Pound. At its 1929 Session Parliament voted a loan of \$10,000,000 to the Commission. Of this \$3,500,000 was to be used for a new ocean pier, \$1,500,000 for wharves for vessels in coastal trade, for fish wharf and storage and for cold storage and \$3,000,000 for additions to grain handling facilities.

On Feb. 21, 1929, there was tabled in the House of Commons the Report of the Royal Commission appointed to investigate pilotage conditions at Pacific Coast ports. The Commission, composed of Mr. Justice Aulay Morrison of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, had held sittings during the Summer of 1928 and had found a somewhat chaotic condition prevailing. It recommended administration of pilotage at all British Columbia ports except New Westminster by a superintendent appointed by the Dominion Government; compulsory pilotage on the Fraser River; optional pilotage at other B. C. ports; and licensing of pilots.

The Port of Quebec was administered in 1928 by a Commission composed of Hon. W. Gerard Power, M.L.C., Chairman; Jules Gauvin and J. Boutin-Bourassa. Brig.-General T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O., was General Manager and Chief Engineer and Charles Smith, K.C., Secretary-Treasurer and Legal Adviser. 1,095 ocean and coasting vessels entered the harbour, or one less than in 1927. Railway cars handled increased from 34,435 to 40,093 and grain received from 9,441,698 bushels to 11,063,761 bushels. Import tonnage amounted to 1,007,586 tons, an increase of 60,410 tons and export tonnage to 452,345 tons, an increase of 52,858 tons. 74,644 immigrants landed, as against 64,381 in 1927. Construction during the year was actively carried on, its main features being (a) continuation of construction works of the Wolfe's Cove Terminal facilities undertaken in 1925; (b) erection on the breakwater of a two-storey steel framed fireproof landing stage and (c) construction of an additional storage annex of 2,000,000 bushels to Grain Elevator No. 2, bringing total grain storage capacity to 4,000,000 bushels.

The contract for the first unit of harbour development, planned by the recently organized Saint John Harbour Commission, was let on July 27, 1928, to the Atlas Construction Co., Limited, Montreal, and its associate company, the Standard Dredging Co., Limited, Ottawa, the amount involved being about \$2,500,000. The contract included the construction of a pier 800 ft. long and 300 ft. wide, two bulkhead wharves and the necessary excavation and dredging. After signing the contract, Hon. W. E. Foster, Chairman of the Commission, stated that the provision of facilities at the Port of Saint John had practically ceased since the beginning of the War, only a few minor improvements having been made. The appointment of the Commission, following out the recommendations of the Duncan Commission, had opened the way for further development and it was felt that the completion of the first unit would prevent the congestion which had prevailed at times each winter for some years. Changes in the Commission occurred on Dec. 6, 1928, following the appointment of Hon. W. E. Foster to the Senate. William E. Scully, previously a Commissioner, was advanced to the position of Chairman and Robert T. Hayes was named to fill the vacancy on the Board.

The first Annual Report of the Commission stated that for the year 1928, 410 ocean-going vessels with a load capacity of 1,182,750 tons had entered the Port. 496,663 tons of merchandise had been imported and 1,230,422 tons and 6,601 pieces of piling exported. Grain receipts had amounted to 22,822,152 bushels.

On May 6, 1929, Hon. Peter Larkin, Canadian High Commissioner in London, cabled the Federal Government that the Imperial Shipping Committee had decided to remit the extra Saint John marine insurance on condition that vessels be fitted with radio direction-finding apparatus. This placed Saint John on practically the same basis as other Atlantic ports in the matter of marine insurance rates.

Progress was also being made in 1928-29 by the Halifax Harbour Commission. Formal notice was received on Aug. 24, 1928, that an Order-in-Council had been passed at Ottawa placing under the administration of the Commission, effective Sept. 1st, all Government-owned harbour front properties. The properties covered in the transfer, which were understood to be worth about \$15,000,000, included all piers and other facilities at the South End Terminals, piers and other property at Deepwater, pier No. 9 and cattle sheds located at Richmond and grain elevator at the South Terminals. By November the Commission was able to announce some of its plans for port development. These were enumerated in a speech delivered by Peter R. Jack, President, at a dinner given on Nov. 22 on board the new S. S. *Lady Nelson* to a large representation of city and provincial business men by Sir Henry Thornton. They included completion of the "B" unit or main group at the South Terminals at a cost of from \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000; erection of permanent sheds on "A" unit, involving an expenditure estimated at \$1,000,000; erection of a permanent shed on Pier 20 and erection of an addition to the present grain elevator to provide storage for 2,000,000 bushels of grain. Mr. Jack also announced that a contract had been closed for a continuous movement of 5,000,000 bushels of grain through the port during the Winter months. At the 1929 Session of Parliament a loan of \$5,000,000, was voted to the Halifax Harbour Commission for port improvements.

Toronto's harbour was administered by a Commission, composed at June 30, 1929, of Thomas Jenkins, Chairman; Major A. A. Mulholland, Major W. C. McBrien, J. E. Ganong and George W. Porter, with Brig-Gen. J. G. Langton, General Manager and Secretary. John O'Connor, who had been Chairman at the first of the year, resigned on Dec. 4 and on Dec. 6, 1928, was succeeded by Thomas Jenkins. The vacancy on the Board was filled by the appointment of George W. Porter. Construction work during 1928 consisted principally of the reclamation of land. In the Central Section, the reclamation of the area lying north of the bulkhead line between Yonge and Parliament Streets, containing 78 acres, was completed. In the Eastern Section, the areas south of the Ship Channel and between the Turning Basin and Leslie St. were brought up to grade, making a grand total of 696 acres of land reclaimed in this Section. Industrial sites with total area of 38 acres were disposed of during the year. Of importance was the erection of a 2,000,000 bushel elevator by Toronto Elevators Limited. Construction was commenced in June and on Nov. 21 the first cargo of grain was unloaded from the S. S. *Norfolk*.

Some progress was made during 1928-29 with the Great Lakes terminal project at Prescott, Ont. On Dec. 19, 1928, tenders were called for the new wharf on which it was proposed to erect a 5,000,000-bushel grain elevator and on Jan. 22, 1929, the contract for this work was awarded to the Thunder Bay Harbour Improvement Co. of Fort William at approximately \$500,000. Feb. 20 saw the undertaking commenced with appropriate ceremonies.

At the 1929 Session of Parliament, loans of \$2,000,000 each were voted to the Harbour Boards of Three Rivers and Chicoutimi. At Three Rivers provision was to be made for several additional berths, while at Chicoutimi, the Commissioners proposed to extend the wharf then under construction for an additional 2,400 feet.

Of interest to Canadian ports in 1928-29 was a report made to the United States Senate on Jan. 29, 1929 by the Department of State and Agriculture, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the United States Shipping Board as the result of an order passed in May, 1928. At that time the Senate deplored the steadily increasing tendency for United States grain to find an outlet through Canadian ports, particularly Montreal, and for goods purchased abroad by citizens of the United States to be carried over British lines through Canadian ports. Discriminatory tariffs against goods imported into the United States *via* Canadian ports were recommended by the United States Shipping Board but the other departments declared that the movement of United States imports and exports through Canadian ports was caused chiefly by the normal factors of international trade and transportation and that nothing much could be done about it except to discuss with Canada, through diplomatic channels, the possibility of putting United States ports on an equality with Canadian ports on imports into Canada. (*The Globe*, Toronto, Jan. 30, 1929).

The Telephone, Telegraph and Radio in 1928-29

At the beginning of 1928 Canada had in operation 1,259,987 telephones and this number was materially increased during the year. The average rate of increase per year between 1922 and 1927 had been 63,200, which was greater than the increase in population. In 1922 there were 10.6 telephones per 100 population and in 1927, 13.2. This density was exceeded only by the United States, which had 15.3 telephones per 100 of population in 1926. British Columbia in 1927 showed the greatest provincial density with 19.7; Ontario came second with 17.5; Saskatchewan, third, with 12.9 and Alberta, fourth with 11.9. An estimate made of the number of conversations in 1927 showed a total of 2,077,000,000 exchange and 31,400,000 long distance calls or an aggregate of 2,108,400,000 for the year. On a *per capita* basis the average was approximately 221 conversations per year. In 1926 the average in the United States was 205.4 and in Denmark, the next highest, 137. Other interesting statistics in the 1927 report were,— number of systems, 2,462; pole line mileage, 204,245; wire mileage, 3,591,035; employees, 23,437; salaries and wages, \$26,254,605; total capital, \$192,442,495; cost of property and equipment, \$243,999,135; revenue, \$56,907,338; operating expenses, \$48,561,916.

An important event of 1928 was the inauguration of an all-Canadian service between Montreal and Toronto and Winnipeg, *via* Port Arthur and Fort William. The new line between Winnipeg and Montreal, 1,605 miles in length, was erected on C. P. R. telegraph poles from Winnipeg to Sudbury, where it connected with the Bell Telephone Company's lines. Nine repeater stations were installed on the route. At the official opening on Aug. 7, officials of the Bell Telephone Co., the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Manitoba Government and the City of Winnipeg exchanged greetings, as did also officials in Toronto, Port Arthur and Fort William. Another important event of the year was the completion of connection between Edmonton and Calgary and Vancouver and Victoria. The line ran from Calgary through the Kicking Horse Pass and Field, Revelstoke, Kamloops, Merritt and Chilliwack to the Coast and was strung for the most part on C. P. R. telegraph poles. On Nov. 6 conversations were carried on between the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, Hon. R. Randolph Bruce, Victoria and the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, Hon. W. G. Egbert, Edmonton; between the latter and Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia; between Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, who was in Vancouver, and Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones, Edmonton; and between Mayor Taylor of Vancouver and Mayor Bury of Edmonton.

What was described as the first telephone conversation between Canada and the Continent of Europe took place on Mar. 9, 1929, when connection was established between the Town of Aussig, Czechoslovakia, and Ottawa, a distance of 4,100 miles. Those participating were Martin Nordegg, with whose house in Ottawa the connection was made; Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior; Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under Secretary of State for External Affairs; W. J. Egan, Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization; Thomas Mulvey, Under Secretary of State; G. J. Desbarats, Deputy Minister of National Defence; Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines; Senator Andrew Haydon; Prof. M. Gussen, Department of Agriculture and C. P. Edwards, Director, Radio Branch, Department of Marine. Those speaking from Czechoslovakia were M. Krofte, Foreign Minister and F. Petschek, a personal friend of Mr. Nordegg. Mrs. Petschek and Mrs. Nordegg also exchanged greetings.

An interesting test conversation took place on May 23, 1929, when Premier King spoke from his office in Ottawa to Alex. Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine, then in London, England. It was an all-Canadian service, as the message was sent through the Canadian Government radio station at Drummondville, instead of being routed *via* New York.

An event unique in railway history took place on May 5, 1929, when the feasibility of telephonic communication to and from a moving train was demonstrated on a Canadian National train operating out of Toronto. The demonstration was officially opened by D. W. Robb, Vice-President in charge of

Telegraphs and Telephones, as the train left Davenport station, when he spoke to W. G. Barber, General Manager of C. N. Telegraphs, at the head office of the Telegraph Department in the City. Subsequently various newspapermen and officials on board also spoke. During the course of the demonstration the first telegram to be received by telephone on a moving train was read to Mr. Robb. It was from Sir Henry Thornton and was as follows,—“Hearty congratulations upon success of experiment. Will revolutionize communication on moving trains. Please thank all concerned for their splendid effort.”

At Edmonton on May 15, 1929, prominent telephone officials conferred with Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones, regarding plans for an all-Canadian telephone line between East and West. At the time Alberta and British Columbia were stated to be the only two provinces having inter-provincial telephone service and it was proposed to link up all the provinces so that calls could be handled on an all-Canadian line without having to utilize services in the United States. Interviews followed with the Governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Co., operating in Nova Scotia, showed an increase of 1,585 in the number of its stations in 1928, the largest in several years, and at Dec. 31 had 36,455 in operation. Total operating revenues amounted to \$1,668,504; operating expenses, \$1,147,097; net operating revenues, \$521,406; net income, \$328,622. Total assets increased from \$8,455,564 to \$8,813,502. Officers were: President, O. E. Smith; Vice-President, George E. Faulkner; Managing Director, J. H. Winfield; Secretary-Treasurer, T. N. Goudge; Comptroller, C. A. B. Bullock; General Manager, W. H. Hayes.

The New Brunswick Telephone Co., Limited, operated in New Brunswick. It had in 1928, 30,954 instruments in operation, an increase of 1,276. Gross earnings were \$1,313,641; operating expenses, \$1,000,766 and net revenue, \$312,874. Dividends of \$284,924 were paid. At the Annual Meeting Feb. 21, 1929, at Fredericton, it was reported that 927 miles of copper and 179 of iron circuit had been added and a new building erected in Saint John. Included in the new construction were three additional circuits between Saint John and Edmundston, making available an all-Canadian line to Montreal and points West. Hon. I. R. Todd retired as Vice-President and H. P. Robinson was appointed in his place. Officers were: President, Hon. F. B. Black; Vice-Presidents; R. O'Leary, and H. P. Robinson; Secretary-Treasurer, N. E. Moore; General Manager, O. J. Fraser.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, operating in Quebec and Ontario, made a net gain of 45,862 in telephones in 1928 and had at the end of the year 714,245 stations. Connecting with its system were 836 other systems with 137,543 telephones. The Company had 23,614 miles of pole lines, 755,217 miles of aerial wire and 1,694,640 miles of underground and submarine wire. It had 16,240 employees and the total payroll was \$19,350,179. Telephone operating revenues totalled \$36,510,731; operating expenses, \$27,152,591; operating income, \$7,674,342; gross income, \$8,389,306; net income, \$5,596,685; dividends, \$4,414,941; balance for corporate surplus, \$931,743. Gross additions to plant cost \$22,406,334, exceeding 1927 by over \$4,000,000. The dial system conversion programme was continued in Toronto, Montreal and Quebec. At Dec. 31, 1928, 161,295 dial telephones were in service or over 22 per cent. of the total Company stations. During the year, H. B. Thayer, who had been Chairman of the Board of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., resigned from the Board of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada and was succeeded by Charles P. Cooper, a Vice-President of the American Co. Officers were: President, C. F. Sise; Vice-Presidents, K. J. Dunstan and J. E. Macpherson; Secretary-Treasurer, W. H. Black; Comptroller, E. Palm; General Manager, P. A. McFarlane.

The Manitoba Telephone System, which was owned by the Province, had at Nov. 30, 1928, a total of 73,836 telephones in service, an increase of 3,668 for the year. In addition there were in the Province, 3,479 telephones owned by connecting companies. Gross revenue amounted to \$3,674,140; total expenses, \$3,367,585; surplus, \$306,555, an improvement of \$51,135 over 1927. During the year The Pas Municipal System and Crystal City Telephone Co. were taken over. Through the courtesy and co-operation of the Telephone Systems south

of the international border, telephone service was extended to many points in Europe and owing to the activities of systems in the Dominion, it became possible in 1928 to converse from Winnipeg to either coast over all-Canadian wires. J. E. Lowry was Commissioner in charge of the System.

In Saskatchewan, the Department of Telephones reported at Apr. 30, 1928, 37,084 government-owned stations and 42,695 rural connecting stations. To take care of increased business offering it was found necessary to erect 1,533 miles of wire and other facilities necessary to handle the business were provided. Seven exchange buildings were erected and over 1,800 new rural stations were installed. There were 6,451 miles of long distance pole lines and 38,547 wire miles. Total income for the year amounted to \$2,687,826; operation and maintenance, \$1,433,022; interest, sinking fund and reserves, \$1,254,803. W. J. Patterson was Minister of Telephones and W. Warren, Deputy Minister.

The Alberta Government Telephones had in 1928, 60,222 telephones in service, of which 21,269 were rural subscribers' stations. Including private owned party line stations and connecting exchange stations, the total for the province was 77,805. The sum of \$729,130 was spent on plant and equipment. Total revenue from all sources totalled \$3,635,504; total expenses, \$2,613,980; depreciation and sinking fund, \$814,141; surplus after all charges, \$207,382. The total investment was \$23,281,804. In his Report, J. D. Baker, Deputy Minister of Telephones, stated that the Edmonton Municipal System continued to be a problem in provincial-wide service. The City had definitely refused to sell its system and the Provincial Government had requested arbitration before an independent tribunal to settle the question of compensation for inter-connection service given. On Jan. 1st, 1929, J. D. Baker, who had been Plant Superintendent succeeded R. B. Baxter, as General Manager and Deputy Minister.

On July 30, 1928 it was announced at Vancouver that G. H. Halse, President for six years of the British Columbia Telephone Co., had been elected to the newly-created post of Chairman of the Board; Gordon Farrell, Vice-President, had been made President, and James Hamilton, General Manager, had also been elected Vice-President. Believing that the only feasible way to give long-distance service to many outlying sections was by means of radio-telephony, Mr. Halse announced on Nov. 8 that a separate company to be known as the Provincial Telephone Co. would be formed for the purpose.

The larger telephone systems were members of the Telephone Association of Canada. The Association held its 8th Annual Convention at Minaki Inn, Minaki, Ont., Aug. 24-28, 1928. The subject matters specially under discussion related to executive, plant, engineering and accounting functions of the telephone business and on each of these several valuable papers were read. Officers elected were: President, Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways and Telephones, Edmonton; Vice-President, J. Hamilton, Vice-President and General Manager, British Columbia Telephone Co., Vancouver; Secretary-Treasurer, H. G. Black, Purchasing Agent, New Brunswick Telephone Co., Saint John.

Many of the smaller systems were members of the Canadian Independent Telephone Association, which was organized in 1905. It held its 23rd Annual Convention in Toronto, Nov. 27-28, 1928. Relations with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario with respect to interference and with the Bell Telephone Co. as to methods of arbitrating disputes were the principal matters up for consideration. A number of technical papers were presented and the following officers elected: President, Thomas Shillinglaw, Tuckersmith Municipal Telephone System; Vice-President, J. A. Connell, Leeds & Grenville Telephone Co.; Secretary, A. Hoover, Markham, and Treasurer, F. D. Mackay, Toronto.

The Telegraph Companies. Gross revenues of all telegraph and cable systems in Canada during 1928 amounted to \$14,740,641, an increase of \$1,750,092 over 1927. Operating expenses amounted to \$11,647,063, an increase of \$1,046,651. Net operating revenue increased from \$2,390,137 to \$3,093,578 and net corporate income from \$1,982,123 to \$2,880,576. Pole line mileage at Dec. 31, 1928, was 53,777, an increase of 1,046 miles, while wire mileage expanded

from 323,539 to 337,971. Employees numbered 7,639, an increase of 401, and salaries and wages amounted to \$8,603,986, comparing with \$7,957,064. There were 4,909 telegraph offices and telegrams transmitted, including messages originated at Canadian stations and messages received from United States lines destined to Canadian stations, amounted to 16,862,954, or 1,232,047 more than 1927. Cablegrams sent numbered 1,285,548 and received, 6,861,195, which included 5,904,565 cablegrams relayed to the United States by the Western Union Telegraph Co. at their Canso station. The sum of \$9,776,090 was transferred by telegraph, as against \$9,241,864 in 1927. New construction cost \$1,914,737 and alterations and repair work, \$1,288,619.

The Canadian National Telegraphs reported gross revenue of \$5,607,295; operating expenses, \$4,441,009; net operating revenue, \$1,166,286 and net corporate income, \$753,599. The system had a pole line mileage of 23,412; a wire mileage of 141,523; 3,263 employees who received \$4,070,848 in salaries and wages; offices, 1,943, including 30 outside Canada; land messages sent 5,928,152; messages received from U. S. A., 2,310,741; cablegrams sent, 296,862; cablegrams received, 243,532.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. reported a gross revenue from its telegraphs of \$5,668,258; operating expenses, \$3,439,270; net operating revenue, \$2,228,988; net corporate income, \$2,178,093. Its system had 16,429 pole line miles; 160,287 wire miles; 2,171 employees, who received \$2,701,113 in salaries and wages; 1,638 offices, including 16 outside Canada. It sent 6,044,595 land messages and received 814,002 from U. S. A.; 440,539 cablegrams were sent and 382,797 received.

At the International Telegraph Conference held at Brussels, Belgium, in Sept., 1928, Canada was represented by C. P. Edwards, Director of the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and J. R. Mills Walker of the Department of External Affairs. Of importance was the decision of the Conference, after protests by Great Britain, the United States and Canada, not to accept the recommendation of the sub-committee of the International Telegraph Union limiting code words to five letters but to retain the ten letter maximum, with certain modifications.

Before the Exchequer Court at Ottawa on Jan. 15, 1929, an action was commenced by the Crown in the right of the Dominion of Canada to determine the right, if any, of the Canadian Pacific Railway to continue its telegraph pole line on the old Intercolonial Railway right-of-way between Saint John and Halifax, Truro and Sydney, and Westville and Pictou. After taking evidence and hearing argument, the Court reserved judgment. On Mar. 22, judgment was delivered, the Court finding that the C. P. R. was using the right-of-way by the licence of the Dominion Government but not by an irrevocable licence which would be tantamount to an alienation of the property of the Crown.

On July 1st, 1929, the Canadian National Railways, after lengthy negotiations, acquired and commenced to operate the complete land mileage of the Western Union Telegraph Co. in the Maritime Provinces. This added 6,670 miles of wire and 188 offices to the C. N. R. system. Sir Henry Thornton, Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways, was elected a director of the Western Union Telegraph Co., following the transfer.

The Post Office Department, Ottawa, announced on July 10, 1929, that, in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928, it had been decided to set up the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee and that Sir Campbell Stuart had been appointed to represent Canada on the Committee.

Radio Service. The rapid expansion of commercial long wave broadcasting in Canada was indicated in statements attached to the recommendation to the Privy Council in connection with the appointment of the Royal Commission on Radio. It was revealed that radio broadcasting, first established in Canada in 1921, had "developed into a regular service demanded by the public; that the estimated capital investment is now \$1,104,500; that there are about 400,000 receiving sets in Canada, of which 60 per cent. are urban and 40 per cent. rural. To these listeners the radio service is given by 68 licensed

broadcasting stations of which 32 provide only an intermittent service or are of such very low power as to be purely local in character and the remaining 36 stations, all of comparatively low power and with the exception of one owned by the Manitoba Government, are operated by licensees for purposes of gain or for publicity in connection with the licensees' business. These are divided as follows: radio manufacturers and dealers, 13; other manufacturers and retail stores, 4; newspapers, 8; government companies (C. N. R. and Manitoba, Government), 4; grain brokers, 4; miscellaneous, 3.

International aspects of broadcasting were again to the fore during 1928-29. In the latter part of August a conference of radio experts representing Canada, the United States, Mexico and Cuba took place at Washington, concluding on the 25th. Its main purpose was to endeavour to provide an equitable distribution of radio channels. Canada was represented by Commander C. P. Edwards, Director of the Radio Branch, Department of Marine, and Laurent Beaudry, First Secretary of the Canadian Legation, Washington. After lengthy discussion, it was agreed to adjourn in order to afford time for further study and meet again at Ottawa in 90 days. The Conference, however, was unable to resume until a later date. In the meantime, the United States Federal Radio Commission had presented a Report to Congress, which was made public on Dec. 16, in which opposition was voiced to giving Canada any further share of the available broadcasting channels on the continent. "The question of the allocation of broadcasting channels between the United States and Canada cannot as yet be definitely determined," said the Report. "During the past year representatives of Canada have strongly protested against the present basis as being unfair to Canada and there seems to be a disposition on the part of that country to press a demand for an increased assignment. This was rather forcibly suggested in the course of the North American Conference held in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 20-25, 1928. The present allocation, however, is based on the respective populations of the two countries; furthermore, the programmes of the United States stations give extensive service in Canada. The Commission believes, therefore, that the allocation as it now stands is fair to Canada and should not be changed."

The resumed Conference met at Ottawa on Jan. 21, 1929, sessions being held in private. The United States was represented by Eugene O. Sykes, Chairman; Charles H. Caldwell of the Federal Radio Commission and William D. Terrell, Radio Division, Department of Commerce, with T. A. M. Craven, U.S.N. and Dr. J. H. Dellinger as Technical Advisors and Ferdinand Lathrop Mayer, Counsellor. Newfoundland was represented by W. Le Messurier, Deputy Minister of Customs, and Cuba by Senor Gabriel de la Campa y Cuffi and Luis Bethart. The Canadian representatives were: Alexander Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine; C. P. Edwards, Director of the Radio Branch; W. A. Rush, Assistant Director; Laurent Beaudry, Counsel of the Department of State, Ottawa; Technical Advisers, Major W. A. Steel, M.C., Royal Canadian Corps of Signallers, Department of National Defence, and J. W. Bain, Radio Engineer, Department of Marine. Two Sub-committees were appointed, the first dealing with the technical side of radio transmission and the second with the allocation of channels among the various countries. The recommendations of the first Committee (Dr. Dellinger, Chairman), were as follows:

■ " (1) The Governments agree to adopt a radio frequency standard based on the unit of time and to compare at least once every six months the actual radio frequency measuring standards.

(2) Each Government agrees to require all stations other than mobile and amateur stations under its jurisdiction to tune their transmitters with an accuracy of 0.025 per cent. or better, of their national frequency standard.

(3) Each Government agrees to require all stations other than mobile and amateur stations to maintain their frequency with an accuracy of 0.05 per cent. or better, at all times.

(4) Each Government agrees to adopt for the present, in its plan of allocation, a separation of 0.2 per cent. between radio frequency channels; and to permit stations under its jurisdiction to occupy the assigned frequency

and the adjacent frequencies to the limit permitted by the frequency maintenance tolerances, and necessitated by the type of emission the station may be authorized to use. For commercial telephony a band width of six kilocycles will be permitted. For the present, a 100 kilocycle band width shall be considered standard for television.

(5) Each Government agrees to require stations under its jurisdiction to use transmitters which are as free as practicable from all emissions (such as those due to harmonics, decrement, spacing waves, frequency modulation, key clicks, type of keying, mush, etc.) not essential to the type of communication carried on, and would be detrimental to communications being carried on by stations in other countries."

The second Committee completed its work on Jan. 25. In reporting results, Alex. Johnston, Chairman of the Conference, said:

"In consideration of the matters referred to committee No. 2, new elements were introduced that, when submitted to the conference, made it appear desirable that the delegations should have an opportunity of consulting their respective Governments before reaching definite or final conclusions.

The conference closed with the understanding that efforts would be made to make a definite announcement of the conclusions reached not later than the 1st February next.

The discussions that took place at the plenary sessions were most harmonious and indicated a very earnest desire to divide the available short wave channels in a mutually satisfactory manner having regard to the public interests involved."

On Feb. 28 terms of the agreement between the United States and Canada, effective from Mar. 1, 1929 to Jan. 1, 1932, were made public. The continental band, it was explained, contained 704 channels. Of this number 411 were allotted to special services,—maritime mobile exclusively (ship to shore), 47; air mobile exclusively (aircraft to ground), 33; air and maritime mobile shared, 81; mobile shared (ships, aircraft, railway trains and other non-fixed stations), 29; amateur (amateur experimental work and communications), 134; visual broadcasting (television and transmission of pictures), 84; special experimental channels, 3. Of the remaining 293 channels, the United States received 146 channels, Canada and Newfoundland, 103, Cuba, 20 and other nations on the Continent, 24. The band covered by the agreement was roughly from 50 metres to 200 metres and was used chiefly for intercity and like communication. On Mar. 18 it was announced at Ottawa that the Government of Cuba had formally notified the Canadian Government of its acceptance of the agreement. Newfoundland also notified Ottawa on Mar. 4 that it had accepted the agreement.

Of much importance in 1928-29 was the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate radio broadcasting and reception conditions in Canada. This action had been decided on at the 1928 Session of Parliament largely as the outcome of a controversy which had arisen over broadcasts of the International Bible Students and \$25,000 had been voted for the purpose. Announcement of the personnel of the Commission was made on Dec. 6, 1928. Sir John Aird, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, was named Chairman with Charles A. Bowman, Editor of *The Citizen*, Ottawa, and Augustin Frigon, Director of the Polytechnic School, Montreal, Commissioners. The Commission held its inaugural session at Ottawa, Dec. 11, when Donald Manson of the Radio Branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, was appointed Secretary. A second meeting took place in Toronto on Dec. 18 at which plans were laid for a tour of Europe to study methods of broadcasting and control there. Pursuant to these plans, Messrs. Bowman, Frigon and Manson sailed from Halifax on the S. S. *Baltic*, Jan. 7, 1929, and Sir John Aird from New York on Jan. 19 on the S. S. *Majestic*. In the course of their tour, the Commission prosecuted inquiries in Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium and the Irish Free State, arriving back in Canada about the middle of March. On Apr. 4 the Commission left Ottawa *en route* to the Pacific Coast. The first hearing opened at Victoria on Apr. 16 and sessions were subsequently held at numerous other points throughout Canada.

Joint control of radio broadcasting by the Federal and Provincial Governments, with special preference given to educational programmes, public information and entertainment, was endorsed as the best policy for the Dominion at the May 21 session of the Royal Society of Canada at Ottawa.

On the evening of Oct. 17, 1928, the first radio broadcast was made over the Manitoba Government's new station, C K Y, located at the Manitoba Agricultural College. Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Telephones, pressed the button in the Sherbrooke St. studio, Winnipeg, which set the station in operation and the opening address was delivered by the Premier, Hon. John Bracken. The new station represented the latest development in broadcasting, he remarked. While its rated power was 5,000 watts, or ten times that of the old station, refinements of equipment developed power as high as 20,000 watts, so that under ideal atmospheric conditions, it might be heard from coast to coast. Manitoba was the only province owning and operating its own broadcasting station and he declared that this policy had the complete approval of all who had the radio interests of the public at heart. The high power of the new Manitoba station led to some criticism from Winnipeg radio fans who complained that they could not tune it out and that it should have been located 30 miles from the City. To these complaints, J. E. Lowry, Commissioner of the Manitoba Telephone System, said the situation would be no better at 30 miles and blamed inferior receiving sets for the trouble. The publicity value of the station for Manitoba was strongly emphasized.

The number of radio licences issued in Canada during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929 was 296,756, as compared with 268,055 in the preceding fiscal year. Ontario led all Provinces with 144,842, followed by Quebec, 49,812; Saskatchewan, 27,386; British Columbia, 23,480; Manitoba, 20,496; Alberta, 14,973; Nova Scotia, 8,611; New Brunswick, 6,289; Prince Edward Island, 756; and Northwest Territories, 111. Transmitting licences were issued to 1,146 stations, of which 79 were private commercial broadcasting, 4 public commercial; 12 amateur broadcasting; 584 amateur experimental; 2 aircraft and 313 ships.

Highways and Motor Transportation in 1928

Canada continued in 1928 to devote large sums of money to the construction and maintenance of roads and streets, the total expenditure for the year being estimated by *Contract Record and Engineering Review* (Feb. 27, 1929) at \$65,000,000. In Ontario, construction was carried out on the provincial highway system to the following extent,—cement concrete pavement, 134.5 miles; asphaltic concrete pavement, 3.5 miles; mixed macadam pavement, 85.5 miles; bituminous penetration pavement, 3.5 miles; macadam roadway, 2.0 miles; total, 229.0 miles. In addition, 125 miles of new grading were completed and over 100 miles of freshly graded roads had a coating of crushed stone or gravel spread over them. In Quebec, 68 miles of road were paved and over 1,400 miles of road added to the 7,800 miles of improved roads maintained in 1927. New roads to the extent of 978 miles were improved, bringing the total length of permanently improved roads to 10,531 miles or 33.5 per cent. of the total mileage of rural roads. In Manitoba, 345 miles of road were placed under construction and 853 miles gravel surfaced. This brought the total mileage taken over by the Government to 1,250 miles out of a total programme of 1,700 miles.

The Saskatchewan Government in 1928 completed 3,285 miles of its provincial highway system, the total mileage of which was 7,300 miles. In view of the inauguration of a gasoline tax it was decided to commence applying a gravel surface to the mileage already constructed and during 1928, 335 miles of the completed earth construction roads were gravelled. British Columbia expended on highway construction and maintenance in its fiscal year, 1927-28, over \$5,000,000 and in ten years had spent over \$30,000,000. Nova Scotia, having already completed the reconstruction of its main trunk system of highways, devoted attention in 1928 to other important Provincial and local roads.

On Mar. 31, 1925, the Provinces reported a total of 47,411 miles of surfaced roads; at the end of 1928 this had increased to 64,121, of which 56,394 were

gravel. Bituminous macadam mileage increased by 283 miles, or 23 p.c.; bituminous concrete by 588 miles, or 193 p.c., and cement concrete by 632 miles, or 142 p.c.

The total expenditures on highways made by the several Provinces during the fiscal year 1928 were as follows:

Province	On Construction	On Maintenance
	\$	\$
P. E. Island.....	183,000	130,000
Nova Scotia.....	2,700,000	1,840,000
New Brunswick.....	3,603,150	350,897
Quebec.....	3,890,300	4,419,500
Ontario.....	18,308,741 ¹	7,267,158
Northern Ontario.....	2,302,208 ²	1,543,796
Manitoba.....	1,817,093	325,000
Saskatchewan.....	2,329,000 ³	288,105
Alberta.....	1,399,708 ⁴	.....
British Columbia.....	3,400,654	1,777,100 ⁵
CANADA.....	38,912,029	18,963,381

¹Includes estimates for township and county roads.

²Includes expenditure on bridges.

³For Provincial highways only. Provincial expenditures on market and colonization roads and bridges approximately \$1,200,000 and municipal expenditures on market and feeder roads approximately \$2,000,000.

⁴Expenditure for April 1-December 31, 1928, only.

⁵Includes widening and reconstruction and also construction of some new roads.

These expenditures include those of the provinces, counties and townships, but exclude those of incorporated cities, towns and villages.

A census of highway traffic taken by the Roads Department of Quebec in August, 1928, showed some interesting results. Compared with the previous year, the total number of vehicles using the highways showed an increase of over 11 p.c. Of vehicles using the highways less than 10 p.c. were horse-drawn. A somewhat similar investigation conducted in Ontario showed still heavier increases.

The question of highway construction came before Parliament early in the 1929 Session in the form of a resolution introduced by D. F. Kellner (U. F. A., Athabaska), calling on the Government to provide further Federal aid to the Provinces, virtually a renewal of the 1919 Federal Grant. The resolution was later amended by A. M. Carmichael, (Prog., Kindersley), who sought to apply Government aid specifically to the construction of a national coast-to-coast highway. The resolution and its amendment were debated at three Sessions of the House of Commons, many members, including the leaders on both sides, participating. On Feb. 19, the Minister of Finance assured the House that the Government could not afford aid immediately while on the 20th the Minister of Railways and Canals reminded the House of the tremendous investment in railways, which would have to be safeguarded. The majority of the speeches, however, favoured Federal aid. On Feb. 21, the amendment was defeated by 108 to 81 and the resolution by 104 to 85.

During the Winter of 1928-29 the International Winter Highways Association was formed in Montreal for the purpose of taking steps to have the highway between Montreal and New York kept open throughout the Winter. The organizations directly responsible were the Royal Automobile Club of Canada, the Adirondacks Resorts Association, the Montreal Tourist and Convention Bureau and the St. Johns (Que.) Board of Trade. Hon. J. L. Perron, Quebec Minister of Roads, was Honorary President; W. H. Howell, Plattsburg, N.Y., President; J. P. Meunier, St. Johns, 1st Vice-President; Ray Stevens, Lake Placid, N.Y., 2nd Vice-President; G. A. McNamee, Secretary, Canadian Good Roads Association, and Royal Automobile Club of Canada, and M. J. Runnell, Secretary, Adirondack Resorts Association, Joint Secretaries. The Adirondack Resorts Association held its midwinter Annual Meeting in Montreal and a large number of members made the journey from Albany to Montreal by bus, this being, so far as known, the first occasion on which any large number of passengers travelled to Montreal from United States points in midwinter by motor vehicle.

Actively interested in the encouragement of highway construction and maintenance in Canada was the Canadian Good Roads Association. The 15th Annual Convention of this body took place in Regina, Sept. 25-27, 1928. Owing to the Provincial Election in Nova Scotia, the President, Hon. P. C. Black, Minister of Highways of that Province, was unable to attend, and the Vice-President, Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Highways of Alberta, took his place. Among the resolutions adopted were the following:—favouring continuance of the present legislation providing for an annual grant supplementary to the present grade crossing fund and that this matter be brought to the attention of the Minister of Railways and Canals; re-affirming the Association's oft-stated belief in Federal aid to highways and declaring that additional aid should be granted at the earliest possible moment to the various Provinces. Many valuable addresses were delivered on highway problems and of importance among them was one on "Grade Crossings" by Hon. T. C. Norris, Member of the Board of Railway Commissioners. Officers elected were:—President, Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, Alberta; 1st Vice-President, Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, New Brunswick; 2nd Vice-President, Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Minister of Public Works, British Columbia; Secretary-Treasurer George A. McNamee, Montreal.

Under the auspices of the Canadian Good Roads Association, an inter-provincial Conference attended by representatives of the Governments of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, of the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways, of the Canadian Railway Association, the Rubber Association of Canada, the Canadian Electric Railway Association, the Canadian Good Roads Association and the Canadian Auto Manufacturers' and Exporters' Association, was held in Ottawa, May 7 and 8, 1929, for the purpose of discussing plans for the improvement and extension of Canada's highways and for the further protection of the public. Acting on the recommendation of a special committee, the Conference appointed a committee to study the question of closer provincial co-operation in the work of the highway departments. Recommendations were also adopted to make the reporting of all accidents compulsory and to have the stop rule apply to all streets or roads connecting with arterial or boulevard highways. The Federal Government's grade crossing fund was approved but it was pointed out that the size of the grant was becoming inadequate.

A Bill to incorporate the Niagara Falls Memorial Bridge Company, which failed to pass at the Session of 1928, was again introduced in 1929. It was passed in the Commons but was left in a Committee of the Senate.

The Automobile Associations in 1928. There were throughout Canada numerous organizations of motorists whose object was to secure better conditions for those operating automobiles. Chief among these was the Canadian Automobile Association, a national body. It held its 15th Annual Meeting in Winnipeg, Oct. 11-12, 1928. Action by way of resolution was taken on the following matters:—asking Federal aid to the extent of \$50,000,000 for building and improving highways; recommending more extensive advertising of Canada's attractions in the United States; seeking a clearer definition of the term "business" as applied in the case of tourists doing business in Canada; opposing enactment of legislation making stops at railway crossings compulsory; favouring the passing of legislation requiring lights on all vehicles at night; requesting the Railway Board to provide for better surfacing of approaches to crossings and to secure a change in the locomotive signal whistle at railway and highway intersections; urging the Federal Government to extend the grade-crossing fund for a ten-year period. Dr. P. E. Doolittle, Toronto, was re-elected President for the ninth consecutive term and was presented with a shield of silver mounted on mahogany in recognition of his efforts to secure the completion of the Trans-Canada Highway. W. G. Robertson, Toronto, was re-elected Secretary.

In British Columbia the Provincial organization was the Automobile Club of British Columbia, with headquarters at 1166 Georgia St. West, Vancouver. Membership at Jan. 1st, 1928, was 7,995 but during the year there was a slight falling off. The Club had 14 branches. In his Annual Report, the President, George E. Houser, enumerated the following services rendered by the Club:—the

supplying of tourist information; the marking of provincial highways; the watching of legislation; the originating of a traffic survey for Greater Vancouver and the promotion of safe driving. Officers for 1929 were elected at a provincial meeting of the Board of Directors on Mar. 8:—President, H. Cuthbert Holmes; Vice-Presidents, A. O. G. Crawford, Vancouver; Rev. Montague W. I. Bruce, Victoria; D. E. MacKenzie, New Westminster; R. H. Ormond, Nanaimo; Honorary Treasurer, A. F. Montgomery, Vancouver; Secretary-Manager, A. E. Craddock.

In Alberta, the organization of motorists was the Alberta Motor Association. This was an active body with membership of 3,876 at the time of its Annual Meeting in Edmonton on Nov. 9, 1928. Among important resolutions adopted were the following:—urging the adoption by the Alberta Government of a new three-year road programme involving an expenditure of at least \$10,000,000 which would include the building of all-weather roads; favouring hard surfaced highways east and west across the Province; requesting completion by the Dominion Government of links in the highways between Alberta and British Columbia; reaffirming the need of a Dominion grant of \$50,000,000 to assist highway construction in the various Provinces; raising the membership fee from \$6.50 to \$10.00 *per annum*; asking the Government to appoint a traffic Commission to compile a set of uniform rules for all parts of the Province. A. B. Mackay, Calgary, was re-elected President; Frank Barnhouse, Edmonton; 1st Vice-President and Fred R. Brason, Calgary, 2nd Vice-President. The office of 3rd Vice-President was created, and J. J. Hourigan, Lethbridge, elected to it. Appointment of a Secretary was deferred.

Formation of the Saskatchewan Motor Club, a provincial body uniting the various motor clubs of the Province of Saskatchewan, was effected provisionally, at a meeting in Regina on Nov. 6, 1928. Provisional officers elected were:—President, Frank P. Martin, Saskatoon; Vice-Presidents, A. R. Mackie, Regina; G. E. Terpend, North Battleford; E. A. Haid, Saskatoon; R. Loney, Moose Jaw and Fred Williams, Allan.

In Manitoba the organization was the Manitoba Motor League, which held its 25th Annual Meeting and banquet on Feb. 14, 1929. The high lights of the meeting were:—(1) special address by Rev. Canon Heeney on the Trans-Canada Highway, resulting in the Manitoba Government undertaking to complete the Manitoba section immediately; (2) resolution asking the Manitoba Government to improve the highway running south-east from Winnipeg and saving a distance of 60 miles between Winnipeg and Duluth; (3) request to the Government to enforce regulations *re* glaring headlights and periodic testing of brakes; (4) organization of safety division including volunteer highway patrol reporting dangerous practices on highways or excessive speed in driving; (5) demand for elimination of grade crossings; (6) arrangements for talks to school children and display of safety first films at all public schools. Officers elected:—President, H. R. Eade; Vice-President, W. J. Graves; Secretary-Treasurer, A. C. Emmett, 204 Scott Block, Winnipeg.

The provincial body in Ontario was the Ontario Motor League. Its Annual Meeting and banquet were held in Toronto on Feb. 4, 1929. The proposed increase in the gasoline tax of 2 cents a gallon was discussed and a resolution adopted urging upon the Government the necessity of a thorough inquiry and suggesting that if the tax were increased, licence fees should be reduced to a minimum. Other subjects discussed were the increase in automobile insurance rates and the problem of railway crossings. Important speeches were delivered by Hon. G. S. Henry, Provincial Minister of Highways, and by R. M. Smith, Deputy Minister, while R. A. Stapells, Toronto, retiring President, reviewed the year's work. Officers elected were:—President, Elmer West, Sault Ste. Marie; Vice-Presidents, J. Earl Birks, Toronto; Dr. P. E. Doolittle, Toronto; George King, Kingsville. The Secretary-Treasurer was W. G. Robertson.

The Quebec Provincial Motor League, with headquarters at 69, Rue Buade, Quebec, held its Annual Meeting at Quebec, Jan. 29, 1929. The Secretary, J. E. Renaud, reported that there were 6 clubs in the membership, while 6 had been struck off during the year. The League decided to subscribe \$50 to the Canadian Automobile Association and also to invite the Association to hold its

next annual meeting at Quebec or Montreal. It expressed itself as opposed to the principle of handing to private interests the construction of toll bridges in the Province and advocated a reduction in tolls on such bridges. A number of suggested amendments to the motor vehicle law were adopted for presentation to the Government. Officers elected:—President, Aug. Pion, President, Quebec Automobile Club; 1st Vice-President, Frs. Jetté, President, St. Hyacinthe Automobile Club; 2nd Vice-President, J. C. McConnell, Secretary, Sherbrooke Automobile Club; Secretary-Treasurer, J. E. Renaud, Secretary, Quebec Automobile Club.

In Montreal the Royal Automobile Club of Canada had its headquarters. It held its 25th Annual Meeting on Feb. 28, 1929. The outstanding enterprise sponsored during the year, as reported by the President, Col. R. Hanson, was the maintenance of Winter motor communication between Montreal and the United States border. This project had been organized and largely financed by the Club and had demonstrated the practicability and need of Winter highways. Resolutions were adopted recommending legislation compelling auto-buses to follow a direct course as close as possible to the right curb; expressing appreciation of the improvements carried out by the Montreal traffic department in minimizing congestion and speeding up traffic; recommending the adoption of automatic traffic signals and thanking Hon. Jacob Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, for introducing a Bill providing for reflector devices on all vehicles. At a subsequent meeting of Directors, Col. Hanson was re-elected President, Charles M. Black, Vice-President and George A. McNamee, Secretary-Treasurer and Manager.

The Nova Scotia Motor League, with headquarters at 59 Granville St., Halifax, had a membership of 1,823. Its Annual Meeting took place on Apr. 18, 1929. Among activities of the year were the following:—greater use of the road emergency service; effort to have a fair and regular price charged for gasoline; study of parking conditions; support of Canadian Automobile Association in endeavour to obtain Federal assistance for road building. Officers were:—President, W. H. Hayes, Halifax; Vice-Presidents, R. J. MacAdam, Halifax; D. J. Buckley, Sydney; H. B. Biden, Amherst; Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. Annand, Halifax.

The Tourist Trade in Canada in 1928. An estimate, made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, of the expenditure in Canada in 1928 of tourists from other countries placed the total at \$250,501,000. This was made up principally of the expenditure of tourists from the United States entering Canada by automobile, which amounted to \$167,384,000 and was approximately 25 per cent. more than in 1927. Included were also the expenditures of tourists entering Canada by ocean ports, \$10,596,000, and of tourists entering Canada from the United States by rail or steamer, \$75,521,000. The Bureau estimated the expenditure of motorists entering under 24-hour permits at \$7 a car; of those entering under 60-day permits at \$156.35 per tourist and of those entering under 6-month permits at \$560 per tourist. Figures were secured from steamships and railway companies in calculating the expenditures of other classes of tourists.

In 1927 all hotels in Canada were circularized and an estimate of the amount of money left with them by tourists from other countries was made. This showed a total expenditure of \$22,435,000. Increasing the estimate for 1927 in proportion to the increase in the total tourist expenditure, the estimate for 1928 would be \$26,047,000. Many hotels reported that tourist camps, private dwellings providing tourist accommodation and other tourist resorts along the highways were diverting tourist traffic from the hotels.

The Bureau also estimated the expenditure of Canadian tourists in other countries and found that in 1928 this aggregated \$103,245,000 or practically the same as in 1927. Those going by automobile to the United States were estimated to have spent \$59,785,000, an increase of over \$2,500,000. Those travelling to the United States by rail or steamer spent \$24,633,000 or \$1,600,000 less than in 1927.

Motor Transportation in 1928. For the first time motor vehicle registrations exceeded a million in 1928, aggregating 1,076,819, or an average of one for every nine persons. Passenger automobiles numbered 921,395 or one for every 10.5 persons, an increase of 100,028 over 1927. Ontario led with 491,140 vehicles or one for every 6.6 persons. Quebec had 148,473 (17.8); Saskatchewan, 121,615 (7.0); Alberta, 89,249 (7.1); British Columbia, 86,244 (6.8); Manitoba, 71,163 (9.2); Nova Scotia, 35,256 (15.5); New Brunswick, 28,072 (14.8); Prince Edward Island, 5,430 (15.9) and Yukon, 177 (19.8).

Revenues collected by the Provinces from registrations amounted to \$18,916,417, an increase of \$2,344,056. All the Provinces levied a tax on gasoline, Saskatchewan being the last to impose such a tax, charging 3 cts. a gallon commencing May 1st, 1928. During the year the Maritime Provinces and Quebec raised the rate from 3 to 5 cts. a gallon. In all the other Provinces the rate was 3 cts. Total revenue raised in this way was \$12,547,073, an increase of \$4,583,728 over 1927.

The number of tourist automobiles entering Canada from the United States in 1928 for a period not exceeding 24 hours was 2,698,737 (1927, 2,410,087); for a period over 24 hours and not exceeding 60 days, 945,545 (1927, 740,398) and for a period exceeding 60 days but not more than 6 months, 1,173 (1927, 3,315). Canadian cars exported for touring purposes numbered 519,871 (1927, 495,929).

The preliminary figures of automobile accidents for 1928 showed the number of deaths resulting therefrom as 1,006, as compared with 865 in 1927. The increase reflects the increase in motor vehicle registrations, as well as some increase in population, though other factors such as the relative density of tourist traffic, condition of the highways, etc., are present. The number of deaths from automobile accidents per 10,000 motor vehicles was 9.3 in 1928 and 9.1 in 1927. The Annual Report on Railway Statistics of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics showed 73 persons riding in automobiles killed at railway crossings in 1927 and 300 injured. It is significant that 15 motorists were injured at crossings which were protected by watchmen and 20 at crossings which were protected by gates. Of 263 accidents investigated by the Board of Railway Commissioners in 1927, 74 were accidents where motorists had driven into the sides of passing trains. In some cases defective automobile brakes accounted for the accident, but in the majority of cases excessive speed was the cause.

A special Report on the highways of Canada, motor vehicle registrations, automobile accidents and other contingent statistics was inaugurated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during 1928.

The Canadian Marconi Company.* This Company which was engaged both in wireless communication and the manufacture of radio apparatus, made good progress in 1928. Of moment during the year was the inauguration of beam service with Australia in June and the making of a contract, effective Nov. 1st, 1928, with the Canadian National Railways' Telegraph Department whereby the latter acted as collecting and distributing agent in Canada for the Company's trans-oceanic wireless messages. Arrangements were also made to work in close co-operation with the Merger Company in Great Britain, which held a substantial financial interest in the Canadian Marconi Co. During the year W. N. Tilley, K.C., representing the C. P. R., and G. Ruel, K.C., representing the C. N. R., joined the Board, which had as its Chairman and President, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart. H. M. Short was Managing Director and J. Lyons, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

*NOTE.—This record properly belongs to Telegraphs, Telephones, etc. Section.

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

By

W. A. Craick, B.A.

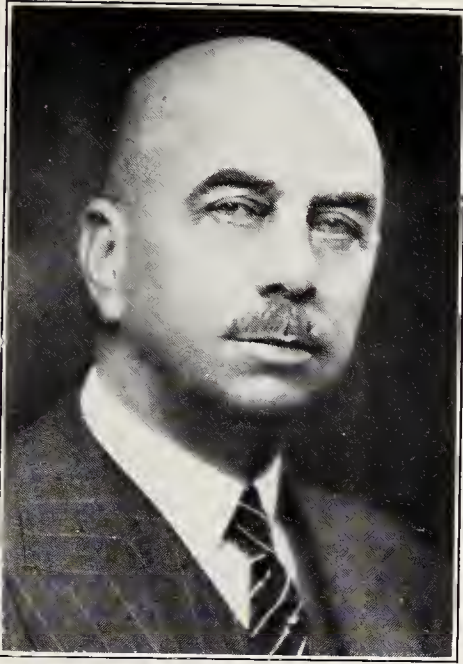
The Agricultural Industry of Canada: Production in 1928

The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1928 was estimated by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at approximately \$8,027,301,000, which represented an increase over 1927 of \$19,353,000. It was made up of lands, \$3,316,061,000; buildings, \$1,382,684,000; implements and machinery, \$665,172,000; live stock, \$861,403,000; poultry, \$58,212,000; animals on fur farms, \$13,465,000; and agricultural production, \$1,730,304,000.

According to Provinces the wealth was distributed as follows:—Ontario, \$2,276,835,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,816,779,000; Quebec, \$1,395,093,000; Alberta, \$1,135,509,000; Manitoba, \$720,821,000; British Columbia, \$243,409,000; New Brunswick, \$174,841,000; Nova Scotia, \$174,263,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$89,751,000.

The average value in 1928 of the occupied farm lands of Canada as a whole, including both improved and unimproved land, dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings was returned at \$38 per acre, unchanged from 1927. British Columbia farm lands again ranked highest at \$90 (1927, \$89), followed by Ontario, \$62 (1927, \$65); Quebec, \$54 (1927, \$57); Prince Edward Island, \$44 (1927, \$41); Nova Scotia, \$34 (1927, \$37); New Brunswick \$31 (1927, \$30); Alberta, \$28 (1927, \$28); Manitoba, \$27 (1927, \$27) and Saskatchewan, \$27 (1927, \$26). The average value of horses showed no change and sheep values also remained unchanged, while swine showed a slight increase. Milch cows and other cattle showed marked increases. Horses averaged \$76 per head; milch cows, \$72 (1927, \$61); other cattle, \$46 (1927, \$39); sheep, \$10; swine, \$15 (1927, \$14). There were at June 30, 1928, approximately 3,376,394 horses valued at \$255,469,000; 3,792,522 milch cows valued at \$272,109,000; 5,000,750 other cattle, valued at \$231,700,000; 3,415,788 sheep valued at \$35,530,000 and 4,497,367 swine valued at \$66,595,000. The estimated total value of all farm live stock was \$861,403,000, compared with \$799,139,000 in 1927. The number of farm poultry was:—turkeys, 2,065,797, valued at \$6,526,000; geese, 1,125,047, valued at \$2,545,000; ducks, 995,840, valued at \$1,228,000; other fowls, 49,592,855, valued at \$47,913,000; total poultry, 53,779,539, valued at \$58,212,000.

In Eastern Canada the Spring of 1928 was cold and backward. At the end of April practically no seeding had been done in Quebec as compared with 12 per cent. in 1927, while in Ontario only 6 per cent. was completed as against 63 per cent. in 1927. The growing



C. O. STILLMAN, ESQ.

President, Imperial Oil, Limited,
Appointed a Director, Nov. 22, 1928, of
the Dominion Bank of Canada



A. L. ELLSWORTH, ESQ.

President, The British American
Oil Co., Ltd.; appointed, Jan. 23, 1929,
a Director, Bank of Nova Scotia



E. A. CHARLTON, ESQ.

Appointed, Jan. 15, 1929,
Manager of Operations,
Canadian International Paper Company



FRANK B. COMMON, ESQ., K.C.

President, Lake Superior
Corporation,
Appointed, May 30, 1929

season was marked by frequent heavy rains, resulting in some disappointing yields of cereal crops and more particularly of potatoes. In the Atlantic Provinces most crops gave satisfactory yields, especially hay and potatoes. In Western Canada seeding commenced somewhat later than usual owing to unfavourable weather conditions during the first part of April. May, however, proved a fine dry month and the crop went in on an excellent seed bed, increased acreages being sown to wheat, barley and rye. Beneficial rains falling at the end of May and in June produced a rapid, sturdy growth. Crops continued to make satisfactory progress in July. August was a favourable month for maturing until after the third week when frosts occurred and caused considerable losses in grades and yields. Autumn months proved exceptionally favourable for harvesting and threshing. In British Columbia the season was generally satisfactory and the apple crop showed a large increase.

The total agricultural revenue of Canada for 1928 was estimated at \$1,730,304,000 as compared with the revised estimate of \$1,780,927,000 for 1927, a decrease of 2.8 per cent. The principal reductions were in the value of field crops, due to lower prices generally for grains, and in tobacco. The revenue from farm animals, wool and maple products increased, but not sufficiently to offset the lower returns from field crops and tobacco. The items making up the total were:—field crops, \$1,099,781,000; farm animals, \$197,880,000; wool, \$5,099,000; dairy products, \$250,000,000; fruit and vegetables, \$47,220,000; poultry and eggs, \$106,654,000; fur farming, \$5,000,000; maple products, \$5,585,000; tobacco, \$6,834,000; flax fibre, \$509,000; clover and grass seed, \$2,957,000; honey, \$2,785,000. Production by Provinces by order of value was:—Ontario, \$500,821,000; Saskatchewan, \$392,603,000; Quebec, \$277,050,000; Alberta, \$264,028,000; Manitoba, \$148,867,000; British Columbia, \$50,715,000; Nova Scotia, \$40,162,000; New Brunswick, \$34,307,000; Prince Edward Island, \$21,750,000.

The yield of wheat in 1928, amounting to 533,571,700 bushels was the highest on record. Barley also gave the highest yield on record, showing 136,391,400 bushels. New records were also established in acreage, 24,119,140 acres being sown to wheat, an increase of 1,658,986 over 1927 and 4,880,740 acres to barley, an increase of 1,375,027.

The total value of the commercial fruit production in Canada in 1928, as estimated finally by the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, was \$19,824,333, as compared with \$17,605,995 in 1927. British Columbia led with a value of \$7,937,102, followed by Ontario with \$7,620,121; Nova Scotia, \$3,228,050; Quebec, \$848,400 and New Brunswick, \$190,660. The apple crop was estimated finally at 3,325,970 barrels, valued at \$10,411,035.

The total trade in farm products for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, was of the value of \$924,463,270, an increase of \$99,580,117 or 12.06 per cent. over the previous year. Imports amounted to

\$212,144,981, as compared with \$196,528,701, while exports were \$712,318,289, as compared with \$628,354,452. Of the total trade 49.5 per cent. was with the United Kingdom, comparing with 53.4 per cent. in 1927-28 and 16.1 per cent. with the United States, as compared with 19.2 per cent. in 1927-28.

The Minister of Agriculture. Canada's Minister of Agriculture throughout 1928-29 was Hon. W. R. Motherwell. His principal activity during the year was a visit in the Summer of 1928 to Great Britain and the Continent. This was undertaken mainly for the purpose of representing Canada at the World's Dairy Congress in London but he also took advantage of the opportunity to inquire into the progress of agriculture in England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, Germany and France. He covered in his tour approximately 7,000 miles. On his return to Ottawa on Sept. 24 he stated that there were remedies which might be applied in the marketing of some Canadian agricultural products which would enable them to take a foremost place in the markets of the world.

An interesting summary of the most important work of his Department during the past seven years was prepared by Mr. Motherwell and published in *The Citizen*, Ottawa, Apr. 6, 1929. The work included:—(1) the putting of Garnet and Reward wheats into the hands of Prairie farmers; (2) participation with the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the City of Toronto in financing the erection of new live-stock buildings at the Royal Winter Fair; (3) organization of the work in rust research and putting a staff of men to work on the great problem of rust control; (4) bovine tuberculosis eradication through the establishment of restricted areas; (5) extension of the Central Experimental Farm and development of the experimental farm system generally; (6) grading and establishing standards for various products.

On June 27, 1929, Mr. Motherwell left Ottawa for an extended tour of Western Canada, which was to embrace the opening of various exhibitions, discussions with farmers and fruit growers, visits to experimental farms and a short speaking programme in his constituency of Melville.

The Board of Grain Commissioners. The Board was composed during 1928-29 of Leslie H. Boyd, Chief Commissioner; M. Snow and James Robinson. It had its headquarters at Fort William and F. J. Rathbone was Secretary. The Chief Grain Inspector, J. D. Fraser, reported that total inspections for the crop year, 1927-28, in the Western Division had amounted to 353,253 cars, as against 305,903 cars for the previous year. Of these cars, 300,879 were wheat, of which 92,606 were No. 1 Hard, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Northern; 60,381 were No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6; 130,428 no grade, tough or damp. A re-inspection was called on 84,103 cars and appeals on 5,118 cars. Shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur totalled 321,580,124 bushels; from Vancouver 85,565,435 bushels and from Prince Rupert, 7,935,976 bushels.

J. G. White, Chief Weighmaster, reported that during the crop year ended July 31, 1928, 33 elevators were in operation at the Head of the Lakes, of which 5 were public and 28 private and hospital. Total storage capacity was 83,780,000 bushels, an increase of 12,075,000 bushels over 1927. 695,984,250

bushels were weighed during the crop year. There was also a marked increase in the quantities of grain weighed into and out of the elevators at Vancouver, 180,000,000 bushels in 1927-28, against 80,500,000 in 1926-27.

The Board reported that at Aug. 31, 1928, there were 4,856 elevators in the Western Inspection Division, with total storage capacity of 265,193,350 bushels, an increase for the year of 309 elevators and 21,307,150 bushels capacity. 78 elevators were not in operation. Of 10 public terminal elevators, 5 were at the Head of the Lakes with capacity of 24,925,000 bushels; 4 at interior points, with capacity of 12,000,000 bushels and 1 at Vancouver, with capacity of 2,100,000 bushels. Of 78 private terminal elevators, 27 with capacity of 47,615,000 bushels were at the Head of the Lakes; 39 with capacity of 11,725,000 bushels at interior points and 12 with capacity of 7,395,000 bushels on the Pacific Coast. In the Eastern Inspection Division the only elevators under the jurisdiction of the Board were the public elevators of which there were 27 with total storage capacity of 47,610,000 bushels.

The Troubles of the Grain Trade. The year 1928-29 was marked by the voicing of much dissatisfaction with the administration of the Canada Grain Act, accompanied by demands for the reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners. One of the principal causes of dissatisfaction was the use of the so-called "hybrid" grain ticket. As explained by *The Calgary Daily Herald*, Sept. 27, 1928, this was a new ticket introduced by line elevators under the terms of which, it was claimed, rights secured under the Canada Grain Act over control of the consignment point were taken away, thus depriving Pool members of Pool elevator profits. It was further explained by *The Manitoba Free Press* (Feb. 21, 1929), "A few years ago an Act of Parliament was passed under which farmers were given the right to ship their grain to any terminal they desired without forfeiting the usual guarantee of grade and weight. Following this Act it would appear that the three Prairie Pools entered into an agreement with the grain elevator companies under which these elevator companies were empowered to accept Pool wheat from farms and ship it to their own rather than to the Pool terminal elevators." (This was necessary because at many points there were no Pool elevators). Many Pool farmers objected to this and demanded that their grain be shipped by the line companies to the Pool terminals. The line elevator companies, however, took the ground that, as the Pool farmer was under contract to deliver to the Pools and as they were under contract to receive Pool wheat, the wheat became the property of the Pools on delivery to them and they were empowered to handle it under their contract with the Pools. They accordingly adopted a ticket on which it was stated that they were handling the wheat as Pool wheat under the terms of the agreement. The *Free Press* believed that the Commission had consulted the Department of Justice and had been informed that the ticket was quite proper.

The use of the "hybrid" ticket had been definitely questioned in a complaint brought by Thomson Bros. of Rowley, Alta., members of the Alberta Wheat Pool, against the Home Grain Co. This complaint had been heard by the Board at Rowley on Jan. 22, 1929. Thomson Bros. declared that the Grain Co. had refused to issue tickets as required by Section 150 of the Canada Grain Act, had declined to forward their grain to the Alberta Pool Elevator in Vancouver as requested, and had shipped it to a non-Pool elevator at Fort William. The case, which was intended to be a test one, aroused great interest among farmers and the grain trade. The Board came to the conclusion that there was not sufficient evidence to justify its finding in favour of Thomson Bros., but recommended to the Government that certain specific points should be adjudicated upon by court proceedings, even to the extent, if necessary, of carrying the case to the Privy Council.

On Feb. 21, 1929, *The Manitoba Free Press* reported that a private meeting had been held at Ottawa on Feb. 19 between the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada and members of Parliament from Manitoba and Saskatchewan at which the Board "were made acquainted with the full blast of the discontent among Federal members of Parliament with the present administration of the Grain Act," the upshot being that it was agreed that the situation called for a public airing before a special committee of Parliament. The Ottawa corre-

spondent of *The Daily Mail and Empire*, Toronto, (Feb. 22) then created a stir when he reported that western Farmer members had not been present at the Conference, after they had been definitely promised an opportunity by Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to discuss the grain trade with the Grain Commissioners; that only western Liberal members had attended and that "the whole object of the private conference was to whitewash the Government and the Grain Commission and place the responsibility on the Wheat Pool." A question of privilege was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Malcolm at the evening session on Feb. 22. He stated that the article was true as to the Conference with Liberal members but untrue as to the Wheat Pool. "These men," he said, "were defending the Wheat Pool and attacking the Board of Grain Commissioners for not having properly administered the Act." Robert Gardiner, Leader of the United Farmers of Alberta, at the same time wrote to Mr. Malcolm, on behalf of the Farmer members, "I wish to emphatically state that you in no way broke faith with us."

The grain handling problem was placed in a general way before the Committee on Agriculture and Colonization on Mar. 6 when a resolution was adopted reading:—

"That in the opinion of this House, consideration should be given to including protein as a factor in the statutory definitions applying to all contract grades of wheat in the Western Inspection Division and that this matter, together with its effect on existing methods of inspection and grading wheat, be referred to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization and report thereon."

The reference was enlarged after a three-day debate on Mar. 19-21, 1929, to include "authority to consider and report on the subject of the storage, shipping, mixing, inspection and grading of grain generally under the provisions of the Canada Grain Act, on condition that the said Committee be hereby given power to investigate the whole administration of the Canada Grain Act."

The Committee started work on Mar. 11 and during the course of its inquiry held 40 sittings and called before it 39 witnesses, including A. J. McPhail, President, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool; C. H. Burnell, President, Manitoba Wheat Pool; Dr. H. M. Tory, Chairman, National Research Council; Hon. T. A. Crerar, President and General Manager, United Grain Growers Limited; Leslie H. Boyd, Chairman, Board of Grain Commissioners and Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Its Report was tabled in the House of Commons on June 5. The chief recommendations made were as follows:—(1) Increased powers to be given to the Board to assess loss and damage; (2) the Standards Boards to be reconstituted and empowered to finally fix the standard samples for all grades and not for commercial grades only; (3) revised provisions to be made regarding warehouse receipts in order to remove any doubt as to the right of the farmer to designate the terminal elevator to which his grain might be shipped; (4) a new section to be added to the Act to make clear that definitions of statutory grades should be the final determining factor on appeal; (5) adoption of revised definitions of barley grades as recommended by the National Barley Committee; (6) prohibition, effective Aug. 1st, 1930, of the mixing of the statutory grades of Red Spring Wheat; (7) new definition, effective Aug. 1st, 1929, of the standard for the grading out of all elevators, except country elevators, of all statutory and commercial grades of Red Spring Wheat; (8) continuation of inquiry into subject of the protein content of wheat; (9) adoption of recommendations of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission *re* car order books; (10) appointment of four assistant commissioners, one for each Province and one to be stationed at the Head of the Lakes. Bill No. 359, based on these recommendations and amending the Canada Grain Act, was put through all its readings in the House of Commons on June 7, 1929, and passed by the Senate on June 10.

The Grading of Garnet Wheat. The question of grading the new early-maturing Garnet wheat came in for special attention in 1928-29. In 1927 the Inspection Department of the Board of Grain Commissioners had decided that the maximum grade should be No. 2 Northern and this grade was also specified in 1928. The action of the Inspection Department in refusing to

grade Garnet higher than No. 2 Northern, although fully matured, undamaged by frost and of good quality, caused much dissatisfaction among growers and this culminated in the calling of a conference of producers, millers and Government officials in the office of the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa on Feb. 15, 1929. It was explained at this time by the Chief Inspector that to grade No. 1 Northern, a wheat must be equal to Marquis and in the case of Garnet wheat, evidence available had not quite established such equality. After much discussion the decision was reached that a special shipment should be made to Great Britain and other countries and sold to millers, who would be asked for their comments; also that Canadian millers should also be asked for comments. Provided that no seriously adverse criticisms were received, Garnet would be allowed to go into the same grade as Marquis for the 1929 crop.

An Ottawa despatch of Mar. 26, 1929, stated that between 4,000 and 5,000 bushels of Garnet wheat were being put into sacks at Fort William for shipment Overseas. It had first been planned to ship 10,000 bushels in an open cargo but after consideration by the Wheat Pool, which was looking after the arrangements, the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Dominion Department of Agriculture, it was decided to bag about half the amount. The wheat was to go to London for distribution to millers in Britain and Germany and possibly other European countries and it was expected that complete reports would be available before the 1929 crop was ripe. It was explained at the Department of Agriculture that all reports so far from Britain and the United States had been favourable to Garnet wheat but that Canadian millers had not been so favourably disposed.

Difficulties of the Fruit Growers. Fruit and vegetable growers, particularly in British Columbia, were claiming in 1928-29 serious injury to their industry through the dumping of United States fruits and vegetables on Canadian markets. A despatch from Vernon to *The Vancouver Daily Province* on Aug. 28, 1928, which announced that the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association would hold a meeting to discuss the situation at Vernon on Sept. 4-5, declared that "the 35,000 residents of the Okanagan Valley are practically under sentence to move out unless measures are immediately taken by the Government, not to stop importations, but to ensure that fruits which are grown in the United States, are not shipped into Canada to be sold below the cost of production here." The Vernon conference was attended among others by Hon. W. A. Atkinson, Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia, Thomas Abriel, President of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association, and L. F. Burrows, Secretary of the Canadian Horticultural Council. It decided to ask the Federal Government for anti-dumping legislation, as well as to proceed with an application for a seasonal tariff. On Sept. 10, Hon. R. W. Bruhn, President of the Council in the B. C. Government, who had been making a tour of the Washington apple districts, reported that "Washington apples are moving into the Prairies in enormous quantities and even into British Columbia. Nothing can help this situation but a re-establishment of adequate protection for our fruit."

L. F. Burrows, Secretary of the Canadian Horticultural Council, returned to Ottawa on Oct. 11, 1928, after a trip across the Dominion and stated that renewed representations would be made to the Federal Government for an amendment to the Customs Tariff Act to safeguard producers of fruit, vegetables, poultry and eggs against foreign dumping, upon the return of the Prime Minister from Overseas. About the same time (Oct. 13) Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, who was in Vancouver, received a delegation representing fruit-growing and distributing interests and listened to their explanation of the situation.

Realizing that one obstacle to their success lay in the opposition of the organized farmers of the Prairie Provinces to protection in any form, the fruit and vegetable growers of British Columbia decided to send a delegation to interview the people of the Prairies and, if possible, secure their support for the enactment of emergency legislation calculated to protect Canadian producers from the unfair competition of foreign produce. The delegation was composed of Thomas Abriel, President of the Fruit Growers' Association; E. J. Chambers, President and General Manager of the Associated Growers Limited; T. J. Mutrie, President of the Canadian Council of Horticulture; Dr. D. Warnock,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia; E. M. Carruthers, Chairman of the Growers' and Shippers' Federation and S. W. Dafoe, a grower from Penticton. It commenced its work in Winnipeg on Dec. 3, when interviews were held with representatives of the Manitoba Wheat Pool; the United Farmers of Manitoba; the Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Association and the United Farm Women of Manitoba. Mr. Chambers, who presented the case for the growers, pointed out that they were not asking for an increase in the Canadian tariff, though they might want some minor adjustments, but they felt that there were extraordinary circumstances arising from time to time in the marketing of Canadian products that should be taken care of by some special measure. (*Manitoba Free Press*, Dec. 4, 1928). On Dec. 4 the delegation held a round-table conference with the Executive of the Winnipeg District Vegetable Growers Co-operative, while on the 5th they met the Agricultural Section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade and also held a conference with Hon. T. A. Crerar, President of the United Grain Growers Limited. Satisfaction with the reception accorded them by the Manitoba organizations was expressed.

Arriving in Regina on Dec. 6, the delegation met J. A. Calder, head of the Saskatchewan Creameries Limited and President of the National Dairy Council and also had an interview with the Board of Trade. On the 7th they were received by the Directors of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool. At Saskatoon on Dec. 8 they met the Vice-President and other officers of the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, as well as a number of Saskatchewan Members of Parliament. The delegation were in Calgary on Dec. 10 and 11 and here a Conference was held with the Council of the Board of Trade and prominent citizens. This Conference was featured by an address by Lieut.-Col. J. H. Woods, Publisher of *The Calgary Herald*, who made a strong plea on behalf of the British Columbia fruit and vegetable growers.

The Live Stock Market. *The 9th Annual Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review*, being for the year 1928, was compiled and edited by P. E. Light for the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture. In its general summary, the *Review* said:—"The market year of 1928 contained in its early days every requisite for the making of an ideal situation for both buyer and seller. Confidence in beef cattle was probably at its strongest point in years. Cattle were known to be in moderate volume at home, the export demand came early and strong, pastures were good, crops promising, and consumers seemed capable of supporting an even higher market than that of 1927. Over-anxiety to possess cattle, intensified by keen United States competition, however, pyramided prices and spoiled the end of an otherwise excellent year's business. The market offered no such opportunity for hogs as was provided for cattle, and despite the high cost of production, the strong improvement expected did not materialize. Calves, sheep, lambs and wool had a very satisfactory year, prices for both meat and wool being on a profitable basis and production well maintained."

On Apr. 13, 1929, Canadian live stock interests were linked up in a single body when at St. Boniface, Man., representatives of eight Provincial live stock co-operative bodies formed the Canadian Co-operative Live Stock Producers with headquarters in Toronto. Formation of the national organization which included the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Maritimes marked materialization of plans formulated in October, 1928, at a Conference of Provincial live stock men. Officers elected were:—President, W. D. Mackay, Moose Jaw, President of Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Producers; Vice-President and Treasurer, H. B. Clemes, Toronto, Manager of United Farmers of Ontario; Travelling Secretary, J. K. King, Moncton, N.B., Manager Maritime Live Stock Marketing Board.

Joint Beef Grading Committee. The first move in the direction of grading beef was made early in 1927, when representatives of the beef cattle interests appointed Committees to canvass the situation. These Committees eventually reported to a National Beef Cattle Conference, held in Winnipeg, June 28-29, 1928. The Conference made recommendations and appointed a Joint Beef Grading Committee to work them out. On Nov. 30 and Dec. 1st,

1928, the Committee met finally in Ottawa, drafted recommendations for standardization of beef grading in Canada and laid them before Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture. In the recommendations, it was suggested that grading should be done by and in packing plants; that there should be two grades "choice" and "good" and "that the two grades of beef be marked in distinctive different colours (indelible inks to be used) and with registered brand names of the establishments in these colours." On the last point, the Minister asked that final decision be delayed until the return of Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister, then in England. On Feb. 21, 1929, Mr. Motherwell announced at Ottawa that the Governor-General-in-Council had approved the regulations governing the voluntary grading of beef offered for sale in Canada and on May 3 it was further announced that L. C. McOuatt of the Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, who had acted as Secretary of the Committee, had been appointed to take charge of the administration of the regulations.

Attended by representatives of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Western Stock Growers' Association, Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association and the British Columbia Beef Cattle Growers' Association, a Meeting was held at Calgary, July 5-6, 1929, for the purpose of organizing the Canadian Council of Beef Producers. Objects of the new organization were:— (1) to support a national system of beef grading and protect the producers' interests in relation thereto; (2) to assist in properly relating production to the successful development of such a system in so far as that is possible; (3) to initiate educational and advertising campaigns looking to the stimulation of the demand for better beef, thereby securing greater benefit from the Canadian market for the producer and (4) to deal with any and all questions affecting the general welfare of beef cattle in Canada. Officers elected:—President, Hon. J. D. McGregor; Vice-President, William McIntyre, Magrath, Alta.; Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. Crawford, Winnipeg.

Farm Loan Board. Approved at the 1927 Session of Parliament, the system for providing long term mortgage credit for farmers did not begin to take definite shape until Jan. 5, 1929, when Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, announced that Hon. J. D. MacLean, former Premier of British Columbia, had been appointed Federal Farm Loan Commissioner. At this time Provinces which had passed the necessary enabling legislation were Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Following his appointment, Dr. MacLean went West on an organization trip. On his return to Ottawa on Apr. 4 he stated that the British Columbia Board had been formed with George Sangster, H. E. Tanner and Walter Patterson as members, Mr. Sangster being the Provincial Superintendent. Alberta had still to carry out certain formalities. On Apr. 24 it was announced by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, that Thomas A. McAvity, Saint John; George E. Fisher, Chatham and Felix Michaud, Buctouche, had been appointed members of the Board for that Province, Mr. McAvity being the Provincial Superintendent. Dr. MacLean, on completion of a tour of inspection of New Brunswick, stated on May 29, that Boards were then functioning in British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and negotiations were under way for establishing Boards in Quebec and Manitoba. The Alberta Board, appointed Apr. 15, 1929, consisted of J. C. Murray, Edmonton, Provincial Superintendent; A. H. Tovell, Calgary, and George Bennett, Manville. The Nova Scotia Board, appointed Apr. 25, 1929, comprised B. Eaton Paterson, Halifax, Provincial Superintendent; V. B. Leonard, Clarence and J. Gillis, Glace Bay. The Federal Board was composed of Hon. James A. Robb, k.c., Chairman, *ex officio* as Minister of Finance; J. D. MacLean, M.D., C.M., LL.D. (appointed Jan. 1, 1929); E. C. Drury, B.S.A., LL.D. (appointed Jan. 17, 1929) and Beudry Leman, B.Sc., C.E. (appointed Jan. 17, 1929). A. H. Brown was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Fur Farms and Fur Production. Canada had in 1927,* 3,380 fur farms, an increase of 671 over 1926. Fox farms numbered 3,067, an increase of 544; mink farms, 163, an increase of 68 and raccoon farms, 111, an increase of

*NOTE.—Latest statistics available at July 15, 1929.

53. Other kinds of fur farms included skunk, muskrat, marten, fisher, coyote, rabbit and caracul sheep. The total value of farm property and animals at Dec. 31, 1927, was \$18,355,423, an increase of \$3,389,238. The number of animals born in captivity during the year was 58,542, of which 45,750 were silver foxes. The number of animals killed for pelts was 25,558 and the number sold alive, 16,382, valued at \$2,644,062. Pelts sold numbered 25,018 for \$2,154,080. Total revenue from the sale of live fur-bearing animals and of pelts was \$4,798,142.

The raw fur production of Canada for the season 1927-28 was considerably less in quantity but only slightly less in value than the production of the previous season. The total number of pelts, comprising pelts of animals taken by trappers and pelts of ranch bred animals, was 3,592,700, valued at \$18,541,753, compared with 4,289,233, valued at \$18,864,126 in 1926-27.

Canadian Council of Agriculture. Established in 1909 to provide a channel through which the provincial organizations of farmers might combine their efforts when dealing with national or inter-provincial matters, the Council consisted at the time of its Annual Meeting, Feb. 25-26, 1929, of the United Farmers of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec. Endeavours had been made during the year to reorganize the Council so that the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, would be enrolled in the membership as well. In June, 1928, a Conference had been held in Regina with this end in view but without result, while at the Annual Meeting of the Council a resolution was passed urging the Saskatchewan organization to "come into the Council in order to secure the desired nucleus of a national co-ordinating body." This invitation, however, was formally declined by resolution, the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, reaffirming their stand against joining while the Council included commercial bodies in its membership and was not self-supporting. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Apr. 22, 1929).

The Report of A. E. Darby, Secretary of the Council, as presented at the Annual Meeting in Winnipeg, Feb. 25-26, 1929, referred to the activities of the Council in regard to banking reform, the presentation of the farmers' case before the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation and other matters. It discussed in some detail the situation likely to arise in connection with the raising of the United States tariff and warned the Canadian farmers against being drawn into a policy of retaliation which, it was claimed, would inflict as great injury upon Canada as upon the United States. The question of the reorganization of the Council received careful consideration, a representative of the U. F. C., Saskatchewan Section, being present. A resolution was passed asserting the agreement of the bodies then comprising the Council that it should consist of the Provincial Farmers' Associations and should be entirely self-sustaining, setting forth the difficulties in the way of the immediate attainment of the latter condition and urging the U. F. C., S. S., to come into the membership. A grant offered by the United Grain Growers' Limited, for the specific purpose of maintaining the Council's representation before the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, was accepted by the Council.

Resolutions were adopted: (1) calling upon the Dominion Government to abandon wholly the policy of giving assisted passages to agricultural immigrants and to give any inducements offered to immigrants as freely to Canadians living in Canada or the United States; (2) reasserting opposition to the policy of tariff protection; (3) opposing any effort to abolish or further reduce the Income tax; (4) demanding abolition of the legal sanction now given to home brewing; (5) reaffirming the demand for the buying of and paying for hogs on a graded basis only; (6) asking for representation, with expenses paid, on the Joint Swine Committee; (7) asking that no action be taken by the Government to include Garnet wheat in the Northern Class without clear proof of its propriety having been given; (8) demanding the removal of all limitations upon trade in order to maintain international peace; (9) asking for legislation to provide for the personal naturalization of married women; (10) asking for research into the problem of controlling noxious weeds; (11) demanding reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners and amendment of Canada Grain Act to define and extend its powers; (12) reaffirming belief in principle of world free trade and general policy of substantial tariff reduction; (13) opposing cadet training in public schools; (14)

urging reduction in annual military appropriations; (15) endorsing restrictions on immigration from non-preferred countries; (16) urging Canada's acceptance of principle of settlement of international differences by reference to the Permanent Court of International Justice or by arbitration.

The officers were re-elected:—President, Bruce McNevin, Omeme, Ont.; Vice-President, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield, Alta.; President, Women's Section, Mrs. S. E. Gee-Curtis, Neepawa, Man.; Vice-President, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau, Alta.; Recording Secretary, Mrs. A. R. Gray, Winnipeg. The Secretary was A. E. Darby, 307 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

National Dairy Council of Canada. This Organization was composed of 33 representatives elected by dairy organizations in every Province and from every branch of the dairy industry. Its object was to assist the dairy industry in any advancement or emergency. The 10th Annual Meeting was held in Toronto, Nov. 26-27, 1928. At this time resolutions were adopted (1) favouring the compulsory pasteurizing of all milk and cream not only in large cities but in towns and villages and the unification as far as possible of all milk ordinances; (2) urging extension of the principle of advanced registry among all breeds of dairy cattle; (3) commending the policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis; (4) requesting the Minister of Agriculture to arrange that the inspection of farms, in accordance with the U. S. Import of Milk Act, be made by officers of the Federal Department of Agriculture and be conducted free of charge, or failing that, for a small fixed annual fee; (5) reaffirming adherence of the National Dairy Council to the principle of adequate protection for the dairy industry on butter and cheese; (6) urging the Government to increase the grants required for the furtherance of the work of the Dairy Research Laboratory; (7) commending the work of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch of the Department of Agriculture in the grading of butter and cheese and asking that a Dominion Government export label be affixed to each can of cream and milk exported from Canada. The Executive of the Council met at Vancouver, Feb. 13-14, 1929; mapped out a programme of work; conferred with Pacific Coast lumber, fish and pulp and paper interests, with a view to urging amendments to the Australian Treaty in the best interests of these businesses and the dairy industry; and elected the following officers:—President, F. E. M. Robinson, Richmond, Que.; Vice-President, E. T. Love, Edmonton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. F. Stephen, Journal Building, Ottawa.

The Canadian Horticultural Council. The 7th Annual Meeting of the Council was held at Ottawa, Mar. 12-13, 1929, when many matters affecting the fruit growing and allied industries of Canada were considered. The President, Captain J. T. Mutrie, reviewed some of the more important activities of the year which included (1) the visit of a deputation to the Prairie Provinces to present the fruit growers' case for protection; (2) presentation to the Government of a resolution asking for a Royal Commission to investigate the whole fruit situation; (3) the appointment of a committee to consider the formation of a Federation of Agriculture. The Secretary, L. F. Burrows, in a most comprehensive report, outlined the follow-up work done in connection with the resolutions passed at the last Annual Meeting and described the other activities of the year. The Council took up such matters as steps to secure uniformity among and proper qualification of judges at horticultural exhibitions; examinations for qualification of gardeners; greater publicity for the work of the Council and trade marks or brands for plants. Officers elected:—President, J. H. Lavoie, Quebec; 1st Vice-President, Paul Fisher, Burlington; 2nd Vice-President, Chas. Craig, Ottawa. The Secretary-Treasurer was L. F. Burrows, Ottawa.

Other Agricultural Organizations. Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association. Annual Meeting, Brandon, Mar. 13, 1929. Resolution: to form an organization to be known as the Canadian Beef Cattle Men's Association to support and do promotional work in connection with the beef grading system which had been established by the Dominion Government. Officers elected:—President, F. H. Reed, Lacombe, Alta.; Vice-President, W. J. F.

Warren, Belbeck, Sask. The Secretary was F. W. Crawford, 300 Lilac St., Winnipeg.

Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited. Annual Meeting, Toronto, Mar. 21, 1929. Wool handled in 1928, 3,626,446 lbs. of which 213,234 lbs. were brought forward from 1927. The Meeting decided to support the recommendation of the Directors that an attempt be made to have growers' contracts signed in 1929 and that if 3,000,000 lbs. were so signed up this method of marketing would be adopted from the following year on and only contract wool handled. Officers were:—President, Col. Robert McEwen, Ontario; 1st Vice-President, Chris. Jensen, Alberta; 2nd Vice-President, S. A. Logan, Nova Scotia. G. E. O'Brien was General Manager and Treasurer and G. O'Neil, Secretary.

Canadian Florists' and Gardeners' Association. Annual Meeting, Hamilton, Aug. 7-9, 1928. Officers elected:—President, S. A. McFadden, Toronto; 1st Vice-President, R. Scott, Montreal; 2nd Vice-President, A. V. Main, Ottawa; Secretary-Treasurer, C. S. Thompson, Peterboro.

Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. Annual Meeting, Toronto, Feb. 5, 1929. Officers elected:—President, F. H. Silcox, Iona, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, J. W. McGillivray, Chilliwack, B.C.; 2nd Vice-President, Bower Henry, Britannia Bay, Ont.

Canadian National Poultry Record Association. Annual Meeting, Toronto, Feb. 6, 1929. Resolutions: to ask Federal Department of Agriculture to appoint a qualified statistician to analyze data dealing with urgent poultry problems confronting the breeders in Canada and that research work be undertaken to determine the cause of moulting in pullets. At a Meeting of the Directors, J. W. Clark, Cainsville, Ont., was elected President; G. A. Robertson, St. Catharines, 1st Vice-President; J. F. Fraser, Kemptville, 2nd Vice-President. At an Executive Meeting held since the Annual Meeting, A. G. Taylor, Poultry Division, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, was appointed Secretary.

Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association. Annual Meeting, Summerside, P.E.I., July 11-12, 1928. Membership at time of meeting, approximately 4,800. Registrations, 38,688. During the year some 26 inspectors were employed and approximately 39,000 pups were inspected and 65,000 adult foxes re-inspected. Officers elected:—President, Peter G. Clark, Summerside; Vice-President, G. Shelton Sharpe; Secretary, James H. Prichard, Summerside.

Canadian Produce Association. Annual Meeting, Toronto, Jan. 16, 1929. Resolutions: to ask the Dominion Government for a specific permanent duty on frozen eggs, the existing duty being on an *ad valorem* basis and subject to withdrawal by Order-in-Council; to ask the Minister of Agriculture for a campaign in Great Britain directing attention to the food value of eggs. Officers elected:—President, J. A. Caulder, Regina; 1st Vice-President, Armand Limoge, Montreal; 2nd Vice-President, James Lightizer, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Secretary-Treasurer, James T. Madden, Toronto.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Annual Meeting, Winnipeg, June 10-12, 1929. Resolutions: deploring the low scale of salaries being paid to technical agriculturists in the Government services of Canada and calling upon Federal and Provincial Governments to remedy the situation with a view to retaining the most highly trained experts in Canada; deciding to undertake the growing of no grade lower than registered seed. Officers elected were:—President, Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College; Secretary-Treasurer, W. T. G. Wiener, 114 Vittoria St., Ottawa.

Canadian Swine Breeders' Association. Annual Meeting, Quebec, Feb. 13, 1929. Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association. Annual Meeting, Quebec, Feb. 14, 1929. Strong resolutions were adopted recommending that the Associations, in co-operation with the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, arrange a plan looking forward to the eradication of parasites in sheep and swine. Officers elected by the Swine Breeders' Association:—President, Philip Leech, Baring, Sask.; Vice-President, J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto. Officers elected by the Sheep Breeders' Association:—President, Victor Sylvestre, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; Vice-President, Geo. R. Ball, Strathcona, Alta.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto.

Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society. Annual Meeting, Toronto, Feb. 6, 1929. Officers elected:—President, J. J. Dixon, Toronto; Vice-Presidents, E. F. Seagram, Waterloo and J. C. Fletcher, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, T. J. McCabe, 15 Colborne St., Toronto.

Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada. Annual Meeting, Toronto, Feb. 7, 1929. Resolution: to ask the Government to increase the valuation of imported horses so that the minimum would equal what Canadian breeders had to pay when exporting to the United States. Officers elected:—President, W. F. Batty, Brooklin, Ont.; Vice-President, John Graham, Carberry, Man.; Secretary-Treasurer, J. W. Wheaton, Toronto.

Dominion Shorthorn Association. Annual Meeting, Toronto, Feb. 5, 1929. Resolution: to appoint field men in order to hold their own against other breeds. Officers elected:—President, J. A. Watt, Elora, Ont.; Vice-President, James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont.; 2nd Vice-President, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown, Ont.; Secretary-Treasurer, G. E. Day, Guelph.

Holstein-Friesian Association. Annual Meeting, Toronto, Feb. 7, 1929. Officers elected:—President, Fred Lee, Springford; 1st Vice-President, T. H. Moore, Essondale, B.C.; 2nd Vice-President, A. E. Plant, Brantford; 3rd Vice-President, H. T. Cunningham, Huntingdon, Que.; 4th Vice-President, W. J. Elgie, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. The Secretary was W. A. Clemons.

Miscellaneous Incidents of the Year. On Aug. 14, 1928, the Department of Agriculture announced that on and after Sept. 1st all intending to import nursery stock into Canada must apply for a permit to the Secretary of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advisory Board, Ottawa. Regulations presently in effect governing the importation of nursery stock from the United States were rescinded.

The Advisory Seed Board, under the chairmanship of George H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, met at Ottawa on Oct. 8, 1928, to consider what recommendations it might be necessary to make to the Minister of Agriculture in connection with the amending of the regulations under the Seeds Act, as provided for at the 1928 Session of Parliament. As a result of the meeting, Mr. Clark on Oct. 15 announced the changes that had been agreed upon, these generally raising the standards.

Following tests conducted at the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory of the Board of Grain Commissioners at Winnipeg on the 1928-29 wheat crop, it was reported on Oct. 16, 1928, that the milling and baking quality of the crop, grade for grade, was distinctly superior to that of the previous crop. The moisture content of all grades was low; there was very little tough grain; no damp grain had appeared on the market; the weight per bushel of each grade was greater, particularly of the lower grades; protein content was higher; the quality of the protein was superior and the baking quality decidedly superior than in the case of the previous crop.

On Nov. 30, 1928, during the week of the Royal Winter Fair, a Conference representative of a wide variety of agricultural and other interests, was held in Toronto, by invitation of Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, to consider the Report of a Committee, appointed by the Minister in the Spring, following a preliminary Conference at Regina in March, 1928, to plan a World's Grain Exhibition and Conference. The Conference accepted the proposal to hold the Exhibition at Regina, Aug. 1-13, 1932, and Committees were appointed to deal with various features of the undertaking. Mr. Motherwell presided and was appointed Chairman of the General Committee.

Signal honour was paid James D. McGregor of Brandon (since appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba), when his portrait in oils was hung on the walls of the Saddle and Sirloin Club, Chicago, on Dec. 2, 1928, this distinction being reserved specially for those who had won the respect and esteem of the stockmen of North America by their prowess in breeding live stock. At a luncheon in his honour, at which the portrait was unveiled, many of the outstanding stockmen of the continent were present.

Appointment of F. W. Walsh, B.S.A., to the position of Superintendent of Agriculture for the Canadian National Railways, was announced by Dr. W. J.

Black, Director of Agriculture and Colonization, on Jan. 7, 1929. Mr. Walsh had had experience with the New Brunswick and Federal Departments of Agriculture and had joined the C. N. R. in 1927 as Eastern Agricultural Agent.

Recommendations for the establishment of six malting and six feed grades for barley were made by the National Barley Committee, which held a two-day session in Winnipeg, Jan. 28-29, 1929, under the chairmanship of Prof. T. J. Harrison, Manitoba Agricultural College. Approval of the new grades was given by the House of Commons Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization on Mar. 14. On May 15, Prof. Harrison and Paul Breck, farmer, of Kenmay, Man., who had investigated the British and European trade for the Canadian Wheat Pool, appeared before the Committee and stated that, if Canada desired to get into the higher class barley trade of Europe, it would have to reorganize the grading system presently in use entirely. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, May 16, 1929).

At the Annual Meeting in Montreal on Jan. 31, 1929, of the Canadian Hail Underwriters' Association, it was decided to make substantial increases in hail insurance rates in Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan. The decision was based on the Report of a committee of experts who found that over a period of 15 years losses had been so heavy that hail underwriting had been far from profitable.

New regulations under the Root and Vegetables Act were issued by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, on July 1st, 1929. New grades were specified for potatoes and onions. Turnips and celery were standardized. It was made compulsory for the weights of potatoes, onions and turnips to be placed on containers or tags. Vegetables on farmers' markets must be sold by measure of a bushel or part of a bushel. Compulsory inspection was provided for all carlot shipments of vegetables from any part of New Brunswick to any other part of Canada or for export. This was provided at the request of the potato growers and shippers of the Province.

Canada's Forests and Forest Products Industries

The area covered by existing forests in Canada was estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 1,227,000 square miles. (*Canada Year Book*, 1927-28). Less than 40 per cent. of this carried merchantable timber, *i.e.* timber 6 inches in diameter and over, and only about 20 per cent. saw timber, *i.e.* 10 inches and over. The balance carried young stands which had come up after fire or cutting. Under present conditions about a quarter of the timber of commercial size was commercially inaccessible so that the forests on about two-thirds of the forest area were either too small or too expensive to be operated profitably. Forest fires, windfall, insect and fungus damage and commercial operations also tended to reduce the area. About 86,279 square miles had been set aside in forest reserves or parks, or otherwise permanently dedicated to forest production. For a large proportion of the present forest area of Canada there was little reliable information, only Nova Scotia and British Columbia having made comprehensive forest surveys. Such estimates, therefore, as are given must be accepted as subject to revision as more complete information becomes available.

An estimate published on Apr. 22, 1929, placed Canada's forest resources at 224,304 M. cu. ft. of standing timber capable of yielding 424,637 M. ft. b. m. of sawn lumber and 1,121,993,000 cords of pulpwood, ties, poles and other smaller materials. The total estimated forest production for the year 1927 involved the cutting of 2,880,137,911 cu. ft. of standing timber. This constituted only the depletion for use and to it must be added the volume of material destroyed by fire, insects, fungi, windfall and other destructive agencies, bringing the total depletion to over 4,400,000,000 cu. ft. *per annum*. A total depletion of this amount did not necessarily imply that total resources of 224,304,000,000 cu. ft. were being reduced at that rate every year. Rate of utilization was far from constant and was being affected by the use of substitutes, the effect of rising prices, etc. On the other hand there was an increase in all healthy stands of timber due to annual growth; scientific methods of controlling insect and fungus damage were being rapidly developed and the fire hazard was being reduced.

As far as the value of forest products was concerned, logs and bolts for further manufacture in Canadian mills headed the list in 1927 with a value of \$69,757,416. Pulpwood for use in Canadian pulp and paper mills came second with a value of \$54,582,190. Other important items contributing to the total production of \$205,631,727 were:—firewood, \$40,582,774; pulpwood exported, \$15,702,705; hewn railway ties, \$6,242,865; logs exported, \$5,054,783; and telegraph and telephone poles, \$3,948,723. The Province of Quebec headed the list both for value of material produced and for its equivalent in standing timber. It was first in production of pulpwood, firewood, fencing materials and miscellaneous materials. Ontario was the second Province for total value of production and third for volume of production. British Columbia came third for total value of production and second for volume. It was estimated that logging equipment represented an investment of \$166,000,000, most of which was employed in British Columbia where power logging had reached its highest development. Operations were estimated to have given employment for a part of the year to more than 86,000 men, who received over \$74,000,000 in wages and salaries. Out of a total of over 2,880 M. cu. ft. of standing timber cut in 1927 about 88.4 per cent. was retained in the country for immediate use or as raw material for some Canadian industry. Manufacturers of commodities, the chief component part of which was wood or paper, were dependent on the products of the forest as their principal material. This group of industries ranked first in capital investment, number of employees, wages and salaries paid and net value of products, among all Canadian industries. The total value of capital invested was \$1,023,301,749; employees numbered 150,550 and were paid \$167,995,734 in wages and salaries. The net value of production was \$357,786,924 and the gross value, \$629,567,156.

Actively interested in the preservation of Canada's forests was the Canadian Forestry Association, with Head Office at 51 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Its 29th Annual Meeting was held at Ottawa, Feb. 12, 1929. The Report of the Manager, Robson Black, stated that membership had been subjected to a drastic culling, so that while 3,908 new members had been secured, the net gain was reduced to 1,008, making total membership 38,008. In general the Association's campaigns were held to a few great objectives, mainly the prevention of forest fires and the encouragement of tree planting on the Prairies. One of the most productive branches of work was lecture tours. Twelve men with motor trucks or railway lecture cars covered 61,537 miles during 1928 and held 1,430 mass meetings attended by 347,000 people. The ninth year of the tree-planting campaign on the Prairies maintained the high success of previous seasons. School teachers and inspectors also proved valuable allies in disseminating constructive propaganda. The Annual Meeting passed a strong resolution urging upon the Dominion Government the generous support of co-operative effort in forestry education, entomology and forest diseases, forest research and fire prevention and asking the Board of Directors of the Association to give early consideration to the question of a national forest survey and the feasibility of a national forest council. His Excellency, the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, attended the luncheon and spoke, as did Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, who announced that an inventory of the forest wealth of Canada would be undertaken by the Government. Brig.-General J. B. White, D.S.O., was elected President.

Another organization, interested more particularly in the pulpwood industry, was the Canadian Pulpwood Association. Its Annual Convention took place in Montreal, Jan. 10-11, 1929. The attendance was representative of those engaged in the pulpwood industry in the various Provinces and during the Sessions there were many interesting discussions on existing conditions in the industry. The President, in his remarks, stressed the unsettled condition of the newsprint market and recommended caution while this unsettled condition lasted. Officers elected were:—President, Angus McLean, Bathurst, N.B.; Vice-Presidents, Armand G. Auger, Quebec; James Thompson, Toronto and Ralph P. Bell, Halifax. Mr. Bell was also Manager.

The forest fire situation in 1928 was on the whole satisfactory. There were marked contrasts in fire hazard conditions between the eastern and southern portions of the Dominion and the north-western areas. Although weather

bureau records showed the year to have been the wettest with but one exception in 39 years, nevertheless drought conditions of almost unparalleled duration prevailed in a wide belt extending from north-western Ontario across the northern parts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan into Alberta. In this area the normal hazard was greatly increased by the travel resultant on the extensive mining activity. The number of fires reported in Canada was 4,259. These burned over an area of 1,347,170 acres causing a total gross damage and loss of \$1,328,950. The latter figure was an improvement over the previous low record year of 1927 though the total area burned over was much greater.

The formulation of a timber policy for submission to the Dominion Government was the object of a conference held at Winnipeg, Aug. 21-22, 1928. It was attended by officials of the Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior, members of Parliament from Northern Manitoba and Saskatchewan, representatives of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Governments, of lumber and paper companies and of the Canadian Pulpwood Association. R. B. Matheson, Assistant Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Edmonton, presided.

Each year greater interest was being shown in the planting of shelterbelts on Prairie farms in Western Canada and in the Spring of 1928 about 7,500,000 trees were shipped from the Dominion Forest Service nursery stations at Indian Head and Sutherland, Sask. for this purpose. Since the inauguration of free tree distribution to Prairie farmers by the Dominion Government, a period of 28 years, over 100,000,000 trees had been shipped out. Reports of inspectors indicated that at least 83 per cent. of the plantations set out in these years were in good growing condition. A Conference having as its object the laying of plans for the taking of an inventory of Canada's forest resources was held at Ottawa, June 25-27, 1929. It was attended by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior in the Dominion Government; by Ministers of several of the Provincial Governments holding portfolios of lands and forests and by officers of their Departments. The Conference was a private one and no report was issued.

Third British Empire Forestry Conference. Canada was represented at this important Conference, which opened at Perth, West Australia, on Aug. 21, 1928, and closed at Auckland, New Zealand, on Oct. 22, 1928, by E. H. Finlayson, B.Sc.F., Director of Forestry, Ottawa; D. R. Cameron, B.A., B.Sc.F., Associate Director of Forestry, Ottawa; Dr. J. M. Swaine, Associate Dominion Entomologist; E. J. Zavitz, B.A., M.S.F., Deputy Minister of Forests and Provincial Forester for Ontario, and P. Z. Caverhill, M.Sc.F., Chief Forester for British Columbia. The Conference adopted a procedure similar to that which had been found to work satisfactorily in 1920 and 1923. In the first place, the progress made in forestry in the various parts of the Empire during the preceding five years was reported, through statements presented on behalf of the different authorities, and the effect given to the resolutions of the 1923 Conference was ascertained. During the course of the Conference visits were paid to all six States of the Commonwealth of Australia and to the North and South Islands of New Zealand. The Conference sat in full Session on 14 occasions and in Committee on 9 occasions.

The Lumber Industry. The saw-milling industry was first among Canadian industries having regard to the total number of employees, second with regard to wages and third with regard to capital investment. As far as gross value of production was concerned it stood fifth, while on the basis of net value of production, which was the gross value less the cost of raw materials, it was third. According to the final report of the Forest Products Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the calendar year, 1927, which was issued on June 14, 1929, the total value of all the products of the industry was \$133,620,554. This compared with \$135,182,592 in 1926 and represented a decrease of 1.2 per cent. The production of sawn lumber amounted to 4,098,081 M. ft. b.m. valued at \$97,508,786, as compared with 4,185,140 M. ft. b.m. valued at \$101,071,260 in 1926; of shingles to 2,837,281 M. valued at \$8,716,085, as compared with 3,299,397 M. valued at \$10,521,723; of prepared pulpwood to 1,108,812 cords valued at

\$13,722,718, as compared with 824,319 cords valued at \$10,208,630; and of lath to 1,322,665 valued at \$5,603,396, as compared with 1,378,366 valued at \$6,527,060. The number of mills reporting decreased from 2,780 to 2,720. The total number of employees increased from 35,078 to 44,598 but the total payroll decreased from \$34,925,391 to \$34,421,544. Raw materials in the form of logs, bolts and rough cordwood, were valued at \$77,438,700, which compared with \$78,921,416 in 1926. The capital invested in the industry decreased from \$175,186,704 to \$169,378,939. British Columbia headed the list in the production of sawn lumber and shingles. New Brunswick came first in lath production and Quebec in the preparation of pulpwood. The production of lumber increased in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island but decreased in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick.

The principal organization in the industry was the Canadian Lumbermen's Association. It had its Office at 16-18 Fraser Building, Ottawa, with R. L. Sargent, Secretary and Manager of Transportation. The 21st Annual Meeting took place in Montreal, Jan. 29-31, 1929. The most important subject dealt with was the lumber trade extension and promotion movement. Wholesalers generally and the various retail associations of Eastern Canada were keenly interested in this feature and from the tone of the discussion it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the trade that a campaign of this nature should be developed in Canada along the lines of the campaign in the United States. A resolution was adopted pledging the Association to develop and maintain a Lumber Trade Promotion Movement in Canada. The Meeting heard reports from the hardwood, white pine and spruce groups and a number of addresses from prominent lumbermen on conditions in the trade and prospects for the future. The following Directors were elected:—for Ontario: W. M. Ross, Ottawa; W. R. Beatty, Pembroke; J. L. Crane, Bridgeburg; for Quebec: A. H. Campbell, Montreal; J. S. Bock, Montreal; for New Brunswick: W. E. Golding, Saint John; for Nova Scotia: Rufus E. Dickie, Stewiacke. The Directors elected the following officers:—President, E. R. Bremner, Ottawa; 1st Vice-President, G. Percy Burchill, South Nelson, N.B.; 2nd Vice-President, A. C. Manbert, Toronto. At the Annual Banquet the guest of honour and principal speaker was Rt. Hon. George P. Graham, P.C., LL.D.

On Oct. 17, 1928, a delegation of British Columbia lumbermen waited on Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, and Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, at Ottawa to ask that negotiations be opened with Australia and New Zealand for the extension of the preference to Canadian lumber and that steps be taken to provide an improved steamship service. Consideration was promised to both proposals. At the 1929 Session of Parliament a subsidy was voted for a freight service to Australia; tenders were called on May 14 and on July 19 it was announced that a contract had been let to the Australian-British Columbia Shipping Company, Limited, Vancouver. The contract was for a period of three years at an annual subsidy of \$92,400, the steamships to be of at least 7,000 tons deadweight capacity and able to carry an average of 4,000 ft. b.m. of lumber each.

The Pulp and Paper Industry. The pulp and paper industry was the most important manufacturing industry in Canada. It had in 1927 a gross production valued at \$219,329,753 and a net production, being the value added by manufacture, of \$134,516,673. There were 114 mills in operation, of which 42 made pulp only, 42 were combined pulp and paper mills and 30 made paper only. The capital invested was \$579,853,552; employees numbered 32,876; and salaries and wages paid totalled \$45,674,293. The value of pulp mill products was \$114,442,550 and of paper mill products, \$168,445,548.

Of dominating importance was the newsprint manufacturing branch of the industry. The tonnage produced and marketed by Canadian mills in 1928 was 2,381,102 tons, an increase of 14 per cent. over 1927. This contrasted with a decline of 5 per cent. in United States production, which amounted to 1,414,952 tons. Canadian mills operated at 82 per cent. of total capacity but the tonnage was far from being uniformly distributed among them. The export market absorbed 2,206,587 tons, an increase of 12 per cent., overseas shipments expanding from 133,395 tons to 271,698 tons. Additions to daily capacity brought into

operation during the year included the following:—Thunder Bay, 125 tons; Lake St. John, 245 tons; Anglo-Canadian, 230 tons; Spruce Falls, 460 tons; Great Lakes, 134 tons; total, 1,194 tons.

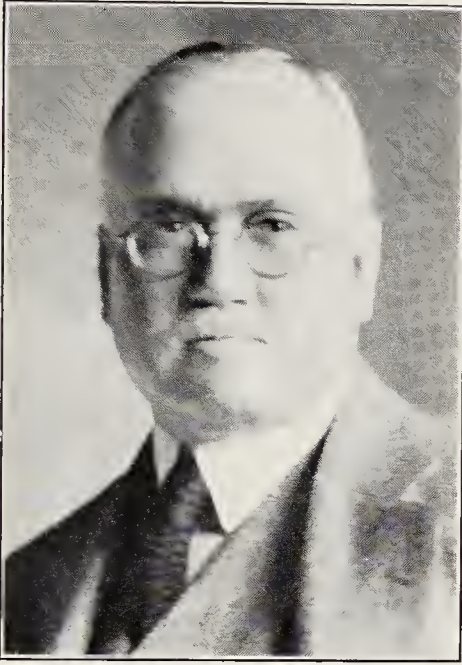
The year 1928 was marked by a number of reorganizations* and changes in ownership, the most important being:—Donnacona Paper Co. Limited, linked up for management purposes with Price, Bros. & Co. Limited; Laurentide Co., Limited, St. Maurice Paper Co., Limited and Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co., Limited merged into Canada Power and Paper Corporation; Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Limited and Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills Limited, with auxiliary companies, merged under title of first-named company; St. Lawrence Paper Mills Limited reorganized and recapitalized; Thunder Bay Paper Co., Limited absorbed by Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Limited and Canada Power and Paper Corporation; Bathurst Power and Paper Co., Limited brought under operating control of Canadian International Paper Co.; Canada Paper Co., Limited purchased by C. Howard Smith and Harold Crabtree.

On Aug. 1st, 1928, the Canadian International Paper Co. awarded the contract to the Domill Construction Co. of Canada Limited, Montreal, for the erection of a new paper mill at Dalhousie, N.B., at an estimated cost of \$15,000,000 and work on this project was carried on during 1928-29. On Aug. 3 incorporation was announced of the Mersey Paper Company Limited, whose mill near Liverpool, N.S. was also under construction during 1928-29. On Sept. 19 the Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co., Limited entertained some 450 visitors from the United States and Canada at a dinner at Kapuskasing, Ont. The address of the evening was made by Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, who emphasized the contribution made by the Company toward the opening of Northern Ontario and providing employment for a large number of people.

The Newsprint Crisis. During 1928-29 the newsprint industry of Canada passed through a serious crisis, attributable in part to its abnormal expansion during recent years and in part to an unexpected decline in the normal rate of increase in consumption. The crisis was precipitated when on Oct. 30, 1928, the International Paper Co., the largest producers on the continent, announced the closing of a contract for a substantial tonnage of newsprint for the Hearst papers covering several years at prices less than their contract prices for 1929. The announcement caused acute weakness in the stocks of the paper companies. From this time until early in March, 1929, conferences and negotiations were in progress almost constantly in an effort to stabilize the industry and prevent ruinous price reductions. The first outstanding event was the holding at Montreal on Nov. 23 of an Inter-provincial Conference attended by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier, and Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Crown Lands of Quebec; Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier, and Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests of Ontario, and representatives of the leading newsprint companies deriving their raw materials from these Provinces. It was stated at the time that 15 companies, 11 from Quebec and 4 from Ontario, with combined capital of \$600,000,000, were represented. *The Canadian Press* reported that "plans of procedure were put forward by the operators and approved by the Provincial Ministers whereby it was stated that the pulp and paper industry would be stabilized over a period of years and placed on a basis satisfactory to all concerned." The manufacturers continued in conference until Nov. 29, 1928, when Premier Taschereau announced that the negotiations had been successfully concluded.

While the basis of settlement appears to have been decided upon at this time, the working out of details took much time and on Jan. 7, 1929, the manufacturers were again in session in Montreal. It then developed that William Randolph Hearst was refusing to consent to the modification or cancellation of his contract for paper and *The Toronto Daily Star* reported on Jan. 11 that a committee was in New York endeavouring to persuade him to change his mind. Meanwhile, paper-making operations were being curtailed by the mills and in some cases complete shut-downs were taking place. On Jan. 18 it was intimated from

*NOTE.—See Financial Section of this volume for further details as to mergers, etc.



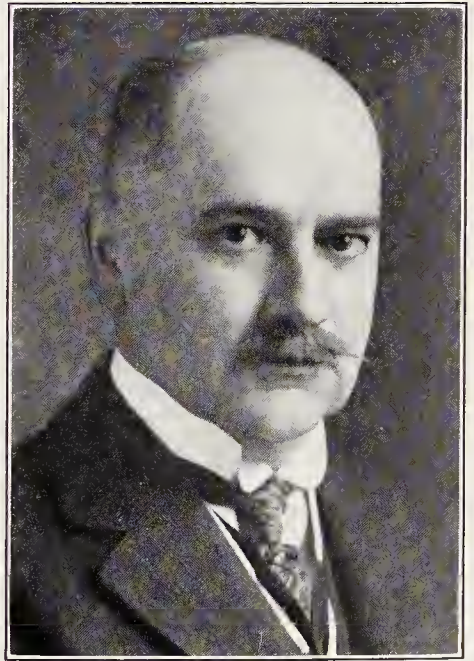
J. E. WALSH, ESQ.
General Manager,
Canadian Manufacturers' Association



J. T. STIRRETT, ESQ.
General Secretary,
Canadian Manufacturers' Association



H. W. K. HALE, ESQ.
Secretary,
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada



THOMAS G. MCCONKEY, ESQ.
General Manager,
The Canada Life Assurance Company

Quebec that representatives of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and the Canadian Daily Newspapers' Association had been interviewing Premier Taschereau with a view to protecting the interests of the publishers in any price adjustments that might be made. The attitude of the publishers was also voiced by F. I. Kerr, General Manager of the *Hamilton Spectator*, in an interview given *The Canadian Press* on Jan. 20. Mr. Kerr declared that contract price differentials in favour of William Randolph Hearst or any other publisher would be resisted "to the utmost" by the newspaper publishers on the continent.

There followed a period of further discussions and negotiations accompanied by rumours of settlements but nothing definite emerged until on Mar. 5 the International Paper Company issued its new price list for 1929. This was followed on Mar. 7 by a statement made in the Quebec Legislature by Premier Taschereau. "An arrangement has been made," he declared, "and all the paper manufacturers have subscribed to it, whereby the price will be \$55.20 a ton instead of \$50 a ton with the danger that the latter price would fall to \$48. Mr. Hearst and the International Company made a contract at a price of \$50 a ton. Mr. Hearst has consented to rescind this contract and to pay the higher price, and to-day the matter is completely settled. The crisis* is finished and this fine industry, so essential to Canada, is at the dawn of still finer days than it has ever known."

The Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Founded in 1913, the Association in 1928 had its headquarters at 3420 University Street, Montreal, with Edward Beck as its Secretary and Manager. It held its 16th Annual Meeting in Montreal, Jan. 25, 1929. The occasion was rendered notable by the official opening of the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada on the campus of McGill University, in the erection of which the Association had taken a leading part. The ceremony was performed by His Excellency, The Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, who spoke strongly of the necessity for research work in the advancement of the industrial and commercial life of the Dominion. Speeches were also delivered by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and Dr. C. F. Martin, Acting Principal of McGill University. Viscount Willingdon also spoke briefly at a luncheon which followed the opening ceremony and at which the speaker was Dr. Ira Allan MacKay, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Dean of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University. The President's dinner took place in the evening and on this occasion the speakers were Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C., Minister of Roads for Quebec; Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario; Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, and Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick. The Association re-elected Col. C. H. L. Jones, Mersey Paper Co. Limited, Halifax, President for 1929.

Mining and Metallurgical Industries in 1928-29

New mineral production records, set up in 1926 and 1927, were splendidly surpassed in 1928 when the aggregate value of the output from Canada's mines, according to the Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, reached the magnificent sum of \$273,446,864, a gain of nearly 10.5 per cent. over 1927. New output records were established for cadmium, copper, gold, lead, nickel, metals of the platinum group and zinc among the metals; cement, coal, gypsum, lime, salt and stone in the non-metals and structural materials field; and in point of total annual output values, records were also attained for natural gas, petroleum, and sand and gravel. Metals made considerable advances, despite prevailing lower prices for lead and zinc, improvement in prices of silver and copper helping to augment the total values. A gain of \$18,343,573 was noted in the total for the metals group. Fuels, comprising coal, natural gas and crude petroleum, rose about \$1,600,000 in value to \$72,995,225. Other non-metals, including a long list, of which some of the chief items were asbestos, feldspar, gypsum, magnesite,

*NOTE.—That the arrangement was continuing to work satisfactorily and that he saw no need for calling another inter-provincial conference was the statement of Mr. Taschereau to *The Canadian Press* on July 9, 1929.

pyrites, quartz, salt, talc and soapstone, were valued at \$18,664,801 or \$1,110,000 above the total of the previous year. Building materials, comprising cement, lime, brick, stone, sand and gravel reflected the activity in construction and at \$49,882,235 attained a total production value far in excess of the figures for any previous year.

Gold production again established a new high record with a total of 1,890,592 fine ounces, according to finally revised figures compiled by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Valued at the standard rate of \$20.671834 per fine ounce, this was worth \$39,082,005, as against the 1927 production of 1,852,785 fine ounces worth \$38,300,464. The chief source of the gold produced in Canada was the gold-bearing quartz deposits of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake districts in Ontario, these being responsible for more than 85 per cent. of the output. British Columbia, which was the second gold-producing Province, derived part of its output from placer and part from gold-quartz veins worked exclusively for their gold-silver content but the greater part was won as a by-product of the working of base metal sulphide ores. Quebec was securing a considerable gold production from high-grade gold-copper sulphide ores. Lode gold was recovered from auriferous quartz veins in Manitoba and Nova Scotia while the Yukon output was placer gold. Probably the most striking developments of the year were a large increase in the output of the Kirkland Lake mines; the appearance of Quebec as a gold-producing Province as a result of the operation of the Noranda smelter, and a falling-off in the output of the Porcupine camp, due to decreased output from the Hollinger.

Finally revised figures on silver production showed an output of 21,936,407 ounces, which, valued at the average price for the year of 58.176 cents per fine ounce, was worth \$12,761,725. This compared with an output of 22,736,698 fine ounces valued at \$12,816,677 in 1927. British Columbia continued to be the leading producer with 10,943,367 ounces, of which the large proportion (about 25 per cent. of the entire Canadian production) came from the Sullivan Mine at Kimberley. In Ontario production was obtained mainly from the silver-nickel-cobalt ores of Cobalt, South Lorrain and Gowganda and this showed a decrease from 9,307,953 ounces in 1927 to 7,242,601 ounces in 1928.

The final figures on copper revealed a production of 202,696,046 pounds valued at \$28,598,249, as against 140,147,440 pounds valued at \$17,195,487 in 1927. Canada had become in 1928 the world's fourth largest copper-producing country, being exceeded only by the United States, Chile and Africa. Increases were noted in all copper-producing Provinces and much development work was being carried on in Manitoba where large deposits were being rapidly brought to a production stage. The Horne Copper Corporation (Noranda) was the principal producer in Quebec; the International and Mond Nickel Companies were responsible for practically all the Ontario output; the Granby Consolidated and the Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. produced the larger part of the output from British Columbia.

Nickel was again a notable Canadian product and the 1928 output established a new record surpassing even the great tonnages produced during the War years. Nickel was an Ontario monopoly, or nearly so. Developments in the Sudbury area where the International Nickel Co. of Canada and Mond Nickel Co. had their mines and smelters were watched with the greatest interest throughout the year. When the merger of these great companies was effected, the ownership and control of the famous Frood ore-body passed into the hands of a single powerful organization, well equipped to operate the property in a highly efficient manner and to market the products to the best possible advantage. The production of nickel in 1928, including nickel in matte and speiss exported, refined and electrolytic nickel produced and nickel in oxides and salts sold, amounted to 96,755,578 pounds valued at \$22,318,907, as compared with 66,798,717 pounds valued at \$15,262,171 in 1927.

Lead was another important product. This was derived from mines in Yukon, British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec, but 95 per cent. of the Dominion output was obtained from British Columbia. In this Province, the Sullivan, the world's largest silver-lead-zinc mine, sent a steady stream of concentrates to the great smelter at Trail, where pig lead was produced and other valuable products

recovered. Despite a considerable drop in the price of lead, the Canadian output increased in 1928 to a new high record for all time. Production amounted to 337,946,688 pounds valued at \$15,553,231, as compared with 311,423,161 pounds valued at \$16,477,139.

In British Columbia increasing tonnages of electrolytic zinc were pouring out of the great refinery at Trail, every pound a token marking the achievement of the research workers whose ingenuity and perseverance were leading to the development and commercial application of the process there in use for the recovery of zinc from the refractory ore of the Sullivan Mine. Zinc was also obtained from the Tetreault property at Notre Dame des Anges in Quebec. Zinc production in 1928 amounted to 184,647,374 pounds valued at \$10,143,050, as compared with 165,495,525 pounds valued at \$10,250,793 in 1927.

Smelting and refining of Canadian and imported ores constituted an important industry in Canada. The capital invested in lands, buildings, plant, machinery and tools, cost of supplies and stocks on hand and cash in the non-ferrous metallurgical industry amounted in 1928 to \$120,035,742, as against \$85,366,662 in 1927. There were 7,526 employees, who received \$12,228,738 for their services. The estimated value of the ore charged to the furnaces was \$33,260,225 and the sales value from the smelters amounted to \$94,341,702. The principal producers were: the Aluminum Co. of Canada which imported bauxite ores and alumina for the manufacture of aluminum ingot at Arvida and Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.; the Horne Copper Corporation, Noranda, P.Q., which began operations, Dec. 16, 1927 and produced blister copper from the ores of the Horne mine and from customs ore; the International Nickel Co. which produced nickel-copper matte at their Copper Cliff smelter, most of which was shipped to their Port Colborne refinery; the Mond Nickel Co., with smelter at Coniston, Ont.; the Deloro Smelting and Refining Co. which treated cobalt-silver ores from the Cobalt, South Lorrain and Gowganda districts at Deloro, Ont.; the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Trail, B.C. which produced numerous metals from customs ores and ores mined on their own properties; and the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., which produced blister copper from its own and customs ores.

Coal produced from Canadian mines was the largest item in the mineral record in 1928. Never before was so great a tonnage reported. Gains were made mostly by Western Canada mines but Nova Scotia and New Brunswick production was close to the figures for 1927. The output (preliminary figures) was 17,554,293 tons valued at \$62,681,136, which compared with 17,426,861 tons valued at \$61,867,463 in 1927.

The production of crude petroleum in Canada in 1928, owing to increased activity in the Alberta oil fields, expanded from 476,591 barrels, valued at \$1,516,043 in 1927 to 630,405 barrels, valued at \$2,058,935 in 1928 (preliminary figures). The Ontario production declined from 139,606 to 134,094 barrels and the New Brunswick production declined from 18,244 to 8,043 barrels but Alberta's output expanded from 318,741 to 488,268 barrels. The outstanding feature of the year was the continued successful development in the Turner Valley field of Alberta.

The production of asbestos, according to final figures, was slightly lower than in 1927 but higher prices raised the valuation 5.8 per cent. over the previous year. Shipments of 273,033 tons were valued at \$11,238,360, as against 274,778 tons, valued at \$10,621,013 in 1927. Asbestos rock mined during the year totalled 5,171,060 tons, of which 4,118,044 tons were milled. There were 7 operating firms with investment of \$35,705,212 capital and employing 3,170 hands. Ten plants manufactured asbestos products, with a combined value of \$2,050,432.

The Dominion Fuel Board. The Board was organized on the recommendation of the Minister of Mines under authority of an Order-in-Council, dated Nov. 25, 1922. It met as frequently as its investigations and matters such as legislation and inquiries referred to it by the Minister required. Up to Mar. 31, 1928, it had held 108 formal meetings. At this time its membership consisted of Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, Chairman; John McLeish, Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Vice-Chairman; W. H.

Collins, Director, Geological Survey, Department of Mines; F. C. C. Lynch, Director, Natural Resources Intelligence Service, Department of the Interior; B. F. Haanel, Chief, Division of Fuels and Fuel Testing, Department of Mines; J. T. Johnston, Director, Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior; D. Roy Cameron, Associate Director, Dominion Forestry Branch, Department of the Interior; F. G. Neate, Secretary. A Second Progress Report, dated Aug. 20, 1928, was made public on Dec. 18. This covered the period 1923 to 1928 and described the great change which had taken place in the fuel market. In 1923 it had been a case of inadequate supply. In 1928 there was a superabundance of both foreign and native fuels for all purposes and the problem was one of securing markets for native coals. The Report dealt with (1) the Canadian fuel situation; (2) investigation of the problem of reducing Canadian dependence upon American anthracite; (3) investigation of the problem of developing an all Canadian fuel supply; (4) investigation in the utilization of fuels and (5) legislation and other government action.

The Second International Conference on Bituminous

Coal. Canada was well represented at this important Conference which was held, Nov. 19-24, 1928, in the Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg. The interest of the Federal Government was evidenced by the attendance of Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines and of the Interior. The Department of Mines was represented by Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister; John McLeish, R. E. Gilmore, B. F. Haanel, B. R. MacKay and R. A. Strong; the Dominion Fuel Board by its Chairman, Dr. Camsell, and its Secretary, F. G. Neate; the National Research Council by its President, Dr. H. M. Tory, and F. E. Lathe; the Canadian National Railways by Messrs. Jenkins, Graburn and Shute; the Province of Nova Scotia by Dr. F. H. Sexton; the Province of Alberta by Prof. Edgar Stansfield; the University of Toronto by Brig.-Gen. C. H. Mitchell and E. A. Allcut and McGill University by Lesslie R. Thomson. Others attending the Conference from Canada were Dr. R. T. Elworthy and A. T. Stuart. The contributions of Canadians were:—a paper entitled "The Principles in the Briquetting of Coking and Non-Coking Bituminous Coals," by Professor Edgar Stansfield and a paper entitled "Some Potential Relations between Electricity and Coal Utilization," by A. T. Stuart. Dr. Camsell presided over the General Session on the morning of Nov. 22; Professor Edgar Stansfield discussed papers on "Gas Purification" by F. W. Sperr; on "The Kilowatt Hour" by A. R. Smith and on "Transformation on Fine Bituminous Coal" by A. Léauté. Professor L. R. Thomson discussed paper on "Gas Purification" by F. W. Sperr; and Professor E. A. Allcut entered into discussions on "Pulverized Fuel" and "The Modern Stoker," by Blythe and Armour, respectively. R. E. Gilmore discussed the "Coal Classification" paper presented by A. C. Fieldner of the United States Bureau of Mines. While the representatives of the Department of Mines did not contribute papers or enter extensively into the discussion of papers, they held many conferences with prominent fuel technologists from foreign countries, with whom they were able to discuss many problems relating to the utilization of Canadian coals and the development of Canadian fuel resources in general.

Announcements of New Refineries. Of great interest to the mining industry in the year 1928-29 were a number of announcements of the proposed erection of copper refineries in Canada. The first of these was made on Feb. 4, 1929, by J. Y. Murdoch, President of Noranda Mines Limited, who stated, "Noranda Mines Limited has caused to be made application for incorporation of a new company, the object being the construction of a customs copper refinery in Eastern Canada. Investigations are now being made to determine when and where the refinery is to be built. Associated with Noranda are the British Metal Corporation of London, England, and the Nichols Copper Company of New York." On Feb. 7, Mr. Murdoch announced at Quebec, after interviewing Premier Taschereau, that the refinery would be erected in the vicinity of Quebec or Montreal. These announcements were followed on Feb. 9 by a joint statement made by J. J. Warren, President of the Consolidated Mining and

Smelting Co., and Thayer Lindsley, President of Ventures Limited, that the two companies had completed an arrangement "for the immediate erection of a copper refinery and electrolytic zinc reduction works in Eastern Canada to handle the products of the mines controlled by the two corporations and any customs business offered." It was explained that the Noranda Company had been offered participation "but apparently has declined." On Mar. 26, Premier Ferguson announced in the Ontario Legislature that arrangements had been completed for the immediate erection of a copper refinery in Ontario. It would be erected in the vicinity of Sudbury, would cost at least \$4,000,000 and would have an initial capacity of 120,000 tons a year. It would employ 60 men, would have a payroll of approximately \$750,000 and an annual expenditure for supplies and materials estimated at \$300,000. Hydro-electric power requirements would be about 6,000 horse-power. Consolidated Smelters and International Nickel were actively interested in the new enterprise and other associates might be announced at a later date. On June 8, 1929, it was reported at Trail, B.C. that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. was installing at its Tadanac plant a battery of the latest type of mercury arc rectifiers, being the largest application of these rectifiers to electrolytic work in the world. The cost would be over \$500,000 and the output of zinc would be increased by about 120 tons per day.

Oil and Gas Production. The progress made in 1928 in the development of the petroleum and natural gas resources of Western Canada was reviewed by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, in *Natural Resources, Canada* for February, 1929. "The production of oil rose considerably during the calendar year reaching a record total of 489,531 barrels which is over 150,000 barrels greater than the output in 1927. Other outstanding features of the year's activities were the discovery of dry gas in considerable volume in the Ribstone and Cypress Hills areas and the completion of Well No. 1 of the Okalta Oils Limited in the famous Turner Valley, both in Alberta. Although commercial production of oil and gas has so far been confined to Alberta, good indications in the prospect wells in that Province and near the Alberta-Saskatchewan boundary make it reasonable to expect the extension of the fields eastward. . . . Following up the success achieved in 1927, there was greater drilling activity last year in the Turner Valley and in other areas in the outer foothills, and on the plains extending from the International Boundary to the Clearwater River in the extreme north of Alberta.

The waste gas problem in the Turner Valley came in for serious attention during the Spring of 1929 and a Committee composed of Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines; Dr. A. W. G. Wilson and C. C. Ross of Ottawa, representing the Dominion and A. A. Carpenter, Chairman of the Board of Public Utilities Commissioners, and Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of the University of Alberta, representing Alberta, was appointed to investigate it. The Committee opened its inquiry at Edmonton on June 12 and carried it on for several days. On June 27 an *interim* Report was issued in which an agreement between the Dominion and Alberta Governments to secure efficient control of production was recommended. This agreement would regulate the location, drilling, casing, cementing, control and operation of oil and gas wells. The Committee also recommended that existing Federal regulations be amended to control more thoroughly the drilling and operation of the wells and suggested that the Provincial Government formulate similar regulations. Control of all future drilling operations in any district was recommended, such control to be exercised irrespective of the ownership of the lands. A further recommendation suggested that the minimum area to be allowed an operator under Federal regulations should be 40 acres. Finally it was suggested that the revised regulations provide that all wells drilling above the limestone be properly finished by cementing all casings to the surface and by providing high-pressure fittings so that it would be possible to close the wells completely if desirable.

Other Incidents of the Year. On July 2, 1928, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council commenced the hearing in London of the appeal of the Hudson's Bay Company from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada

denying the Company's claim to the ownership of the precious metals in the lands occupied by the Company at its trading posts and adjoining the trading posts. The Privy Council on Nov. 9, 1928, dismissed the appeal. The Company had claimed that under its original charter the precious metals had been conveyed to it, that when its lands were transferred to the Crown in the right of the Dominion Government, it had retained its posts and stations and that ownership of those lands included ownership of the metals. Their Lordships ruled, however, that when in the deed of surrender of 1869 the appellants had been given the right to a grant of "land," it was not intended that the land so granted should include the precious metals.

In memory of Nicholas Sheran, pioneer coal miner of Alberta, who opened the first mine in the Province near Lethbridge in the year 1872, a stone cairn, erected by the Canadian Historic Sites and Monuments Board, was unveiled at Lethbridge on July 19, 1928. Judge Howey, Western representative of the Board, and Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines and of the Interior, were speakers at the ceremony.

On Aug. 14, 1928, it was announced at Washington that the Governments of Canada and the United States had agreed to refer to the International Joint Commission the long-standing grievance of the Washington fruit growers against the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Limited regarding alleged damage done to orchards by smelter fumes. Terms of reference were:—(1) extent to which property in the State of Washington had been damaged by fumes from the smelter at Trail, B.C.; (2) amount of indemnity which would compensate United States interests in the State of Washington for past damages; (3) probable effect in Washington of future operations of the smelter; (4) method of providing adequate indemnity in case of damages caused by future operations; (5) any further phase of the problem arising from drifting of fumes on which the Commission deems it proper or necessary to report and make recommendations in fairness to all parties concerned. The probe was opened at Northport, Wash., on Oct. 9, 1928.

The second Report made by Mr. Justice Godson, appointed a Royal Commissioner to inquire into the Hollinger mine disaster of Feb. 10, 1928, was made public on Oct. 17, 1928. In Part I of his Report, Judge Godson "determined" how and why the fire occurred. In his second Report he offered recommendations that, in his belief, would tend to combat the possibility of future fires and provide for the security and safety of workmen and the preservation of an industry "which has indelibly written itself into the history of Ontario." Among his recommendations were:—compulsory use of English by all underground foremen both in giving and receiving orders; vesting of the Chief Inspector of Mines with authority to suspend foremen or mine captains who were unfamiliar with their prescribed duties; the use of "fireproof" underground structures; removal of all inflammable rubbish or waste to the surface; location of rescue stations in the Timmins, Kirkland Lake and Sudbury mining areas; and installation in all Ontario mines of equipment for pumping of stench chemicals into air lines.

On Oct. 22, 1928, Dr. Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines, addressed the Canadian Club of Toronto and surveyed the Canadian coal industry. He made an earnest plea for the whole-hearted and sympathetic co-operation of the consumer in the greater use of Canadian coal, declaring that greater fuel independence, increased work for Canadian coal miners, and more satisfactory returns for those having their money invested in Canadian mines would result from a generous public response.

On Jan. 19, 1929, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Mines, issued a statement outlining new quartz mining regulations on Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the North-West Territories, passed by Federal Order-in-Council on Jan. 18, 1929. The most important innovation was the complete abandonment of the production system of royalties and adoption in its place of a tax on profits. Hitherto all mines in the Western Provinces had had to pay a royalty of 2½ per cent. of the sales of the products of the mine. This meant that a company had to pay precious capital to the Government at the very outset of development and long before the Company became profitable.

Under the new regulations no tax was payable until the Company was making a profit of more than \$10,000 *per annum*. Another important change was the adoption of four-post staking of claims instead of two posts. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Jan. 21, 1929).

Canada's Fisheries; Problems of 1928-29

The product of the fisheries of Canada in 1928 had a value of \$54,971,319, according to the Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries. This compared with \$49,497,038 in 1927. These figures comprised the value as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, cured or otherwise prepared. The salmon fishery was of chief importance with a total value of \$17,867,053, followed by cod with \$6,285,777 and lobster with \$5,183,988. The principal individual products were canned salmon, \$13,776,092; dried cod, \$3,699,963; canned lobster, \$2,883,922; lobster in shell, \$2,215,352; lobster sold for consumption fresh, \$3,731,999; dry-salted herring, \$1,489,501; pilchard oil, \$1,474,512 and canned sardines, \$1,032,874. Among the Provinces, British Columbia was first in order of value with \$26,562,691 or 48 per cent. of the total for Canada. The value of the vessels, boats and gear employed in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish was \$25,698,928 and the number of men engaged 62,785. The number of fish canning and curing establishments in operation was 713; the total capital invested, \$25,504,201 and the number of persons employed 15,173.

Of importance in 1928-29 was the announcement on July 13, 1928, by Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, that an Order-in-Council had been passed appointing W. A. Found to the new office of Deputy Minister of Fisheries. The creation of the position was one of the recommendations contained in the Report of the so-called Duncan Commission. Mr. Found had been in the Fisheries Service for some thirty years.

New fishery regulations for Nova Scotia, effective Sept. 30, 1928, were officially promulgated in *The Canada Gazette* of Sept. 15. They comprised 12 general recommendations, of which the most important was the prohibition of the use within the territorial waters of Canada of "vessels known as trawlers operating 'beam,' 'otter' or other trawls of a similar nature for the purpose of catching fish."

On Dec. 1st, 1928, the new Deputy Minister of Fisheries issued a statement announcing the reorganization of the Fisheries Service along the lines laid down in the Report of the Atlantic Fisheries Commission, which had been laid before Parliament at its 1928 Session. In his announcement, Mr. Found stated that encouragement would be given to advanced methods in all branches of the industry and indicated some of the steps that would be taken to further this end. Duplication of offices in future would be avoided. The great importance of educational work would be emphasized. There would be extension of inspection to all kinds of pickled, smoked, dried and canned fish, as well as to plants and vessels. The organization of fishermen's associations would be encouraged and an intelligence and publicity division in the Department would be established. Reorganization along these lines would be undertaken immediately. (*The Montreal Daily Star*, Dec. 1st, 1928).

In his speech on Feb. 11, 1929, on the motion to adopt an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, said,—“It is the intention of the Government to add to the Ministry a separate portfolio of Minister of Fisheries but I hope he (the Leader of the Conservative Opposition) will allow us to choose the moment that seems most opportune in that regard.” During the Session of Parliament that followed considerable attention was given to fisheries matters and the Standing Committee on Marine and Fisheries under the chairmanship of William Duff (Liberal), Antigonish-Guysboro, held numerous sittings and examined a large number of witnesses. The use of steam trawlers in fishing operations was the most con-

troversial matter under consideration and legislation was enacted putting new regulations in force.

(On July 2, 1929, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, issued a statement showing the extent to which the recommendations contained in the Report of the Atlantic Fisheries Commission had been carried out. Dealing with the question of trawlers, he said,—“It was decided to follow a line of action which would bring the whole question before Parliament and especially before the Select Standing Committee on Fisheries in the House of Commons. This was done and after several thorough discussions the Committee agreed upon legislation to recommend to Parliament. Briefly, this legislation, as passed by Parliament, provides that no trawlers are to be allowed to operate from Canadian ports unless they are registered as British vessels owned in Canada by a person or a company with principal place of business in this country; that trawlers may not operate nearer than 12 miles to the Canadian coast; and that they may not operate except under licence from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under regulations laid down by the Governor-in-Council.” Other matters dealt with were the carrying on of instruction in fishery methods; improvement of inspection; scientific investigations; establishment of the Fisheries Intelligence and Publicity Division; formation of co-operative associations, etc.)

New Refrigeration Methods. On Jan. 10, 1929, *The Daily Mail and Empire*, Toronto, announced that by means of a new refrigeration method, worked out by the Biological Board of Canada, fish as fresh as if just out of salt water would be sold in Toronto on Jan. 12. An entirely new process of freezing had been developed which no longer took away from the flavour and it was believed the new system would revolutionize the fish industry. A Canadian Press despatch from Halifax, Jan. 12, 1929, stated that the new process of “internally” refrigerating fish was the result of five years of study by members of the Biological Board; that it had been initiated at St. Andrews, N.B. five years before and brought to Halifax to be put on a commercial scale and that the plant at Halifax, costing \$24,000 and with capacity of 12 tons a day, was the only one of its kind in Canada. The marketing test at Toronto was reported at this time to have been highly successful and it was the hope of the Biological Board that the commercial fish companies would install plants and take over the preparation of the product. (*Halifax Chronicle*, Jan. 18, 1929). When in Halifax on Jan. 28, W. A. Found, Deputy Minister of Fisheries, said:—“The principle of rapid freezing has such qualifications that there seems to be little room for doubt that it is going to revolutionize the fishing industry.”

Depletion of Salmon Fisheries. After inspecting the Fraser River system in September, 1928, John P. Babcock, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia, presented a report to Hon. S. L. Howe, Commissioner of Fisheries, in which he indicated that the run of sockeye salmon had been light. (*Vancouver Daily Province*, Sept. 20, 1928). On Nov. 4, however, Major J. A. Motherwell, Dominion Fisheries Inspector for British Columbia, after returning from an inspection tour of the north coast, contradicted rumours of disaster and declared that there need be no apprehension regarding the future supply of salmon, with the exception of the sockeye variety. The salmon packers were meanwhile anxious to prevent undue expansion of the industry and in February, 1929, sent a delegation to Ottawa to interview the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The delegation asked, among other things, that the Dominion Government refrain from granting licences to new canneries pending the decision of the Privy Council in the reference presently before it as to whether licensing of canneries came within the purview of the Dominion or the Province. A request was also made that British Columbia coast waters be divided into fishing areas and that it be stated in advance each year the number of purse seine nets which would be operated in these waters before the period of “close time” should be extended. Immediately after this, on Feb. 14, Major Motherwell announced that regulations limiting the number of salmon seines operating in various districts to be created in British Columbia coastal waters would be enforced by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The next important contribution to the subject was the appearance on May 13, 1929, of a Report

made to the Provincial Department of Fisheries by Drs. W. A. and Lucy Clemens, after an investigation of the 1928 sockeye run. Highlights of this Report were that in 1928 the run to the four main streams, Fraser, Skeena, Naas and Rivers Inlet, was below expectancy except in the case of Rivers Inlet and that "it is obvious that the amount of the catches should be reduced." The investigators added, "It would seem that the time has arrived when a definite limit to the amount of the catch for each river system might be made."

The Use of Herring in Reduction Plants. On Oct. 19, 1928, the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, informed the British Columbia Government that it would not allow herring to be used on the West Coast of Vancouver Island during the current season for non-food purposes. The Provincial authorities had previously expressed themselves as opposed to the use of herring, a valuable food fish, for the production of oil, meal or other non-edible products. Herring had been used for this purpose during the two previous fishing seasons. (*The Vancouver Daily Province*, Oct. 19, 1928). On Oct. 20 it was stated that companies affected might disregard the order on the ground that the Dominion Government had no authority in respect of the disposal of fish, a test case being then before the Privy Council. There was a good deal of feeling over the matter and 12 reduction companies held a conference at Vancouver on Oct. 22 and made a protest to the Provincial Government. As a result a telegram was despatched to Ottawa on Oct. 23 stating that, while the policy of the Government was still opposed to the use of herring for reduction purposes, the reduction plants had already made plans for handling herring again and had incurred heavy expenses. It was therefore recommended that they be permitted to catch herring for reduction purposes to the end of the year.

Canadian Fisheries Association. Active throughout the year in the interests of the fishing industry was the Canadian Fisheries Association. It held its Annual Meeting in Montreal, July 10, 1928. Decision was reached to hold a National Fish Week from Oct. 29 to Nov. 4; to prepare and present to the Dominion Government a memorandum outlining means for helping the industry and to make representations to the Quebec Government for the preservation and encouragement of the fisheries of the Province. A resolution was adopted urging the Quebec Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries to take immediate steps to solve the porpoise problem, which was threatening the extinction of cod and salmon in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Officers elected were:— President, J. T. O'Connor, Montreal; Vice-President, T. H. Johnson, Prince Rupert, B.C.; Secretary, R. W. Gould, Montreal. A delegation, representing the Association, waited on the Dominion Government on Jan. 23, 1929, and laid before it a lengthy memorandum on fishing matters. On Feb. 5, 1929, a delegation appeared before Premier Taschereau of Quebec and made representations on behalf of the Provincial fisheries.

The Hydro- Electric and Central Station Industry in 1928-29

While complete data regarding Canada's water power resources were not yet available for 1928-29, a great quantity of reasonably accurate and specific data had been collected. The most recent figures, compiled by the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and published on Jan. 15, 1929, indicated that the Dominion's total resources were 20,197,000 h.p. under conditions of ordinary minimum flow, or 33,113,000 h.p. ordinarily available for six months of the year. These figures were, of course, subject to revision as more and more was learned of the flow characteristics and physical conditions of the streams throughout the country.

During 1928 hydraulic turbines aggregating over 550,300 h.p. were put into operation, an installation only equalled once in former years. This brought Canada's total hydraulic development to 5,349,232 h.p. In addition many large undertakings, some of which were nearing completion at the end of the year, contributed to the year's activities and, when completed, would add over 1,200,000 h.p. to the total.

For the fifth year in succession, the Province of Quebec led in new equipment brought into operation. Of the 317,300 h.p. of new installation in the Province, almost all was in central stations, the most noteworthy being the 204,000 h.p. in the Paugan station of the Gatineau Power Company and the addition of 45,000 h.p., 43,000 h.p., and 20,000 h.p. respectively to the plants of the Duke-Price, Shawinigan Water and Power and Northern Quebec Power Companies. British Columbia's new installation aggregated 79,560 h.p., mainly due to the completion of the South Slokan plant of the West Kootenay Light and Power Company, where 75,000 h.p. came into operation. The completion of the West Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation's Shuswap Falls station near Vernon added 3,800 h.p. In Ontario, 71,205 h.p. came into operation, nearly all being in the pulp and paper industry. The Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co. completed its development at Smoky Falls, with an installation of 56,250 h.p. The Ontario and Minnesota Power Co. completed the third of its Seine River developments at Calm Laké, while the Dryden Paper Co. installed 2,000 h.p. in a new plant on the Eagle River. In Manitoba the fifth and sixth units of 28,000 h.p. each were added to the Great Falls plant of the Manitoba Power Co., while in New Brunswick the first unit, 20,000 h.p., came into operation in the Saint John River Power Company's Grand Falls station. There were three small installations in Nova Scotia, the largest being that of the Avon River Power Co., 4,350 h.p. In Prince Edward Island a 165 h.p. installation was made.

The total outstanding capital invested in water-power development was about \$1,172,600,000 and of this some \$999,200,000 or 85 per cent. had been expended in land, buildings, plant and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of hydro-electric power. Applied to the existing installation, this amounted to an average of \$219 per horse-power installed, including transmission and distribution, a low figure compared to that for other countries under similar conditions.

In the central electric station industry over 95 per cent. of the primary power equipment was energized by falling water while the diversity of use of hydro-electricity induced by moderate prices resulted in almost 99 per cent. of the total electrical output being generated in the hydraulic stations. These hydro-electric central stations numbered 296, of which 207 were operated by commercial organizations and 89 by municipalities, commissions or other public bodies. The commercially-owned stations maintained a total turbine installation of 3,200,795 h.p., while the municipal stations had 1,244,898 h.p. A small fuel reserve, 176,865 h.p., or about 5 per cent. of the hydraulic installation of each class, was maintained for use in emergencies.

The Seven Sisters Power Site. Attracting much attention in 1928-29 was the disposal of the Seven Sisters power site in the Province of Manitoba. Speaking before the Young Men's Section of the Winnipeg Board of Trade on July 16, 1928, Hon. John Bracken, Premier of the Province, declared that there were no strings attached to the agreement by the Dominion Government to transfer the natural resources of Manitoba to the Province so far as the disposition of the Seven Sisters site was concerned and that the Provincial Government would stand by its decision in favour of the site being leased to the Winnipeg Electric Co. Following this, on July 19, it was reported that 12 trade unions had endorsed the Government's policy. However, on July 23, the Leader of the Provincial Conservative party, F. G. Taylor, k.c., declared that the contract with the Winnipeg Electric Co. was "the worst political bargain that has ever been made" and demanded a thorough investigation by a special committee of the Legislature. (*The Evening Tribune*, Winnipeg, July 23, 1928). Mr. Taylor followed this up with a lengthy letter in *The Manitoba Free Press*, July 24, condemning the Government's policy.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, under whose Department the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces were administered, arrived in Winnipeg on Aug. 17, 1928, and among other matters conferred with Premier Bracken regarding disposal of the power site. No decision was announced at this time and Mr. Stewart returned to Ottawa on the 21st. Further negotiations followed until at a meeting of the Cabinet in Ottawa on Sept. 18 an Order-in-

Council was passed providing that the power site be leased to the Northwestern Power Co., a subsidiary of the Winnipeg Electric Co., for a period of 50 years. It was explained that the Federal Government and the Province of Manitoba had entered into an agreement in June, 1928, whereby the former undertook to administer the resources of the Province in conformity with the views of the Provincial Government. The Provincial Government had recommended in an Order-in-Council that the lease be granted to the Northwestern Power Co., and the Federal Government had considered that it was bound to respect the views of the Province. A. W. McLimont, President of the Winnipeg Electric Co., immediately announced that construction would commence the next day and that the new plant, producing 132,000 h.p. would be completed by 1930. Hon. Charles Stewart issued a statement on Sept. 20 explaining in detail the provisions of the lease and stressing the points: (1) achievement of the maximum utilization of the power resources of the Winnipeg River by closing Pinawa Channel; (2) absolute protection of the public both in regard to control of power and the eventual taking over of the site by the Province. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Sept. 21, 1928). With the taking of this action by the Dominion Government, the question of the desirability or otherwise of the deal between the Provincial Government and the Winnipeg Electric Co. was thrown into the domain of Provincial politics and became a live issue during the Winter months. In the meantime the work of construction was advancing and in his report to the shareholders, made public on Apr. 1st, 1929, Edward Anderson, K.C., who had succeeded A. W. McLimont as President, stated that approximately \$1,000,000 had already been spent on the power site. On June 24, he announced at Montreal that construction was proceeding rapidly and that power would be available by the end of 1930.

White Mud Falls Development. The Province of Manitoba had also another new power development in prospect, when it was reported on Apr. 10, 1929, that British capitalists were negotiating for the right to develop White Mud Falls on the Nelson River. Further details emerged on Apr. 13 when it was stated that the British Dominions Power Syndicate was the name of the Company interested and that negotiations were being conducted by Sir Reginald Brade, K.C.B. This was followed on Apr. 15 by the introduction in the Manitoba Legislature by Premier Bracken of a resolution recommending to the Federal Minister of the Interior the granting of a priority permit for the site to the British Dominions Power Syndicate. The Syndicate backed by Close Brothers Limited was prepared to consider development in conjunction with the Sherritt-Gordon mine interests and a priority permit was sought to justify the expenditure of \$50,000 to \$70,000 in investigations. The resolution was carried on May 3 on a vote of 19 to 8. There followed on May 21 an announcement at Ottawa that the Department of the Interior had granted the priority permit. This was to remain in force for one year and, if at the end of that time, the Company was prepared to proceed with development, a lease would be issued.

Spray Lakes Power Development. Despite the granting to the Calgary Power Co. of a lease of the water power on the Bow River at the junction of the Ghost River, the question of developing power at Spray Lakes continued to be a live issue in Alberta during 1928-29. At a meeting of the Council of the Calgary Board of Trade on Aug. 29, 1928, a letter was drafted taking to task Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, for a statement made by the Minister that, with the development of the new power site at the Ghost River, interest in the Spray Lakes project had apparently died down. The letter urged the immediate necessity for the development of the Spray Lakes power scheme since a larger source of supply was urgently required. The Mayor of Calgary, F. E. Osborne, on Sept. 25, published a strong statement on the situation in *The Calgary Daily Herald* declaring that it was the duty of every Albertan to see that pressure was continued until the Dominion Government rightfully authorized the development of this source of hydro power. Mr. Stewart, when in Calgary on Oct. 9, declared that he was not opposed to the project and the Government was prepared to issue a lease at any time on the

condition that there should be retained a minimum flow of 350 second feet. Hon. J. E. Brownlee, discussing the matter on Oct. 13, explained that 350 second feet was 150 second feet greater than had been stated by Power Company officials to be feasible. He announced that the Provincial Government was making a survey of the flow of the Spray River and of the scenic values in the territory affected. In the meantime construction was proceeding on the Ghost plant with projected initial capacity of 36,000 h.p.

Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project. The project for harnessing the tides of the Bay of Fundy, as proposed by the Canadian Dexter P. Cooper Co., received a set-back in 1928-29, when, largely owing to the opposition of fishing interests, a Bill to renew the Company's franchise was defeated on Apr. 16, 1929, in the Private Bills Committee of the House of Commons on a vote of 23 to 10. It had been announced on Oct. 6, 1928, that the Company had deposited with the various authorities, as required under the Navigable Waters Protection Act, a description of the site, with plans of the dams, locks, gates, etc. Notice had been taken of this step by the North American Committee of Fishery Investigation at its semi-annual meeting in Toronto on Oct. 22 and a Commission had been named to consider the effect of the proposed dams on the fisheries in this region and to report to the Canadian and United States Governments. The Commission had met at Eastport, Me., on Dec. 12-13, 1928, and carefully inquired into the scheme. At the 1929 Session of Parliament, Dexter P. Cooper, chief promoter of the project, sought legislation renewing for two years the 3-year franchise granted in 1926. Formidable opposition developed and this was voiced by Dr. A. G. Huntsman of the Biological Station, St. Andrew's, N.B., and A. N. MacLean, President of Connors Brothers, Limited, who claimed that the sardine industry would be wiped out; by E. P. Flintoft, k.c., General Solicitor, Canadian Pacific Railway, who feared the effect on the Company's Summer resort at St. Andrew's; and by others. After the Private Bills Committee had defeated the measure, Mr. Cooper announced that he might proceed with the work wholly in American waters as he had already secured the necessary permits from the State of Maine and the Government of the United States.

Saskatchewan's Power Policy. Of importance in the Province of Saskatchewan was the publication on July 22, 1928 of the Report of a Commission, composed of L. A. Thornton, City Commissioner of Regina; Arthur Hitchcock, Moose Jaw and Prof. A. R. Greig, University of Saskatchewan, which had been appointed by the Provincial Government in 1927 to study the power situation in the Province. The Report unequivocally favoured a policy of government ownership and operation and recommended as a start the purchase of the three larger city plants. It found that central power plants, whether on the coal fields or at some river site, were not economically practicable for some years to come because of the duplication of fixed charges involved. The Commission proposed in the first instance that Regina and Moose Jaw should be connected by transmission lines in order to defer heavy capital charges at the latter point, this forming a southern system. A northern system would be created by connecting Saskatoon with Prince Albert and the Battlefords. There followed conferences between representatives of the Provincial Government and the City of Saskatoon and on Sept. 10 an offer to purchase the City power plant, subject to certain amendments, was accepted by the City Council.

Canadian Electrical Association. The 39th Annual Convention of the Association took place at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, N.B., June 19-21, 1929, and was the first meeting of the organization to be held in the Maritime Provinces. The Secretary reported an increase in membership and the Treasurer stated that the Association was in a healthy financial condition. Business sessions were in the main devoted to the consideration of reports, which covered a wide field of electrical engineering and merchandizing. Addresses were delivered by W. A. Jones, Vice-President, National Electric Light Association; C. E. Skinner, Research Engineer, Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing

Co.; C. E. Greenwood, Director, National Electric Light Association and R. H. Rogers, Industrial Engineering Department, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y. Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, and C. H. Cahan, K.C., M.P., Montreal, were banquet speakers. Officers elected were:—President, P. S. Gregory, Shawinigan Water and Power Co., Montreal; Vice-Presidents, G. R. Atchison, Southern Canada Power Co., Montreal; J. S. Parker, Gatineau Electric Light Co. Limited, Ottawa; Alex. D. Robb, Canadian Niagara Power Co., Limited, Niagara Falls; Treasurer, C. W. Hemming, Shawinigan Water and Power Co. Limited, Montreal; Secretary, H. M. Lyster, 405 Power Building, Montreal.

Some Events of 1928-29. At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. on June 26, 1928, the General Manager, Julian C. Smith, made public terms of an agreement with the Government of Quebec respecting the water powers of the Upper St. Maurice River. Under the contract the Company was obliged to (a) complete by Jan. 1st, 1930, a comprehensive engineering investigation of the whole reach of the River leased; (b) commence construction on the first development by July 1st, 1930, and have 100,000 h.p. developed by July 1st, 1933, at a cost of \$10,000,000; (c) carry out succeeding developments so that the fourth would be started by July 1st, 1938; (d) spend at least \$25,000,000 on these developments and necessary transmission lines; (e) pay an annual rental of \$25,005 and a royalty of \$1.00 per h.p. produced.

The generation of electric energy at Grand Falls on the Saint John River began on Sept. 30, 1928, when the first of four units of 20,000 h.p. in the new plant of the Saint John River Power Co. was placed in operation. There was no formal opening ceremony on this occasion but on the following day the plant was inspected by His Excellency, Viscount Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, who was met by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick and other prominent citizens.

On Oct. 1st, 1928, the Paugan power plant of the Gatineau Power Co. situated 35 miles north of Ottawa on the Gatineau River, started operations and on the same day the new transmission line of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission from Leaside to the Ottawa River was officially opened by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario. This line built to carry a voltage of 220,000 from Paugan to Toronto, a distance of 226 miles, was stated to be the greatest transmission line in the world to date.

On Oct. 31, 1928, it was announced that an amalgamation had been arranged between Northern Canada Power Co., Limited and Northern Ontario Light and Power Co. Limited, both companies being subsidiaries of Canada Northern Power Corporation Limited and serving mining fields in Northern Ontario. A new company, Northern Ontario Power Co., Limited, was formed.

It was announced on Nov. 5, 1928, that formal application had been made by the West Kootenay Power Co., subsidiary of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., for a licence to permit it to divert 6,000 cu. ft. a second on the Canadian side of the Pend Oreille River, south of Trail, B.C. 80,000 h.p. was set as the objective of the scheme, which was expected to cost at least \$4,000,000.

W. G. Murrin, President of the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., announced on Jan. 19, 1929, that a contract had been let for a dam near Ruskin on Stave River, being the first unit of the Company's \$7,250,000 power project at that point. The estimated cost was \$1,200,000 and the contract called for completion by Oct. 31, 1930.

On July 2, 1929, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, stated that the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission had acquired for \$1,800,000 cash the Ottawa Valley power interests of Senator M. J. O'Brien. Properties included power sites at Claybank, Stewartville, Burnstown and High Falls, with estimated capacity of 85,000 h.p. and power plants producing about 6,000 h.p. at Calabogie and Galetta. Plants and sites were on the Madawaska and Mississippi Rivers, two tributaries of the Ottawa River.

Manufacturing Industry and Manufacturers' Organizations in 1928-29

Manufacturing activity in Canada continued to expand in a marked manner in 1928 and this was clearly indicated by the employment figures. The monthly index number of employment in manufacturing industry (year 1926 = 100) rose steadily from 97.9 at the first of the year to 115.9 at Sept. 1st and then eased off slightly towards the close of the year as outdoor occupation was curtailed. The figures stood throughout the year from 3.2 to 10.2 points higher than for the corresponding months of 1927. The feature of the year was undoubtedly the continued tendency towards amalgamation of many of the country's leading industries, though there were a fair number of new industries established.

The extent of Canada's manufacturing industry was revealed in a Report published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in March, 1929, containing the preliminary figures for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927. This showed that there were 22,936 manufacturing establishments, with a capital investment of \$4,337,631,558, employing 618,933 people, who received \$162,348,978 in salaries and wages. The cost of materials used was \$1,789,574,604 and the gross value of manufactured products at the point of production was \$3,425,498,540. The net value, or the value added by manufacture, was \$1,635,923,936.

According to Provinces, Ontario ranked first with 9,512 establishments and a gross production of \$1,758,004,575. Quebec followed with 7,206 establishments producing \$990,582,995. The third industrial province was British Columbia which with Yukon had 1,509 establishments and a production of \$246,034,704. According to industrial groups, those making vegetable products stood first with an output of \$712,700,080. Next in importance came wood and paper products, \$629,567,156, followed by iron and its products, \$525,921,839 and animal products, \$457,716,038. The most important industry in point of value of production was the pulp and paper industry, with \$219,329,753. Flour and grist mills came second with \$191,741,470; slaughtering and meat packing third with \$167,220,892; central electric stations fourth with \$134,818,567; sawmills fifth with \$133,620,554; automobiles sixth with \$128,700,514 and butter and cheese seventh with \$122,523,882.

STATISTICS OF SOME OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

(1928)	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Acids, Alkalis, Salts, etc.....	16	\$40,024,624	2,517	\$39,190,962
Aerated Waters.....	349	11,453,751	1,972	10,481,558
Agricultural Implements.....	67	110,067,042	10,921	43,277,614
Aluminum Products.....	14	5,094,213	609	3,192,696
Asbestos and Allied Products.....	14	3,064,164	345	2,050,432
Automobiles.....	14	97,056,328	16,749	162,867,495
Automobile Parts and Accessories....	79	16,392,482	3,553	17,054,080
Bicycles.....	3	2,828,642	553	2,213,493
Boilers, Tanks and Engines.....	37	9,738,609	1,758	6,512,138
Brass and Copper Products.....	97	23,362,157	5,298	28,081,586
Castings and Forgings.....	327	96,433,162	20,893	81,069,746
Cement Products.....	152	4,515,644	1,244	4,175,973

STATISTICS OF SOME OF CANADA'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES—*Continued*

(1928)	No. of Plants	Capital Employed	Average No. of Employees	Value of Products
Coal Tar Products.....	19	\$4,924,681	261	\$4,405,907
Coke and Gas.....	45	92,158,123	3,924	34,678,054
Compressed Gases.....	25	4,226,037	426	2,666,297
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....	135	84,190,790	18,154	92,487,827
Electric Batteries.....	17	.....	.....	8,189,573
Glass.....	58	12,668,455	3,220	13,571,196
Lead, Tin and Zinc Products.....	25	4,673,882	644	5,493,360
Linseed Oil.....	8	2,394,331	229	6,281,055
Machinery.....	160	67,569,433	10,670	51,367,012
Petroleum Products.....	25	56,531,634	4,319	83,122,172
Pig Iron and Ferro Alloys.....	40	115,035,750	9,071	62,880,642
Precious Metal Products.....	106	11,082,383	2,946	11,722,528
Railway Rolling Stock.....	35	87,827,662	22,121	71,757,528
Silk Products.....	16	26,159,703	3,933	10,897,273
Stone Dressing.....	224	6,379,461	1,702	7,265,822
Wood Distillates and Extracts.....	7	1,884,935	217	1,645,009
(1927)				
Biscuits and Confectionery.....	294	46,448,311	12,486	53,128,888
Boots and Shoes, Leather.....	191	31,921,002	15,433	47,372,549
Bread and Baking Products.....	2,443	40,559,259	14,414	68,726,262
Brewing.....	73	62,358,117	4,662	51,528,024
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	561	134,618,839	14,559	127,484,672
Clothing, Men's Factory.....	204	24,919,334	11,576	43,286,614
Clothing, Women's Factory.....	426	24,259,925	15,730	56,316,064
Cotton Textiles.....	77	94,229,260	23,175	87,548,356
Distilled Liquor.....	17	37,528,954	1,401	25,660,985
Explosives.....	6	9,043,308	508	8,664,745
Flour Milling.....	1,315	62,062,013	6,384	191,741,470
Fruit and Vegetable Packing.....	272	33,912,232	7,789	30,334,022
Furniture.....	334	36,682,976	11,038	35,733,818
Harness, Saddlery, Leather Goods.....	233	5,950,857	1,194	5,117,452
Leather.....	98	32,320,323	4,088	32,489,889
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preps.....	136	17,542,111	2,578	16,249,191
Musical Instruments.....	47	15,415,158	3,201	11,756,474
Printing Trades.....	1,734	109,526,503	31,480	116,159,103
Rubber.....	44	66,266,064	15,069	91,413,730
Sash, Door and Planing Mill Prods.....	771	50,861,269	11,436	47,955,548
Sheet Metal Products.....	144	38,795,028	8,396	43,855,416
Slaughtering and Meat Packing.....	76	60,612,029	11,048	167,220,892
Sugar.....	8	50,039,122	2,711	60,502,664
Tobacco.....	115	44,143,397	8,174	71,124,505
Woollen Textiles.....	114	42,032,864	7,966	31,212,842

During 1928 the production of pig iron and primary steel in Canada reached the highest level attained since the record year of 1918. Output of pig iron at 1,037,535 long tons was 46 per cent. greater than the total of 709,697 tons in 1927; and as almost 70 per cent. of the Canadian pig iron goes into the manufacture of steel, this gain was reflected in the production of steel ingots and direct steel castings, which at 1,240,214 tons was 37 per cent. over the 907,638 tons reported for the previous year. Increased demand for rails, track equipment and rolling stock by the railroads was one of the principal factors contributing to the gain in steel production. Other stimulating factors included greater requirements for the construction industry, the automobile industry, the agricultural implements industry, the mining industry and power development enterprise.

Production in the automobile industry also reached a new high record in 1928. 242,054 cars were turned out having a sales value, f.o.b. plant of \$149,176,999. This compared with 179,054 cars valued at \$115,904,228 in 1927. Eleven companies were engaged in the manufacture of motor vehicles in Canada and 14 separate factories were in operation throughout the year. Capital employed

was reported at \$97,056,328. Employees numbered 16,749 and wages and salaries approximated \$29,500,000.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The national association of manufacturers was the C. M. A., with a membership, at Apr. 30, 1929, of 3,914. Its Head Office was in Toronto and it had division and branch offices in Montreal, Quebec, Amherst, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver and Victoria. L. W. Simms, Saint John, was President; James E. Walsh, Toronto, General Manager and John T. Stirrett, Toronto, General Secretary. Its Executive Council held four meetings during the year 1928-29. The first took place in Toronto, Sept. 18, 1928, and was featured by the presentation of comprehensive reports from the various standing committees on developments in transportation, tariff matters, industrial relations and legislation during the summer. The second was held at Montreal on Nov. 15 and at this time a Special Committee was appointed to draft recommendations with regard to taxation for presentation to the Dominion Government. The third was held at Hamilton, Jan. 16, 1929, following a luncheon at which Sir Joseph Flavelle, Chairman, and Dr. H. B. Speakman, Director of the Ontario Research Foundation, addressed the members on the work of the Foundation. The Special Committee on Taxation presented its Report which was unanimously adopted. The fourth meeting of Council took place in Toronto on Mar. 19 and at this meeting T. F. Monypenny, Toronto, was elected Honorary Treasurer in succession to the late Thomas Roden. On this and previous occasions the work of the Council was in the main to consider and approve the reports on all matters affecting manufacturing industry as prepared by the standing committees.

The five Divisions of the Association were also active throughout the year, their work culminating in a series of Annual Meetings. The first of these was that of the Prairie Division which was held in Winnipeg on Apr. 25, 1929 and at which, following the usual routine business, a speech was delivered by R. B. Graham, K.C. On Apr. 26 the British Columbia Division met at Vancouver with Sir William Clark, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, as guest of honour. The same day the Ontario Division met at Hamilton. The Maritime Division held its Annual Meeting in Saint John on May 2, the proceedings being largely routine. It remained for the Quebec Division on May 8 to arrange a more elaborate programme, the business session being followed by a dinner at which R. O. Swezey of Montreal delivered an address on the proposed Beauharnois power development on the St. Lawrence River and S. J. Hungerford, Vice-President, Canadian National Railways, described the plans for the new Montreal Terminals. Officers elected by the Divisions were as follows:—

Chairman		Vice-Chairman	
British Columbia.....	J. H. Roaf, Vancouver.....	J. O. Cameron, Victoria	
Maritime.....	A. F. Blake, Saint John.....	J. T. Cumming, New Glasgow	
Ontario.....	G. M. Duck, Toronto.....	G. R. Kerr, Hamilton	
Prairie.....	C. E. Harvey, Winnipeg.....	W. A. McKay, Winnipeg	
Quebec.....	N. C. Polson, Montreal.....	G. A. Savoy, St. Johns	

The 58th Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, June 4-6, 1929. It was featured by the preparation of a statement presenting the views of the Association on what should be Canada's fiscal policy. This was prepared by a special committee and was endorsed unanimously by the Meeting. Among the speakers at the various sessions and luncheons were, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia; Mayor Gastonguay of Halifax; W. McL. Clarke, Secretary of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; H. W. Cheney, Secretary, Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce; D. H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Australia and Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the National Research Council, Ottawa. At the Annual Banquet the guests of honour were, Sir William Clark, High Commissioner for the United Kingdom; Sir Andrew Rae Duncan; Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia; Hon. H. A. McKeown, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners; and Dr. H. M. Tory. The Association elected as its chief officers for 1929-30:—President, R. J. Hutchings, Calgary; 1st Vice-President, Elmer Davis, Kingston; 2nd Vice-President, W. H. Miner, Montreal; Hon. Treasurer, T. F. Monypenny, Toronto.

Other Organizations. The Canadian National Millers' Association held its Annual Meeting in Montreal in September, 1928. Officers elected:—President, C. H. G. Short, Montreal; 1st Vice-President, Charles Ritz; 2nd Vice-President, W. H. McCarthy, Toronto; Secretary, J. L. V. Mallette, 510 Coristine Building, Montreal.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada held its 10th Annual Convention in Quebec, Dec. 4, 1928. A resolution was adopted asking the Attorneys-General of the various Provinces to institute appeals in all cases where sentences imposed for bankruptcy frauds were believed to be inadequate; requesting the Dominion Minister of Justice to appoint a qualified commissioner to study the Bankruptcy Act and Criminal Code with a view to amending both of them in order to afford greater protection to creditors; and suggesting that the Dominion Government arrange a conference with Provincial authorities to consider the question of bankruptcy legislation and administration. George A. Blachford, Toronto, was re-elected President. The Manager was S. Roy Weaver, 204 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

The Canadian Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Association held its Annual Meeting in Toronto, Jan. 16, 1929. The following officers were elected:—President, G. B. Heintzman; 1st Vice-President, J. G. Dunlop; 2nd Vice-President, C. H. Peacock; Secretary-Treasurer, John A. Fullerton, 177 Jarvis Street, Toronto.

The Construction Industry. Building in Canada in 1928 established a new record exceeding that of 1912 which had been the previous high point. The total value of contracts awarded, as compiled by MacLean Building Reports, Limited, Toronto, was \$472,032,600, which compared with \$418,951,000 in 1927 and \$463,083,000 in 1912. Ontario continued to lead the Provinces with \$188,351,000, followed by Quebec with \$144,185,000; British Columbia, \$39,295,000; Nova Scotia, \$27,783,000; Manitoba, \$23,995,000; Saskatchewan, \$22,127,000; Alberta, \$17,909,000; New Brunswick, \$7,824,000 and Prince Edward Island, \$559,000. Residential building accounted for a total of \$159,166,000; business building, \$170,226,000; industrial building, \$63,300,000 and engineering building, \$99,338,000.

The activity in building was also proved by the statistics of building permits tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These were for 63 cities and amounted to \$219,105,715 which compared with \$184,613,742 in 1927. The index number of employment in the building industry averaged 112.0 for 1928, as against 108.7 in 1927. (Average for 1926 = 100).

The Liquor Traffic in Canada. Public interest in social and other questions associated with the traffic in intoxicating liquors, coupled with the numerous changes which had occurred over a period of years in the laws governing the sale of liquor, led the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during 1928-29 to assemble and publish information bearing on the history of liquor control in Canada, with statistics showing the consumption of alcoholic beverages, 1912-28; the sales of the provincial liquor control boards, the manufactures, imports and exports of alcoholic beverages, 1914, 1919-29; government revenue from the liquor traffic, both Dominion and provincial; criminal statistics relating to the liquor traffic; and deaths attributed to alcoholism. The compilation which was the work of Professor L. W. Moffit, Wesley College, Winnipeg, and Professor J. T. Culliton, McGill University, Montreal, was issued in bulletin form by the Bureau in July, 1929, and was widely quoted by the press of Canada at the time. Summarizing the situation in 1929, the Report stated that two Provinces, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, were under Prohibition, while the remaining seven Provinces had adopted Government control and sale of intoxicating liquors. In Saskatchewan, Ontario and New Brunswick the sale of all liquors, beer and wine was a Government monopoly. Sales were made only in sealed packages at Government stores and consumption was prohibited in public places. In British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec, liquor was sold under the same system but beer might be purchased by the glass at taverns and beer parlours and in Quebec in sealed packages at licensed shops.

Notable Developments of the Year 1928-29. On July 31, 1928, Ross H. McMaster, President of the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, announced that, after a study carried on over the previous two years, it had been decided to proceed with some important plant changes at a cost of from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000.

Announcement was made on July 17, 1928, of the merger* at Hamilton of J. R. Moodie & Sons Limited, the Eagle Knitting Co., Eagle Spinning Mills and Moodie's Underwear Limited under the name of J. R. Moodie Co., Limited.

It was announced in August, 1928, that a merger had been effected between Lethbridge Breweries Limited; Prince Albert Breweries Limited; New Edmonton Breweries Limited and the Regina Brewing Co. Limited. A holding company capitalized at \$5,500,000 was formed under the name of Associated Breweries of Canada Limited, with head office at Calgary.

Incorporation of Dominion Bakeries Limited to operate baking plants in Central and Eastern Canada was announced in September, 1928, the controlling interest being held by Maple Leaf Milling Co. Limited.

An amalgamation was arranged in September, 1928, of Sterling Broom Co., Guelph; Waterloo Broom and Brush Co., Waterloo and Royal Broom Co., Ingersoll, under the name of Royal-Sterling Products Limited, and a plant was acquired in Harriston, Ont.

On Oct. 16, 1928, Directors of the Canadian Salt Co., Limited adopted a resolution recommending shareholders to accept an offer made by Canadian Industries Limited of \$250 a share for the outstanding stock of the Company. This was accepted on Nov. 15.

Announcement was made in November, 1928, of the amalgamation of Lincoln Pulp and Paper Co., Limited, Merritton; Ritchie and Ramsay Limited, Toronto, and the Georgetown Coated Paper Mills Limited, Georgetown, under the name of Alliance Paper Mills Limited.

*NOTE.—For other mergers see Financial Section in this volume.

Arrangements were completed in December, 1928, for the formation of Consolidated Bakeries Limited, to merge the baking subsidiaries of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. Limited and the business and plants of Northern Bakeries Limited.

December also witnessed the amalgamation of the Hamilton and Toronto Sewer Pipe Co. Limited, Hamilton; the Ontario Sewer Pipe and Clay Products Limited, Mimico; the Dominion Sewer Pipe and Clay Products Limited, Swansea and Aldershot; and the Clay Products Agency Limited, Toronto, under the name of National Sewer Pipe Co. Limited.

On Dec. 11, 1928, the official opening took place at Regina of the great new plant of General Motors of Canada Limited just completed in that City. The first car was driven off the assembly line by R. S. McLaughlin, President, in the presence of a gathering of distinguished people including His Honour, H. W. Newlands, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan, and Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

On Mar. 21, 1929, it was announced that the Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co., New London, Conn., had absorbed the National Fish Co. Limited, Halifax, and the Maritime Fish Corporation Limited, Montreal, Canso and Digby.—Another merger announced in March, 1929, was that of W. H. Banfield & Sons Limited, Toronto, the Benjamin Electric Mfg. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, and the Duncan Electrical Co. Limited, Montreal, under the name of Amalgamated Electric Corporation, Limited, Montreal. Later, the Company acquired the Langley Electrical Manufacturing Co. Limited, with plants in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

On Nov. 13, 1928, the T. Eaton Co. Limited, Toronto, announced that a great structure to culminate in a tower 670 feet high would ultimately be erected on the block in Toronto bounded by Yonge, College, Bay and Hayter Streets. Work on the first unit, a seven-storey building at the corner of Yonge and College Streets, with one-storey extensions to the corners of College and Bay and Yonge and Hayter Streets had already been started and this was continued throughout 1928-29.

An important conference of representatives of agriculture, industry and commerce took place at Toronto on Nov. 27, 1928, for the purpose of discussing the advantages which would flow from closer co-operation and better understanding. The gathering was held under the auspices of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and was attended by the Federal Minister of Agriculture and four Provincial Ministers of Agriculture, besides several Deputy Ministers, representatives of agricultural organizations and members of the National Executive of the Chamber of Commerce. Several questions of national import affecting the better relations of agriculture and the other economic interests of Canada were discussed, more particularly how local boards of trade and chambers of commerce could assist in the developing and co-ordinating of rural and urban interests. The only resolution adopted was one endorsing the action of the Dominion Government in creating a National Research Council.

On Mar. 11, 1929, a joint Conference of representatives of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Fruit and Vegetable Jobbers' Associations of Eastern and Western Canada took place at Ottawa for the purpose of considering how best to foster trade between the British West Indies and Canada. At a meeting of the Business Committee of the Chamber held the following week in Montreal it was decided that Dr. John W. Ross, Chairman of the Executive, and W. McL. Clarke, Secretary, should go to the West Indies and make a special study on the spot of ways and means of linking up the business men in these two parts of the Empire. They sailed from Halifax on Apr. 12, accompanied by S. S. Savage, Calgary, one of the directors of the Fruit and Vegetable Jobbers' Association.

A second annual Empire Shopping Week in Canada was held from May 25 to June 1st, 1929, and was very generally observed by merchants throughout the Dominion. The Chairman of the Organizing Committee was W. R. Drynan, Hamilton.

\$11,850,771; and Norway, \$7,435,537. In imports Canada purchased \$868,055,897 worth of goods from the United States; \$194,020,573 from the United Kingdom; \$26,215,696 from France; \$20,797,683 from Germany; \$12,921,317 from Japan and \$9,016,763 from the Netherlands.

Of special importance in Canadian trade relations in 1928-29 was the contemplated action of the United States Congress in raising the United States tariff on many products in the export of which to that country Canada was largely interested. The subject was one that was very extensively discussed in political and commercial circles and in the press, the chief point at issue being what action, if any, Canada should take to meet the situation. The question was largely one of academic discussion until the Tariff Bill was introduced in the United States House of Representatives on May 8, 1929 and its terms had become known. The Canadian Government had meanwhile been following a waiting policy but, on June 18, according to the Ottawa correspondent of *The Gazette*, Montreal, it had taken into consideration tariff changes which would have an important bearing on Canada's external trade. "Present prospects are that the vital change will take the form of a material increase in the British preference if not complete free trade on a majority of British goods or Empire goods; while the general tariff, which applies to imports from the United States, would remain stationary." It was further stated that complete data was being prepared by Government tariff and trade experts to enable the Cabinet to shape its policy more intelligently. That this was to be the Government policy was suggested by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, in a speech at a Liberal picnic at Grand Bend in the riding of South Huron on June 19. After counselling against the psychology of fear, he declared that Canada would maintain her trade position "through increase in the British preference and trade treaties with other nations of the world." So far as the United States was concerned, he added, "The people of the United States will still require our products, tariff or no tariff. God and Nature has so ordained it. And no one may long fight against God and Nature."

The Australian-Canadian trade agreement continued throughout 1928-29 to be a subject of considerable discussion, mainly because of its effect on the importation of butter from Australia and New Zealand. On Oct. 17, 1928, a delegation of British Columbia lumbermen waited on Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, at Ottawa, and requested him to make representations to the Australian Government with a view to securing changes in the tariff rates on lumber so that British Columbia lumber might have a better chance on the Australian market. After explaining the situation with respect to lumber, Mr. Robb said:—"As far as Canada is concerned, we are prepared to give them our full British preference if they will give us their full British preference. I am satisfied that if we all work together we can get the full British

preference from them, but we will never get it by lambasting them and keeping their products out."

An interesting situation developed during the year with respect to the trade agreement between Canada and Newfoundland, negotiated by Sir John Bennett on behalf of Newfoundland and Hon. James A. Robb on behalf of Canada and effective June 30, 1928. On Feb. 17, 1929, it was reported that the Newfoundland Premier, Sir Richard Squires, had been in Ottawa for some time negotiating with respect to trade agreement revision, postal service and better steamship facilities. While it was stated on Sir Richard's departure that progress had been made, nothing definite developed. Under the heading "A Trade Agreement Mystery," *The Gazette*, Montreal, on Apr. 2, 1929, quoted Newfoundland newspapers to indicate that Canada had expected under the Bennett-Robb agreement to receive the 25 per cent. concession granted by Newfoundland to Jamaica; that what she had received was a lesser concession given to Spain and Greece; that in consequence Canada had withheld payment of a Gulf steamship subsidy as provided in the agreement; and that Newfoundland had thereupon replaced the duties on the articles listed for preferential treatment. In brief, the agreement had lapsed.

On Feb. 16, 1928, during the course of his Budget Speech, Hon. James A. Robb, Minister of Finance, made the following important statement forecasting a change in the British Preference requirements:—"In order to foster Empire trade there is a general tendency in the Dominion and the Mother Country to increase the percentage of cost of production requirements on goods receiving the benefit of the British Preference. At present Canada requires 25 per cent. to be Empire labour and materials. It is proposed to double this percentage. There will be similar increases in the percentages required on goods entering under treaty rates and the intermediate tariff." On Nov. 21, Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, announced that the change forecast by Mr. Robb would come into effect on Feb. 1st, 1929. An Order-in-Council was passed in due course bringing the new regulation into force.

The Department of Trade and Commerce. The Minister of Trade and Commerce in 1928-29 was Hon. James Malcolm and during the year he made a number of speeches on trade topics which attracted considerable attention. He spoke at a banquet of the Ontario Commercial Travellers' Association in London on July 12, 1928, and made an appeal to Canadians to develop a superiority complex and study the advancement of their country. In August, in company with Hon. J. C. Elliott, Minister of Public Works, he made a tour of the Maritime Provinces, his most notable speech on this occasion being probably that delivered at Yarmouth, N.S. on Aug. 21, when he replied to certain fiscal arguments of Hon. R. B. Bennett, the Conservative Leader, and sought to show that Canada was in a highly prosperous condition. In September, Mr. Malcolm took a holiday trip into Northern Manitoba and witnessed progress on the Hudson Bay Railway and the various mining projects in that region. On Nov. 1st, 1928, he participated in a notable event when he spoke for eight minutes from his office in Ottawa over the transatlantic telephone to the crowd gathered at the opening of the Cardiff Empire Exhibition. Later in the month he proceeded to

Vancouver, arriving on the 22nd. Here he discussed with interested parties various problems connected with the development of trade from Pacific Coast ports, particularly a subsidized service to Australia. On the 23rd he spoke at a large gathering of members of the Vancouver Board of Trade and painted a brilliant future for the Port. Mr. Malcolm's next important speech was delivered on Jan. 17, 1929, at the annual dinner of the Border Cities Real Estate Board in Windsor. His principal message on this occasion was that industry as a whole in Canada was more nearly approaching an independent position than many economists thought. On Jan. 24 he was in Halifax to bid adieu to Mrs. Malcolm who was sailing for the West Indies. He predicted at this time that the new service to the West Indies would mean a great deal to Canadian business in the next three years. A visit paid to Washington at the end of March started numerous rumours. "According to messages from Washington," said the *The Globe's* Ottawa correspondent on Apr. 3, "he discussed the tariff and the St. Lawrence waterway questions with the President of the United States. In conversation with *The Globe* correspondent to-day, however, Mr. Malcolm described his visit as 'a courtesy call.' He had gone to Washington on a holiday and called on Mr. Hoover in company with Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian Minister in the United States capital. Mr. Malcolm was not in a position to disclose what transpired but his visit is certainly very interesting to the Canadian people in view of the special session of Congress which had been called by Mr. Hoover to change the tariff."

An important branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce was the Commercial Intelligence Service which was designed and maintained to assist Canadian exporters in finding and developing markets abroad. It had as its Director at June 30, 1929, Chester H. Payne, and its Inspector, A. E. Bryan, and maintained offices in charge of Trade Commissioners in many of the important commercial countries of the world. During the year new offices were opened at Hong Kong; Lima, Peru; Chicago and San Francisco, U.S.A.; Panama; Oslo, Norway; and Athens, Greece. At June 30, 1929, the Commissioners were:—

Argentine Republic.....	E. L. McColl, Buenos Aires
Australia.....	D. H. Ross, Melbourne
Belgium.....	Jean J. Guay, Brussels
Brazil.....	A. S. Bleakney, Rio de Janeiro
British West Indies, Trinidad.....	R. T. Young, Port of Spain
" " " Jamaica.....	F. W. Fraser, Kingston
China.....	L. M. Cosgrave, Shanghai
Cuba.....	James Cormack, Havana
France.....	Hercule Barré, Paris
Germany.....	L. D. Wilgress, Hamburg
Greece.....	L. J. H. Turcot, Athens
Holland.....	J. C. Macgillivray, Rotterdam
Hong Kong.....	Paul Sykes, Hong Kong
India and Ceylon.....	Richard Grew, Calcutta
Irish Free State.....	J. H. English, Dublin
Italy.....	A. B. Muddiman, Milan
Japan.....	J. A. Langley, Kobe
Mexico.....	C. Noel Wilde, Mexico City
Netherlands East Indies.....	G. R. Heasman (Acting), Batavia
New Zealand.....	C. M. Croft, Auckland
Norway.....	F. H. Palmer, Oslo
Panama.....	J. A. Strong, Panama City
Peru.....	G. R. Stevens, Lima
South Africa.....	C. S. Bissett, Cape Town
United Kingdom.....	Harrison Watson, London
" " 	J. Forsyth Smith, London
" " 	Harry A. Scott, Liverpool
" " 	Douglas S. Cole, Bristol
" " 	Gordon B. Johnson, Glasgow
United States.....	Frederic Hudd, New York
" " 	R. S. O'Meara, Chicago
" " 	H. R. Poussette, San Francisco

Attached to the Department of Trade and Commerce was the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which was doing valuable work under the direction of R. H. Coats; the Exhibition Commission, which had been transferred from the Department of Immigration and Colonization on Dec. 1st, 1927 and of which J. O. Turcotte was Canadian Government Exhibition Commissioner; the Motion Picture Bureau, of which Captain Frank Badgley, M.C., was Director; the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada; the Weights and Measures Inspection Service; and the Electricity and Gas Inspection Branch. The Department had charge as well of the payment of mail subsidies and steamship subventions, the administration of the Gold and Silver Marking Act and the distribution of bounties on copper bars and hemp. The Deputy Minister, who was in general charge of all branches, was F. C. T. O'Hara.

Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. Established on Apr. 7, 1926, the Board was composed at June 30, 1928, of W. H. Moore, Chairman; Hector H. Racine and D. G. McKenzie, with Hector B. McKinnon, Secretary. In October, 1928, Mr. McKenzie resigned to become Minister of Mines and Natural Resources and Provincial Secretary in the Manitoba Government and was succeeded by F. S. Jacobs, B.S.A., De Winton, Alberta. The major work of the Board in 1927-28 had been the reorganization and reclassification of the textile schedules of the Customs Tariff, *viz.* those relating to cotton, wool, flax, hemp, jute, grass, silk, etc. In 1928-29 the Board investigated the tariff on such commodities as aluminum ware, brass tubing, coal and coke, cement, enamelware, fruits and vegetables, iron and steel, printed matter, mining machinery, parts for stoves, copper rods, plate glass, sardines, crayons, sewing machines, etc. The schedules under review which were of chief importance were those relating to coal and coke and iron and steel by reason of their extremely wide bearing on industry in general. 37 new references were received during 1928, bringing the total to 124 up to the end of February, 1929. Hearings were held to the number of 47, divided as follows:—first hearings, 26; second hearings, 17; third hearings, 4. The Board continued its policy of visiting plants and industries and studying at first-hand the problems of those who had placed briefs before it. Various farming areas were also visited, notably in Western Canada, in connection with references arising from or bearing specifically on the industry of agriculture. A new departure, begun in March, 1928, was the printing of the records of public sittings.

On July 9, 1928, *The Manitoba Free Press* announced that after negotiating with the Minister of Finance for over 7 months, the Saskatchewan Section of the United Farmers of Canada had broken off its attempt to get a sweeping inquiry by the Tariff Board into the effect of the tariff on agriculture and had notified the Minister that it would discontinue the correspondence and publish what had passed between them.

On Sept. 25-26 the Board had before it the application of the Canadian Council of Agriculture for removal of the duty on cement and the argument on this occasion both for and against attracted much attention.

The coal schedules came in for attention on Sept. 27-28 when British Columbia and Nova Scotia coal mining interests clashed on the question of the duty on bituminous coal.

Again on Oct. 2-3 a controversial question was before the Board when it re-heard the application of the Algoma Steel Corporation for an increase in the duty on iron and steel and the abolition of certain drawbacks.

The Board held hearings on Oct. 30-31 and on Nov. 6-7 to hear some miscellaneous applications and on Nov. 20 again took up the cement application. The following day applications *re* coal and coke were considered and on the 27th a resumed hearing on iron and steel was commenced before a packed board room. After the Christmas vacation the Board resumed its sittings on Jan. 23 and continued them until early in February, dealing with a variety of applications, including further hearings on coal and coke and iron and steel. There was then an intermission until May 14, 1929.

Combines Investigation Act. Of considerable interest to Canadian business in 1928-29 was the hearing by the Supreme Court of Canada of a reference made to it by the Governor-in-Council as to the validity of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, and Section 498 of the Criminal Code. The reference arose out of the Report of the Commissioner appointed under the Act to inquire into the activities of an organization of druggists, known as the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. The Commissioner had found that the P. A. T. A. was a combine within the meaning of the Act. The questions placed before the Supreme Court were:—"Is the Combines Investigation Act, R. S. C. 1927, Chapter 20, *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada either in whole or in part; and if so, in what particular or particulars, or to what extent? Is Section 498 of the Criminal Code *ultra vires*, etc.?" The case opened at Ottawa on Mar. 11, 1929 and on the 13th judgment was reserved. On Apr. 30 the Court gave judgment that both the Act and Section 498 of the Criminal Code were not *ultra vires* the Parliament of Canada. On July 11, 1929, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council granted the P. A. T. A. and the Attorneys-General of Quebec and Ontario, leave to appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Retail Merchants' Association. The Retail Merchants' Association held its 23rd Annual Convention at Regina, July 16-18, 1928. Among resolutions passed were the following:—(1) recommending development of trade sectional activities in order to give the general membership more service; (2) urging abolition of the Sales Tax at the next Session of Parliament; (3) directing investigation by the Legislative Committee of the Bankruptcy Act with a view to making recommendations for its improvement; (4) promising support to manufacturers who were endeavouring to establish retail prices for standard lines; (5) protesting against any increase in express rates. J. T. Crowder, Toronto, was re-elected President. The Secretary was Norman Douglas, Ottawa. A deputation representing the Association and headed by Mr. Crowder, waited on Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, on Mar. 1st, 1929, and laid before him the views of the Association on various matters affecting retail trade. Inclusion in the Department of Trade and Commerce of a Bureau of Domestic Distribution was strongly advocated.

Industrial and Scientific Research in Canada in 1928-29

Important steps were being taken during 1928-29 to promote the interests of industrial and scientific research in Canada and foremost as an agency in this work was the National Research Council. The purpose of the Council under the presidency of H. M. Tory, M.A., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.H.S., was to prosecute and stimulate all branches of research. To it had been drawn in collaboration practically every scientific body in the Dominion. Much of the work being done by associated groups was voluntary, but where assistance was required and where it was of most benefit, the Council lent financial aid.

On July 6, 1928, it was reported that the Dominion Government had decided to devote the entire amount of money available from overages in Canadian terminal elevators towards research in connection with grain problems. The amount involved exceeded \$200,000 and it was anticipated that this would greatly extend the work being carried on in various laboratories in connection with plant pathology, grain diseases and other agricultural problems. About this time Dr. Tory, who had resigned the presidency of the University of Alberta in the Spring in order to devote his energies to the work of the Council, left for a two months' trip to England, France and Germany to study research work there with a view to obtaining ideas for the research laboratories to be established in Ottawa by the Council. On his return Dr. Tory went to Winnipeg where on Sept. 21-22 a two-day Conference of the Associate Committee on Grain Research was held, at which the results of a two-years' investigation of problems connected with the drying of tough and damp wheat were presented and considered. The work had been carried on co-operatively by the National Research Council, the Universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory at Winnipeg. Dr. Tory explained the work of the Council

and described his trip to Europe at a meeting of the Board of Trade Club in Toronto on Oct. 8, when he referred to research work in connection with tuberculosis in animals and rust in wheat as two of the most important undertakings of the Council. A third major subject of research was in connection with magnesite.

Details of a comprehensive plan of research work on behalf of the wool-growing and wool manufacturing industries of Canada were announced at Toronto on Nov. 29, following a meeting of the Wool Committee of the Council. Dr. Tory said:—"The Minister of Trade and Commerce and the National Research Council have agreed to the establishment of a wool research department in the new national laboratories being planned at Ottawa. This Department will be carried on on a scale comprehensive to the requirements and will be an important factor in developing wool production and manufacture in Canada."

The Associate Committee on Grain Research was again in conference in Winnipeg on Dec. 3 and 4, 1928, and at this time it was announced that comparative milling and baking qualities of all varieties of wheat, commonly grown or proposed for introduction in the Canadian West, were to be studied during the Winter. During the week of Dec. 10 the Associate Committee on Tuberculosis met at Ottawa and reviewed the work that had been accomplished. It was agreed that a stage of experimental progress with the Bacillus-Calmette-Guerin vaccine had not yet been reached by medical science in Canada to justify its acclaim as an infallible and efficient method of immunizing the human being or cattle against tuberculosis. Further experimentation work was to be carried on for another six-year period.

Addressing the Montreal Section of the Society of Chemical Industry on Jan. 16, 1929, Dr. Tory stated that by May 1st, 1929, the foundation stones of the new laboratories of the National Research Council would be laid and these would be among the finest in the world. In announcing on Feb. 18 that tenders would be called shortly for the new buildings, Dr. Tory stated that \$2,000,000 would be expended on their construction. On Apr. 2 the Scholarships Committee of the National Council announced the granting of fellowships, studentships or bursaries for 1929-30 to 60 applicants. The list contained names throughout the breadth of the Dominion and allowed for the expenditure of approximately \$50,000 for research, which would be followed at various Canadian Universities. At a meeting in Winnipeg on Apr. 9 of the Associate Committee on Rust Research, reports were presented showing that rust-resistant wheats, which appeared to have good baking and milling qualities, had been secured through the efforts of the plant breeders engaged on the problem.

The Report of the Council for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, was published during May, 1929. It contained much detailed information about the work of the Council. This work was divided as follows:—(1) The organization and stimulation of co-operative research work on major problems through associate research committees, these utilizing to the fullest possible extent the scientific man power and the scientific equipment of universities and other laboratories in Canada. (2) The stimulation of research work and the utilization of the scientific man power and equipment of Canadian laboratories in connection with individual research problems through the awarding of research grants for special equipment or technical assistance to qualified research men working in established laboratories. (3) The post-graduate training of research workers through the awarding of graduate fellowships in science and research to university graduates who have completed a university course in science with distinction. At the close of the year under review there were organized 24 Associate Committees with 363 members; there were in active operation in laboratories from coast to coast 105 specific investigations under 88 research grants; these investigations were carried out in 25 divisions of science at 10 Canadian universities and in 12 Government and industrial laboratories; 48 post-graduate research scholarships were held under the auspices of the Council; the total research organization actively at work numbered 570 and of this number 465 served without remuneration; the total expenditure during the year was \$201,485.

The Council commenced the publication in May, 1929, of a bi-monthly magazine, entitled "Canadian Journal of Research," to be devoted primarily to physics, chemistry and biology. A comprehensive review of the work of the Council was given by Dr. Tory at the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Halifax, June 6, 1929.

Dominion Experimental Farms in 1928. This experimental farms system was the largest of its kind in the world. It included the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; 24 branch farms, 7 sub-stations, 1 horse-breeding station, 1 experimental fox ranch, 10 plant pathological laboratories and 201 illustration stations. **Animal Husbandry.**—During 1928 special work was done with reference to the possibility of control of contagious abortion or infectious genital diseases in cattle. In co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch work was started through the application of a serum, or as commonly known, the blood test. A preliminary study was also made of the proposed policy of advanced registration of swine. **Horticulture.**—Breeding of new varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers was continued and many fine varieties flowered and fruited. The value of the Melba apple, originated by the Farms, was further proven. Special studies were conducted with the strawberry. Banting sweet corn, originated by the Farms, proved specially valuable. **Fertilizers.**—Further data with respect to the use of lime in agriculture were obtained, showing that many soils in Eastern Canada were in need of lime for the optimum growth of farm crops. A new experiment was commenced at Kentville, N.S., to obtain data with respect to various forms of lime at varying rates per acre on (a) the growth of clover; (b) the development of scab in the potato crop. Investigations with synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and analyses of a number of series of soil samples were also undertaken. **Bacteriology.**—Dairy bacteriological investigations as to the effect of the milking machine on the sanitary quality of milk resulted in the establishment of reliable practical methods for handling the machine to insure good quality milk. **Bees.**—Research work dealing with a serious spoilage of stored honey resulted in the determination of the organisms responsible. Studies were also made in the foul brood diseases of bees. **Poultry.**—Distribution of breeding stock of good pedigree was continued. An increase in average egg production took place in 7 out of 13 egg-laying contests and in average egg size in 8 out of 13. **Tobacco.**—Studies in fertilizer requirements of British Columbia tobacco and in leaf-drop diseases were initiated in the Okanagan Valley. Further tests were made as to the suitability as tobacco-growing districts of the St. John Valley in New Brunswick, Southern Manitoba and the Lower Fraser Valley of British Columbia. Special exhibits of tobacco were sent to trade exhibitions in Great Britain. **Illustration Stations.**—Illustration work was conducted in 201 districts and over 100 field days and meetings were held at illustration stations to explain the work and bring the results of the different projects to the attention of farmers in the surrounding districts. **Potatoes.**—Certification work was more extensive than ever before and this very methodical work resulted in a remarkable decrease of noxious weeds in some districts. **Plant Pathology.**—In the West, plant pathological laboratories continued their valuable work in wheat rust research. The root rot of grains received special attention. **Flax.**—1,200 bushels of flax fibre seed produced in Ontario were shipped to farmers in Northern Ireland. Investigations were conducted to determine the yield and quality of flax fibre that could be produced in the Prairie Provinces. **Reaper-thresher.**—During recent years extensive tests were conducted in Western Canada. During 1928 similar tests were conducted in Ontario. A pamphlet was issued regarding work in the West. **Milling and Baking Tests.**—Tests of the various new wheats originated by the Farms were continued and much additional information regarding the two outstanding new varieties, Reward and Garnet, were obtained. **Range Conditions.**—Investigations having as their object improvement of range conditions in the West, inaugurated in 1927, were enlarged in 1928. Tests of hardness of red clover imported from nearly all red clover sections in the world were practically completed. **Education.**—Exhibits were staged at about 100 fairs and exhibitions. Sets of lantern slides were sent to scores of agricultural and horticultural meetings. Over 200 press articles and many reports, bulletins and pamphlets were issued.

Dominion Rust Research Laboratory. Unique as the only laboratory in the world built and maintained for the special purpose of investigating rusts of cereals, the Laboratory was located at the Manitoba Agricultural College and worked in co-operation with that institution. The officer in charge was J. H. Craigie, who succeeded Dr. D. L. Bailey in June, 1928. During 1928, 8 new physiologic forms of stem rust of wheat and 1 of stem rust of oats were isolated, bringing the number of the former in Canada up to 37 and of the latter up to 7. Two mutants were isolated, this being the first time the phenomenon of mutation was observed in rust fungi. Further data were collected on the control of rust by sulphur dust applied by means of horse-drawn and self-propelled dusters and by aeroplane. Progress in breeding rust resistant varieties of wheat was gratifying. By 1928 a group of 86 rust resistant strains had been far enough advanced for a preliminary yield test and for a milling and baking test of the grain. In both tests these strains showed great promise. This was the first time in rust breeding work that it was definitely shown that a high degree of rust resistance could be combined with really high quality.

The Dominion Entomological Branch. Losses from injurious insects in Canada exceeded \$100,000,000 a year. To assist farmers, fruit-growers, foresters and others, the Dominion Entomological Branch of the Department of Agriculture was operating in 1928, 16 research laboratories in the various Provinces of Canada, while several temporary sub-laboratories were maintained for special investigations. The Branch had also 10 plant inspection stations at posts from Halifax to Vancouver. Headquarters were at Ottawa and in addition to the Administrative Division there were:—(1) Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects, for the study and control of insects affecting wheat and other grain crops, potatoes, onions, cabbages, etc., with laboratories at Ottawa; Lethbridge; Saskatoon; Treesbank, Man.; Chatham and Strathroy, Ont.; Hemmingford, Que. and Fredericton, N.B. (2) Division of Forest Insects, with a staff of trained forest entomologists attached to laboratories at Vernon, B.C., Ottawa and Fredericton, N.B., and with a number of temporary field stations for special work. (3) Division of Foreign Pests Suppression, with inspection stations at Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, Niagara Falls, Winnipeg, Estevan and Vancouver. Quarantines were also maintained in connection with such pests as the European corn borer, the apple sucker, the satin moth, etc. (4) Division of Systematic Entomology, engaged in building up and arranging material in the National Collection of Insects, now one of the most important of its kind in North America.

Under the direction of the Dominion Entomologist, Arthur Gibson, fruit insects were being studied, particularly from the Vernon, Vineland Station, Hemmingford, Fredericton and Annapolis Royal Laboratories. At the Annapolis Royal Laboratory officers were engaged in special studies relating to the development of new and cheaper insecticides for controlling fruit and other insects. At Kamloops a special laboratory studied insects affecting live stock. At Ottawa special studies were made of insects affecting greenhouse plants, stored products, health (such as mosquitoes, etc.) and household insects.

Geological Survey and National Museum. The Survey of which Dr. W. H. Collins was Director, had as one of its main functions an investigation of the geology and economic mineral deposits of Canada. Fifty field parties were engaged in 1928 making surveys at various points throughout Canada. Some of the more important work included the following: Surveys were made in Southern Yukon and British Columbia along the east margin of the Coast Range granitic batholith where geological conditions exist known to be favourable to the occurrence of minerals. Mineralized areas at the head of the North Thompson and of the Big Bend were surveyed and mineral deposits of the Hedley, Slocan and Sheep Creek areas were examined. Topographical maps were made of areas in the foothills of Alberta and geological investigations were conducted in the coal fields north of Brule, Alta., and in Southern Saskatchewan. Several parties were engaged in examining the geology and mineral deposits of the area underlain by Pre-cambrian rocks on Reindeer Lake, around Kississing or Cold Lake, around Shebandowan Lake, at Michipicoten, near Woman River,

in the Sudbury area and in Western Quebec. Geological investigations were also carried on in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, in Gaspé Peninsula, in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Important additions were being made to the exact systematic mapping of Canada by the Survey's small but well-trained staff of topographers employed for the purpose of supplying base maps for geological use.

Valuable contributions were made to the National Museum of Canada by the Survey's field parties. The Museum was the outgrowth of a natural history museum that was started in 1844 by Sir William Logan, the first Director of the Survey. For over 80 years geologists have been making collections of minerals, fossils, rocks and other specimens representative of the mineral resources and natural history of the country.

Biological Board of Canada. The Board had as its Chairman in 1928-29, Professor J. P. McMurrich, Toronto, and its Secretary-Treasurer, John J. Cowie, Ottawa. It maintained stations at Halifax, N.S., and St. Andrews, N.B., with Dr. A. G. Huntsman, Director; at Nanaimo, B.C., with Dr. W. A. Clemens, Director, and at Prince Rupert, B.C., with D. R. Finn, Director, and Dr. Clemens, Advisory Director. At all four stations much valuable work was being done in the interests of the Canadian fisheries. Of prime importance in 1928-29 was the marketing of ice fillets. In 1924 the Board had become convinced from experiments that there was no great difficulty in having six months' old fish as fresh and palatable as that just landed from the sea by means of a method of rapidly freezing the fish. The trade name of "ice fillets" was given by the Board to filleted fish, cut, frozen and packed in one-pound cartons. Haddock was the fish mainly used. The trade having urged the Board to freeze and market, in an experimental way, a quantity of ice fillets as a demonstration, the work of filleting and freezing a quantity of fish was begun at the end of 1928. The Robert Simpson Co., Limited, Toronto, having shown the greatest interest in the experiment, was chosen to retail the fish. The sale was commenced on Jan. 12, 1929, the price fixed to the consumer being 28 cts. per pound. From the start the demand was much in excess of the supply. Up to the end of February, 1929, 10,000 lbs. had been shipped to Toronto by the Board. Arrangements followed for the production of ice fillets by the fishing industry on the Atlantic Coast, the Board assisting by giving information and supervision wherever possible.

Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists. Organized in 1920, the Society's membership consisted of professional workers in agriculture and by 1929, 1,100 of these workers had joined the Society. It had 17 local branches. On May 10, 1929, a headquarters building in Ottawa, presented by a number of industries interested in agriculture was officially opened. The Society's 9th Annual Meeting was held in the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, June 12-15, 1929, when an immense field of research work was covered in reports, addresses and discussions. Fellowships were conferred on Dean E. A. Howes, University of Alberta; Prof. W. R. Graham, Ontario Agricultural College, and Dr. W. P. Thomson, University of Saskatchewan. Officers elected were:—President, Prof. Percy Sackville, University of Alberta; Vice-Presidents, Georges Bouchard, M.P., Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que., and W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Ottawa; Honorary Secretary, L. H. Newman. The Secretary was F. H. Grindley, Ottawa.

The Ontario Research Foundation. Substantial progress was also made during 1928-29 with the Ontario Government's project for a research institution. At a luncheon meeting attended by subscribers to the fund on Dec. 27, 1928, Premier Ferguson announced that industry had subscribed \$1,622,000 and that it was the Government's intention to meet this dollar for dollar. A building to house the laboratories had been secured at 47 Queen's Park, Toronto, and Dr. H. B. Speakman of the University of Toronto, had been appointed Director. Speaking at a Meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in Hamilton on Jan. 16, 1929, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Chairman of the

Foundation, announced that 29 subscribers had contributed \$1,350,000, while, to the total of \$1,623,800, 109 subscribers had contributed. Later in the year, May 8, Sir Joseph told the Kiwanis Club in Toronto, that work was being carried on by the Foundation on behalf of a group of packers and also for the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association. Requests for similar services from other groups had been received.

Ontario Fish Research Laboratory. The Laboratory, which had as its Director, William J. K. Harkness, had parties working in several parts of Southern Ontario during 1928, ten investigators being engaged. In a study of the life history of the whitefish and cisco, very young stages of the fry were observed in their natural habitat and taken for further examination. Many samples of the bottom life and floating microscopic plants and animals were taken from Lake Simcoe and studied. Several speckled trout streams and ponds were investigated to determine the factors controlling the size and number of trout produced in any body of water. Autopsies were performed on a great many alewives, a small marine fish introduced into Lake Ontario about 50 years ago, which periodically died in such numbers as to cause a nuisance when washed up on shore.

Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta. The Council had its office and laboratories in the Industrial Research Department of the University of Alberta, Edmonton. Research work in connection with the coal resources of the Province was of prime importance. The detailed chemical survey of the coals of the Province was continued in 1928 by studies of 23 channels and 25 mine samples supplied by the Provincial Mines Branch. Tests on slacking characteristics were made on 113 samples and the study of coking properties of bituminous coals was continued. Briquetting investigations were continued and 80 batches of briquettes were made with coal from different areas and with different binders. Two geological parties were in the field during the Summer. The Council's study of road materials was confined to laboratory work. The model separation plant was modified and a number of experimental runs made to determine means of increasing the effectiveness of the separation process. A study was also made of types of emulsion formed with the bitumen from the bituminous sands.

University of Alberta. Nine departments of the University of Alberta were conducting research work during the session of 1928-29. The Department of Animal Husbandry made a study of the influence of ultra violet rays and vitamin D on calcium and phosphorus utilization in fall farrowed pigs, as well as the effect of various feed rations on the firmness of fat on hog carcasses. The Department of Chemistry investigated the utilization of natural gas under various headings. The Department of Field Crops studied the species of the genus *Agropyron*, which included the most important native hay grasses. These had not hitherto been satisfactorily classified but were now shown to fall into three main groups. The diastatic activity of wheat flour was definitely resolved into two independent variable factors. Phenolic compounds thought to be associated with rust resistance were isolated from wheat plants and a definite relationship between low-temperature respiration of wheat plants and Winter hardness was demonstrated. The Department of Geology made a study of some geological sections in Jasper Park and directed the work of the Geological Survey Division of the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta.

University of British Columbia. The Department of Agriculture of the University of British Columbia was carrying on investigations of a varied character, the results of which were being published from time to time. These included such subjects as the use of a steam sterilizer for dairy utensils on the farm; further data on the streptococcus lactis strain that produces "caramel" odour and flavour in dairy products; cheshire cheese; the first year egg production of barred Plymouth Rocks; fish oils as sources of vitamin D for poultry.

University of Saskatchewan. Some of the more important researches being carried on at the University of Saskatchewan in 1928-29 included investigations into the decay of concrete in alkali waters, methods of prevention and the manufacture of a resistant cement; factors affecting protein content of wheat and the effect of frost on milling and baking qualities of wheat (this in co-operation with three western universities, under direction of a committee of the National Research Council); chromosome behaviour in wheat hybrids, in co-operation with the committee on cereal rust of the National Research Council; breeding a rust resistant wheat; engineering researches on sanitation, cements; fire resistant and pottery clays in Saskatchewan; wall insulation and generation of power for the farm by windmills.

University of Toronto. There were 315 research problems under investigation in the University of Toronto in 1928. This work was divided as follows:—anatomy, 19; astronomy, 6; Banting and Best Chair of Medical Research, 12; biochemistry, 12; biology, 33; botany, 40; chemistry, 24; dentistry, 8; forestry, 2; geology, 15; household science, 3; mineralogy, 8; obstetrics and gynaecology, 1; pathological chemistry, 7; pediatrics, 9; pharmacology, 6; physics, 33; physiology, 9; political science, 4; psychology, 19; radiology, 3; therapeutics, 1; civil engineering, 9; mining engineering, 7; mechanical engineering, 12; chemical engineering, 7; electrical engineering, 6. Members of the staff, in some cases with the co-operation of graduate students, published 344 books, pamphlets and articles explaining their work.

Ontario Agricultural College. The research work of the various departments of the College was organized on a project basis, projects being outlined and carefully considered before the work was undertaken. The Agricultural Economics Department was studying farm cost accounting, agricultural co-operation, farm labour, farm tenancy, marketing fruits and vegetables, etc. The Agricultural Engineering Department was making an investigation of single chamber septic tanks. The Animal Husbandry Department was carrying on 22 projects; the Apiculture Department, 5; the Bacteriology Department, 5; the Botany Department, 13; the Chemistry Department, 7; the Dairy Department, 4; the Entomology Department, 6; the Field Husbandry Department, 47; the Horticultural Department, 25 and the Poultry Department, 6.

University of Manitoba Agricultural College. The Department of Agricultural Chemistry made in 1928-29 an extended study on the influence of heat on the baking quality and the physico-chemical and chemical properties of wheat flour. The Department of Animal Pathology carried on studies in the fertility of stallions, in collaboration with a distinguished American authority and with financial assistance from the National Research Council. Research work conducted by the Agronomy Department included the breeding of a rust resistant wheat equal in quality to Marquis; the breeding of a six row barley with barbless awns suitable for the malting industry, for conditions in Eastern Manitoba; the breeding of a hardy strain of corn which would produce seed in the southern part of the Province and forage in the northern parts; the breeding and selection of sweet clover to produce a larger percentage of leaf and a finer stem; the classification and mapping of the soils in the Red River Valley; a study of the factors responsible for malting quality of barley.

Miscellaneous. It was announced at Ottawa on Nov. 23, 1928, that an award of \$1,200 for outstanding achievement in nitrogen research had been granted to Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist, by the Nitrogen Research Committee of the American Society of Agronomy.

In continuing its effort towards the control and eradication of the corn-borer the Federal Department of Agriculture in May, 1929, extended the quarantined area in Ontario and Quebec. The whole of Quebec and all Ontario except the Districts of Thunder Bay, Patricia, Kenora and Rainy River constituted quarantined areas.

A Canadian Press despatch from Ottawa, May 2, 1929, reported that Canada would fight the insect scourge of the forests during the Summer on a greater

scale than ever attempted previously by any nation. The Dominion Air Service, the Provincial Forest Branch of Ontario and the Dominion Entomological Branch were co-operating in "dusting" with poison hundreds of square miles of balsam and hemlock forests in the Sudbury and Muskoka Districts.

It was announced at Ottawa on Sept. 20, 1928, by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, that, in response to an invitation by the Imperial Agricultural Research Conference in London, Canada had decided to take her part in the maintenance of three Imperial bureaux to be established for the furtherance of agricultural research. Dr. Grisdale left for London on Nov. 9, to attend a further conference in connection with the proposal. On his return an interesting statement appeared in *The Globe*, Toronto, Dec. 28, outlining the scheme. The establishment of 8 new bureaux, or clearing houses of information, was recommended, each dealing with a separate branch of agricultural science. All bureaux would be financed from a common fund formed by contributions from the different Governments of the Empire. The fund would be administered by an Executive Council. The various bureaux would be attached to existing research institutes and all the important branches of research work would be covered.

STATISTICAL SURVEY OF THE YEAR IN CANADA, 1928

By

R. H. Coats, F.S.S. (Hon.), F.R.S.C.

In the accompanying tables will be found the more important statistics of social and economic progress in Canada for 1928. Table I. contains statistics covering the year as a whole, with comparative figures for the two years immediately preceding. Table II. gives the more important monthly records for 1928.

On the whole the year 1928 may be said to have marked the highest point of industrial and trade activity ever reached in Canada. The production of wheat and newsprint, the two leading exports of the Dominion, made new high records, the former totalling 532 million bushels, or 60 millions more than the previous high yield, whilst the latter reached 2,381,102 tons, the previous "peak" being about 300,000 tons less. Agricultural conditions in general were very buoyant, the new acreage brought under crop being 3,238,000 more than in 1927, representing an area half as large as the crop acreage of Manitoba.

In mining, likewise, the most active year in history was recorded, the total value of production reaching \$271 millions, an increase of \$24 millions over 1927, the previous high year. General manufactures showed a marked increase in activity, the basic production of pig iron and steel ingots reaching the highest figure since the record year of 1918. All previous records for new construction work were likewise exceeded. Even more significant perhaps than these figures was the scale on which new hydro-electric installation was in progress, work valued at over \$300 millions being under way, representing an ultimate addition in subsidiary industrial plant approaching \$2 billions.

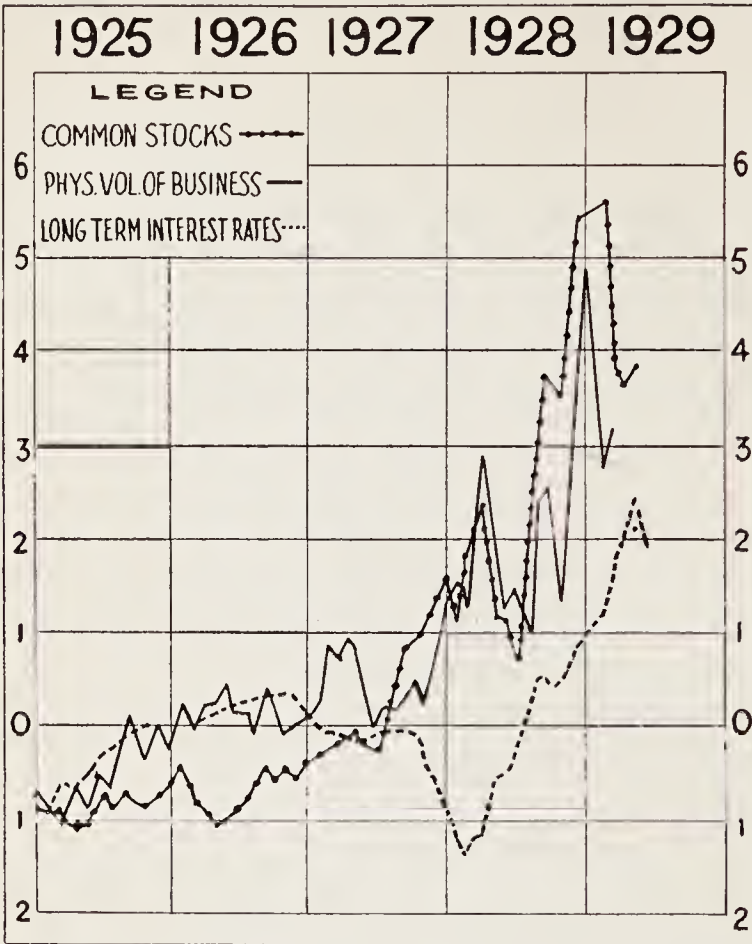
Foreign trade increased over 10 p.c. (to the largest figure on record from the standpoint of physical volume) the favourable trade balance (being probably the highest *per capita* in the world) being maintained. Transportation records kept pace, as did likewise the records of public finance, banking and insurance.

Most phenomenal, perhaps, of all features of the year was the volume of trading and the prolonged rise in prices which characterized the stock markets.

The labour market was not only buoyant as to employment, but was free from serious disturbances, while the firm wages which prevailed were made still more favourable in their incidence by a slight downward trend in the cost of living.

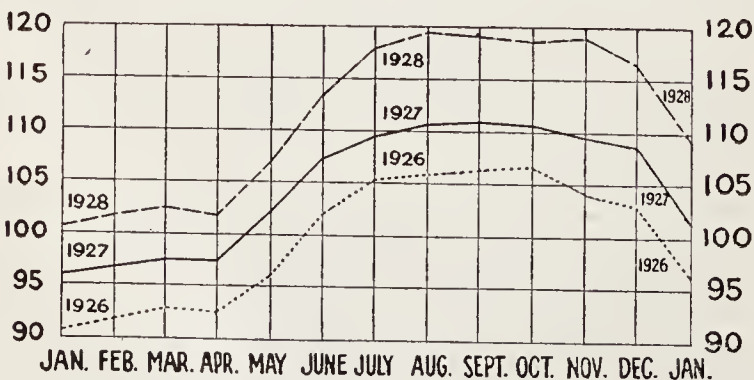
The closing weeks of the year showed some hardening of credit, which was favourably regarded in view of the tendency to over-speculation characteristic of the stock market situation.

Fundamental Economic Conditions in Canada, 1925-1929



NOTE.—The above chart illustrates the trend of speculation (common stocks), general business (prices), and banking and currency (notice deposits). The lines are expressed in multiples of a standard deviation from a common average, so that the degree of variation from month to month is strictly comparable.

Employment in Canada, 1926-1928



NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of each month, the number of employees for the year 1926 being taken as 100.

TABLE I.

Statistical Summary of Economic and Social Conditions
in Canada in 1928, Compared with the
Two Preceding Years

ITEMS	1926	1927	1928
I. POPULATION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Immigration.....No.	144	152	168
Emigration to U. S. ¹.....No.	93	77	63
Births ².....No.	232	234	236
Deaths ².....No.	107	105	109
Total Population— (Estimated).....No.	9,390	9,519	9,658
II. PRODUCTION:			
1. AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat.....Bu.	407,136	479,665	533,572
\$	442,221	477,791	426,013
Oats.....Bu.	383,416	439,713	452,153
\$	184,098	225,879	210,956
Barley.....Bu.	99,987	96,938	136,391
\$	52,059	64,193	76,112
Total Field Crops.....Ac.	56,098	56,172	59,352
\$	1,104,983	1,172,644	1,099,781
Live Stock: on Farms...\$	696,472	799,139	861,403
Marketed.....\$	178,383	183,927	197,880
Butter (creamery)....Lb.	177,209	176,979	170,353
\$	61,753	65,710	65,540
Cheese (factory).....Lb.	171,732	138,057	143,690
\$	28,808	25,522	30,314
Total Dairy Production.\$	249,710	253,737	250,000
Total Agricultural Revenue.....\$	1,683,491	1,780,927	1,730,304
2. FURS.....\$	15,072	18,864	18,541
3. FISHERIES:			
Salmon.....\$	19,607	15,065	17,867
Cod.....\$	6,995	4,882	6,286
Lobster.....\$	5,884	5,426	5,184
Total Fisheries Product.\$	56,361	49,497	54,971
4. FORESTRY:			
Forestry Operations....\$	204,436	205,631	.....
Sawmill Products.....\$	135,183	133,621	.....
Pulpmill Products.....\$	115,154	114,442	.....

¹ Statistics of U. S. Bureau of Immigration for years ended June 30.

² Registration area, all Canada exclusive of Yukon and N. W. Territories.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1926	1927	1928
II. PRODUCTION—Continued.	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
5. MINERALS:*			
METALS:			
Gold.....Oz.	1,754	1,853	1,891
\$	36,263	38,300	39,091
Silver.....Oz.	22,371	22,737	21,923
\$	13,894	12,817	12,754
Lead.....Lb.	283,801	311,423	334,830
\$	19,241	16,477	15,474
Zinc.....Lb.	149,938	165,496	186,612
\$	11,110	10,251	10,251
Nickel.....Lb.	65,714	66,799	96,756
\$	14,374	15,262	22,319
Copper.....Lb.	133,095	140,147	201,940
\$	17,490	17,195	28,488
NON-METALS:			
Coal.....Ton	16,478	17,427	17,554
\$	59,875	61,867	62,681
Natural Gas..M. cu. ft.	19,208	21,377	22,431
\$	7,557	8,043	8,249
Asbestos.....Ton	279	275	273
\$	10,099	10,621	11,238
Structural Materials and Clay Products . \$	39,959	44,809	49,882
Total Mineral Production.....	240,437	247,357	273,447
6. MANUFACTURES:			
Vegetable Products....\$	658,321	712,700	.....
Animal Products.....\$	452,035	457,716	.....
Textile Products.....\$	366,335	382,007	.....
Wood and Paper.....\$	600,065	629,567	.....
Iron and Its Products...\$	505,189	525,922	.....
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....\$	183,502	200,370	.....
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....\$	174,157	175,746	.....
Chemical and Allied Pro- ducts.....\$	122,589	127,484	.....
Miscellaneous Industries.\$	185,611	79,166	.....
Total Manufactures....\$	3,247,803	3,425,498	.....
Total Employees Monthly Average.....No.	584	619	.....
Total Salaries and Wages.\$	654,318	693,932	.....
<i>Significant Items:</i>			
Cen. Elec. Stations...K.W.H.	12,093,445	14,549,099	15,931,450
Pig Iron (production)Ton	757	710	1,038
Steel Ingots and Castings (production).....Ton	777	908	1,235
Flour (production)...Bbl.	19,056	18,787	19,753
Newsprint (production) .....Ton	1,882	2,469	2,815
Sugar (raw, imports)..Lb.	1,119,094	936,864	869,140
Rubber (crude, imports) .....Lb.	45,367	59,253	69,220
Cotton (raw, imports).Lb.	134,691	136,232	134,104
Petroleum (crude imports) .....Gal.	667,628	766,263	917,318

*NOTE:—Figures used for specific minerals are preliminary.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1926	1927	1928
II. PRODUCTION—Continued	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
7. CONSTRUCTION:			
Building Permits (63 Cities).....\$	156,387	184,614	219,106
Contracts Awarded.....\$	372,948	418,951	472,033
III. EXTERNAL TRADE:			
1. EXPORTS:			
Total (domestic and foreign).....\$	1,328,700	1,267,573	1,250,456
(a) <i>Component Material Classification (domestic only):</i>			
Vegetable Products.....\$	606,059	574,994	555,111
Animal Products.....\$	190,975	167,292	165,845
Textiles.....\$	8,940	7,666	10,904
Wood and Paper.....\$	278,675	284,120	284,543
Iron and Its Products...\$	74,735	74,285	62,754
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....\$	97,476	80,639	90,840
Non-Metallic Minerals...\$	24,569	28,510	25,281
Chemicals.....\$	17,498	16,575	17,893
All other.....\$	16,428	18,077	15,036
(b) <i>Purpose Classification:</i>			
Food.....\$	686,968	627,070	591,182
Clothing.....\$	6,940	8,309	8,543
Industrial Equipment...\$	4,233	4,547	4,463
(c) <i>Degree of Manufacture:</i>			
Raw Materials.....\$	620,031	578,448	580,030
Partly Manufactured...\$	189,176	183,260	189,381
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....\$	506,150	490,449	458,797
2. IMPORTS:			
Total Merchandise.....\$	927,329	1,030,893	1,108,956
(a) <i>Component Material Classification:</i>			
Vegetable Products.....\$	203,417	213,098	238,186
Animal Products.....\$	49,186	53,214	65,790
Textiles.....\$	184,762	183,584	186,996
Wood and Paper.....\$	40,403	47,962	51,751
Iron and Its Products...\$	181,197	229,429	259,574
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....\$	47,693	52,748	60,190
Non-Metallic Minerals...\$	139,034	156,785	153,049
Chemicals.....\$	28,404	31,845	33,572
All Other.....\$	53,233	62,227	59,849
(b) <i>Purpose Classification:</i>			
Food.....\$	114,008	125,926	135,224
Clothing.....\$	22,740	25,412	26,338
Industrial Equipment...\$	38,947	49,474	57,145
(c) <i>Degree of Manufacture:</i>			
Raw Materials.....\$	255,866	263,870	283,809
Partly Manufactured...\$	93,128	104,707	105,057
Fully or Chiefly Manufactured.....\$	578,335	662,315	720,090

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1926	1927	1928
IV. INTERNAL TRADE:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. TOTAL WHEAT RECEIPTS AT Fort William & Pt. Arthur, Bu. (crop years)	261,778	253,995	261,314
2. INSPECTED SLAUGHTERINGS:			
Cattle and Calves..... Head	1,114	1,148	1,115
Swine..... Head	2,491	2,540	2,547
Sheep..... Head	545	618	639
3. COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS AS OF JAN. 1st.			
Butter..... Lb.	10,016	14,548	21,609
4. LOADED AT STATIONS IN CANADA:			
Agricultural or Vegetable Products..... Ton	21,990	20,477	27,323
Animal Products..... Ton	1,738	1,699	1,601
Mine Products..... Ton	20,582	22,072	23,130
Forest Products..... Ton	13,528	13,986	14,590
Manufactures..... Ton	15,498	15,964	17,392
Total..... Ton	73,336	74,198	84,036
V. PRICES:			
1. WHOLESALE PRICES INDEXES: (1913-100)	Index No. (1913-100)	Index No. (1913-100)	Index No. (1913-100)
<i>Component Material Classification:</i>			
Vegetable Products.....	172.2	165.1	152.8
Animal Products.....	141.1	141.7	148.2
Textiles.....	171.8	160.9	166.3
Wood and Paper.....	156.5	154.2	154.9
Iron and Its Products.....	145.1	143.2	140.3
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	101.6	94.8	95.7
Non-Metallic Minerals.....	176.1	171.1	171.1
Chemicals.....	157.8	153.8	149.3
General Index.....	156.2	151.6	149.7
<i>Purpose Classification:</i>			
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	161.9	155.0	153.4
Clothing.....	152.4	152.7	163.8
Producers' Equipment.....	181.5	176.2	175.3
<i>Classified by Degree of Manufac- ture:</i>			
Raw Materials.....	156.7	153.2	151.0
Manufactured Articles.....	154.3	148.6	147.7
2. RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING.....	153.0	152.0	151.6
3. SECURITY PRICES:			
Common Stocks, Index Numbers (general).....	149.4	187.6	287.7
4. FREIGHT RATES:			
Railway, per ton mile... cts.	1.043	1.029	.986
Atlantic Shipping Rates..... 1898-1913-100.	132.28	126.82	111.21

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1926	1927	1928
VI. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
1. RAILWAYS: ¹			
Gross Revenues.....\$	493,600	499,064	557,793
Gross Operating Expenses...\$	389,503	407,646	437,773
Freight Revenue, 1,000,000			
Ton Miles.....	34,153	34,902	41,507
Passengers Carried.....No.	42,686	41,841	38,194
2. ELECTRIC RAILWAYS:			
Gross Revenues.....\$	51,723	53,506	.....
Gross Operating Expenses...\$	36,454	37,617	.....
Passengers Carried.....No.	748,711	781,398	.....
3. MOTOR VEHICLES:			
Registrations.....No.	837	946	1,077
4. CANALS:			
Freight.....Ton	13,478	17,488	18,720
5. SHIPPING: ²			
Reg. Net Tonnage Entered...	78,725	81,211	86,368
Reg. Net Tonnage Cleared....	79,409	81,863	86,963
6. TELEGRAPHS:			
Land Messages sent.....No.	12,199	12,665	13,625
Revenue.....\$	12,143	12,991	14,741
7. TELEPHONES.....No.	1,201	1,260	.....
8. POST OFFICE REVENUE.....\$	31,024	.....	.....
Money Orders Issued.....\$	177,840	.....	.....
VII. LABOUR:			
1. EMPLOYMENT INDEXES:	Index No. ³	Index No.	Index No.
(Average calendar year, 1926 = 100)			
General Index.....	99.6	104.6	111.6
Manufacturing.....	99.6	103.4	110.1
Logging.....	99.5	109.3	114.5
Mining.....	99.7	107.0	114.4
Transportation.....	99.7	102.5	105.9
Construction and Maintenance	99.2	109.0	118.8
Trade.....	99.2	107.4	116.1
2. UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE			
UNIONS.....p.c.	5.1	4.9	4.5
3. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE			
STATISTICS:	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Applications.....No.	542	554	597
Vacancies.....No.	457	454	506
Placements.....No.	410	415	470
4. WAGES INDEXES: (1913 = 100)	Index No.	Index No.	Index No.
General Index.....	180.5	184.3	187.6
Building Trades.....	172.1	179.3	185.6
Metal Trades.....	177.4	178.1	180.1
Printing Trades.....	193.3	195.0	198.3
Steam Railways.....	186.4	198.4	198.4
Electric Railways.....	188.4	189.9	194.1
Coal Mining.....	167.4	167.9	168.9
Lumbering.....	180.8	182.8	184.3

¹ Large railways only.

² Fiscal Years ended March 31.

³ The average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, being the base used in computing these indexes, the average index here given for the 12 months Jan. 1-Dec. 31, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1926	1927	1928
VII. LABOUR—Continued			
5. STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS:			
Disputes in Existence.....No.	77	79	101
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
Employees Affected.....No.	24	23	18
Time lost in Working Days.No.	297	165	238
VIII. FINANCE:			
1. DOMINION:			
Ordinary Revenue.....\$	380,746	398,696	422,718
Ordinary Expenditures.....\$	320,660	319,548	336,168
Total Disbursements.....\$	355,186	358,557	378,717
Gross Debt.....\$	2,768,779	2,726,299	2,677,137
Active Assets.....\$	379,048	378,464	380,287
Net Debt.....\$	2,389,731	2,347,834	2,296,850
2. PROVINCIAL:			
Ordinary Revenue.....\$	146,451	156,846	168,109 ¹
Ordinary Expenditure.....\$	144,183	152,212	165,538 ¹
3. CURRENCY:			
Dominion Notes in Circulation.....\$	190,005	184,898	201,172
Metallic Reserve.....\$	109,370	107,418	89,218
Bank Notes in Circulation...\$	168,886	172,101	176,717
4. CHARTERED BANKS:			
Assets.....\$	2,864,019	3,029,681	3,323,163
Liabilities (excluding Capital and Reserve).....\$	2,604,602	2,758,326	3,044,742
Demand Deposits.....\$	553,323	596,069	677,467
Notice Deposits.....\$	1,340,559	1,399,062	1,496,608
Other Current Loans in Canada.....\$	934,023	1,024,273	1,177,484
5. FIRE INSURANCE:²			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31...\$	9,337,700	9,398,330	10,069,420
Premium Income for Year...\$	58,665	56,690	60,447
6. LIFE INSURANCE:			
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31...\$	4,758,018	5,229,384	5,609,032
Premium Income for Year...\$	164,738	179,613	192,945
IX. GENERAL BUSINESS:			
1. BANK CLEARINGS.....\$	17,715,099	20,568,437	24,554,938
2. BANK DEBITS.....\$	30,358,034	36,093,503	43,476,959
3. BANKRUPTCIES (Dun).....No.	2.20	2.18	2.12
Liabilities (Dun).....\$	37,083	34,462	53,420
4. SALES OF LIFE INSURANCE ³ \$	823,254	864,981	945,915
5. STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS:			
Montreal.....No. of Shares	6,752	9,995	18,889
Toronto.....No. of Shares	2,472	2,646	5,638

¹ Subject to revision.

² The statistics of Dominion Fire Insurance Companies for the three years follow:—

	1926	1927	1928
Amount at Risk, Dec. 31...\$000	8,051,444	8,287,733	8,773,828
Premium Income for Year..\$000	52,596	51,376	54,869

³ Dominion companies only.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY—Continued

ITEMS	1926	1927	1928
	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)	(000 omitted)
X. SOCIAL CONDITIONS:			
1. CRIME:			
Convictions, Indictable			
Offences, Adults.....No.	17	18.8	21.7
Convictions, Non-Indictable			
Offences, Adults.....No.	170	193	245.7
Convictions, Juvenile			
Delinquency.....	7.8	8.1	7.7
2. EDUCATION:			
School Enrolment.....No.	2,272	2,292	.....
Number of Teachers.....No.	64	66	.....
Total Expenditure.....\$	122,701	125,876	.....
3. MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES:			
Marriages.....No.	67 ¹	70 ¹	75 ¹
Divorces.....No.	.6	.7	.8

¹ All Canada, exclusive of Yukon and N. W. Territories.

TABLE II.
Statistics Illustrating the Social and Economic Trend,
Canada, During 1928

1. POPULATION, 1928

Month	Immigration	Emigration to United States ¹	Returned Canadians	Births ²	Deaths ²
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Jan....	3,692	5,635	1,683	19,343	9,203
Feb. ...	4,312	4,119	1,812	18,750	9,003
Mar. ...	14,665	4,724	2,670	21,333	9,796
Apr. ...	26,983	5,205	3,313	20,430	9,370
May...	23,641	4,466	3,833	20,975	9,606
June...	20,303	4,346	3,526	20,013	8,455
July...	15,783	5,234	3,394	19,950	7,926
Aug. ...	25,340	6,104	3,602	19,821	8,137
Sept...	11,663	7,538	3,184	19,452	8,545
Oct....	8,041	7,025	2,691	18,654	8,651
Nov...	6,844	5,591	2,258	17,719	8,239
Dec...	5,515	3,501	2,154	18,404	11,542
Total..	166,782	63,488	34,120	234,844	108,473

¹ Statistics of U. S. Bureau of Immigration.

² Preliminary figures; stillbirths not included in births or deaths; Yukon and North-West Territories excluded.

2. PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY, 1928

Month	Production of Pig Iron	Production of Steel Ingots and Castings	Production of Coal	Contracts Awarded	Building Permits
	Long Ton	Long Ton	000 Short Ton	\$000	\$000
Jan....	65,006	84,295	1,698	20,480	7,717
Feb....	64,691	98,820	1,406	25,875	10,318
Mar....	78,390	118,258	1,404	22,946	15,128
Apr....	74,736	112,780	1,146	56,346	18,606
May....	87,811	117,655	1,264	70,684	27,516
June...	97,379	116,530	1,351	59,926	22,752
July...	95,422	82,807	1,341	38,360	25,762
Aug....	91,522	88,677	1,552	39,449	17,449
Sept...	90,516	99,888	1,412	45,439	20,374
Oct....	93,186	108,987	1,739	44,585	21,558
Nov....	95,426	108,463	1,718	29,038	15,831
Dec....	103,450	103,054	1,519	18,905	16,095
Total..	1,037,535	1,240,214	17,550	472,033	219,106

3. SALIENT STATISTICS OF SIX IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES, 1928

Month	Flour Production	Sugar for Refining	Raw Rubber Imports	Raw Cotton Imports	Newsprint Production	Crude Petroleum Imports
	000 Bbl.	000,000 Lb.	000 Lb.	000 Lb.	Short Ton	000 Gal.
Jan.	1,558	36	5,130	19,600	186,721	51,624
Feb.	1,441	65	5,719	11,854	189,822	38,995
Mar.	1,625	104	6,714	12,160	197,976	74,495
Apr.	1,321	43	4,363	7,100	192,645	22,623
May.	1,536	106	4,900	6,910	203,811	66,702
June.	1,370	87	5,839	8,469	192,391	89,738
July.	1,443	80	6,046	7,462	184,199	74,986
Aug.	1,590	97	5,480	7,300	200,656	85,937
Sept.	1,892	74	6,299	4,971	185,059	98,427
Oct.	2,130	89	6,595	13,842	216,602	95,738
Nov.	2,175	82	6,270	16,955	223,645	82,711
Dec.	1,672	46	5,865	17,481	208,484	71,914
Total. . .	19,753	909	69,220	134,104	2,382,011	853,890

4. TRADE STATISTICS, 1928

Month	Imports	Exports	Cold Storage Stocks		Wheat Receipts Ft. William & Pt. Arthur
			¹ Eggs	Butter	
	\$000	\$000	000 Dozen	000 Lb.	000 Bu.
Jan. . .	79,506	84,428	4,021,055	21,609,123	21,094,927
Feb. . .	86,007	90,387	2,377,550	18,955,244	9,545,347
Mar. . .	120,455	109,147	1,451,812	12,580,692	3,251,329
Apr. . .	78,490	60,455	1,453,752	6,834,730	879,223
May. . .	113,582	120,154	5,947,376	3,715,033	17,618,391
June. . .	110,704	109,138	14,041,678	3,375,754	20,146,114
July. . .	103,404	127,369	18,713,539	12,235,094	14,393,119
Aug. . .	114,175	113,904	19,233,506	23,049,578	3,538,358
Sept. . .	106,066	111,856	19,842,237	29,330,739	39,131,558
Oct. . .	112,341	143,948	18,712,623	29,386,157	81,360,930
Nov. . .	102,967	170,092	14,355,813	25,996,343	72,861,176
Dec. . .	94,621	133,245	9,370,891	17,824,358	51,632,973
Total. .	1,222,318	1,374,123	10,793,486 ²	17,074,404 ²	335,453,445

¹ Includes frozen eggs.

² Average.

5. TRANSPORTATION, 1928

Month	Railways				Canal Traffic ²
	Gross Operating Revenues	Net Operating Revenues ¹	Car Loadings	Freight Carried One Mile (Rev. Freight)	
	\$000	\$000	No. of cars	000,000 ton miles	000 tons
Jan. . .	37,702	4,255	265,487	3,227	.....
Feb. . .	38,513	6,541	267,131	3,013	.....
Mar. . .	42,495	9,221	285,567	2,923	.....
Apr. . .	39,243	5,878	252,131	2,358	111
May. . .	43,655	6,779	300,295	3,047	2,452
June. . .	43,341	5,174	294,451	2,659	2,584
July. . .	45,198	7,146	290,677	2,596	2,621
Aug. . .	48,203	11,073	312,816	2,435	2,843
Sept. . .	50,879	13,265	361,247	3,870	2,503
Oct. . .	61,871	22,212	420,263	5,598	2,793
Nov. . .	55,350	16,218	380,405	5,471	2,540
Dec. . .	49,189	10,103	275,678	4,310	273

¹ Of Railways with annual revenues of \$500,000 or over.

² Through Canadian locks only.

6. PRICES, 1928

Month	General Wh'l'sale Prices	Producers' Goods	Consumers' Goods	Materials Raw	Manufac- tured Goods	Family Budget ¹
	1913-100	1913-100	1913-100	1913-100	1913-100	\$
Jan.	151.3	148.6	152.4	152.3	147.6	21.41
Feb.	150.8	148.1	151.8	151.5	147.4	21.25
Mar.	152.8	149.9	154.1	155.0	148.1	21.15
Apr.	153.2	152.7	152.0	155.9	149.4	21.11
May.	152.9	153.9	150.7	155.5	148.8	21.04
June.	150.2	150.3	151.5	151.7	147.9	20.97
July.	149.6	147.8	153.1	149.9	147.8	21.01
Aug.	149.1	144.6	156.6	148.5	148.2	21.31
Sept.	149.7	143.4	159.5	149.6	147.9	21.38
Oct.	150.2	142.8	158.2	149.7	147.3	21.52
Nov.	148.6	141.5	156.5	147.8	146.7	21.52
Dec.	146.7	141.0	153.6	145.5	145.6	21.56
Total. . .	150.4	147.1	154.2	151.1	147.7	21.269

¹ Weekly cost of a family budget of staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent averaged for sixty cities of Canada.

7. LABOUR, 1928

Month	Index of Employ- ment ¹	Unemploy- ment in Trade Unions	Employment Office Statistics		Strikes and Lockouts	
			Vacancies	Regular Place- ments	Disputes in Existence	Time Loss in Work- ing Days
	(Average 1926=100)					
Jan.	100.7	6.8	22,864	13,013	10	8,029
Feb.	102.0	7.0	21,092	12,167	10	5,853
Mar.	102.6	6.5	26,807	15,640	13	7,806
Apr.	102.3	5.2	36,829	23,056	16	22,037
May.	106.8	3.7	45,742	26,162	20	39,317
June.	113.8	3.2	36,273	22,616	21	25,336
July.	117.7	2.5	39,684	25,218	19	22,672
Aug.	119.3	2.4	76,342	60,909	20	30,237
Sept.	119.1	2.2	86,503	63,293	11	9,849
Oct.	118.8	3.1	61,926	43,293	16	36,838
Nov.	118.9	4.2	28,656	17,071	16	20,893
Dec.	116.7	6.6	23,708	12,166	11	9,265

¹ Figures for the first of each month.

8. GENERAL BUSINESS, 1928

Month	Bank-ruptcies	Defaulted Liabilities	Sales of Life Insurance	Bank Clearings	Bank Debits
	No.	\$000	\$000	\$000,000	\$000,000
Jan. . . .	197	2,811	47,270	1,939	3,399
Feb. . . .	188	2,378	39,962	1,728	3,101
Mar. . . .	164	2,193	44,505	1,881	3,215
Apr. . . .	138	2,309	46,295	1,800	3,298
May. . . .	148	2,288	49,581	2,359	4,231
June. . . .	133	2,234	51,456	2,067	3,881
July. . . .	139	2,218	49,076	1,973	3,482
Aug. . . .	142	2,254	43,136	1,889	3,243
Sept. . . .	165	2,167	38,500	1,757	3,051
Oct. . . .	200	3,446	55,351	2,489	4,273
Nov. . . .	193	3,978	54,498	2,466	4,437
Dec. . . .	230	4,178	56,223	2,208	3,866

9. CURRENCY AND BANKING, 1928

Month	Notes in Hands of Public ¹	Gold held by Finance Dept. ag'nst Notes in circulat'n	Demand Deposits	Notice Deposits	Current Loans	N. Y. Exchange ²
	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$000,000	\$
Jan. . . .	174.2	96.4	635.4	1,466.1	1,090.0	1.0009
Feb. . . .	173.8	91.0	628.9	1,477.8	1,100.2	1.0018
Mar. . . .	190.1	93.0	647.8	1,487.7	1,148.8	1.0002
Apr. . . .	180.0	94.9	678.8	1,511.8	1,175.4	.9998
May. . . .	176.7	97.2	696.1	1,516.2	1,207.4	1.0010
June. . . .	194.1	80.8	697.3	1,487.9	1,184.9	1.0022
July. . . .	184.2	74.8	674.5	1,489.1	1,167.9	1.0022
Aug. . . .	190.7	76.9	659.6	1,482.5	1,167.4	.9951
Sept. . . .	206.0	82.0	653.2	1,484.8	1,191.9	.9994
Oct. . . .	202.7	84.0	716.9	1,511.6	1,227.1	1.0002
Nov. . . .	202.7	109.3	726.2	1,523.5	1,238.0	.9993
Dec. . . .	193.2	90.4	715.0	1,520.3	1,231.0	1.0018

¹ This figure is the sum of the Dominion notes and the bank notes in the hands of the general public as at the end of each month.

² Canadian dollars required to purchase one U. S. dollar; average of monthly high and monthly low.

10. INVESTMENT AND SPECULATION, 1928

Month	Index of 31 Industrial Stocks	Index of Bond Prices	Shares Sold on Montreal Exchange	Call Loans in Canada	Bank Holdings of Bonds and Stocks	Interest Rates N. Y. Call Loans ¹	Interest Rate N. Y. ²
	(1913-100)	(1926-100)	No.	\$000,000	\$000,000	%	%
Jan.	444.7	89.8	1,517,295	236.6	552.0	4.24	4.00
Feb.	432.1	87.7	1,274,280	244.0	555.0	4.38	4.00
Mar.	444.5	88.7	1,393,587	242.6	544.1	4.47	4.13
Apr.	456.4	88.7	1,603,000	255.7	541.4	5.08	4.38
May.	475.5	90.8	1,727,793	269.4	535.4	5.70	4.50
June.	438.4	91.9	1,214,858	268.0	531.5	6.21	4.88
July.	437.4	93.9	700,127	262.5	508.4	6.05	5.13
Aug.	429.4	96.0	924,940	250.4	500.5	6.87	5.38
Sept.	477.9	96.0	900,422	246.6	486.5	7.26	5.63
Oct.	518.9	95.0	2,308,349	249.4	495.1	6.98	5.50
Nov.	591.4	95.0	3,217,754	249.8	488.3	6.67	5.38
Dec.	612.0	96.0	2,206,717	265.8	524.6	8.60	5.37

¹ Average rate for the month.

² Commercial paper, 4-6 months; average for the month.

BANKING, FINANCE AND INSURANCE

By

Harvey H. Black, M.A.

Huge Volume of Stock Offerings During 1928

From the financial standpoint, the year 1928 was unique in the history of Canada, in a variety of respects. It was marked for the first time by the passing of the sceptre of public borrowing from the hands of governments and municipalities (in the form of new bond issues), to the hands of corporations—not only in bonds but in preferred and common stocks. The last-named, in particular, became the central feature of new financing: the no-par common stock was the most “fashionable” security in the list. The outstanding phase of common stock offerings lay in the heavy volume of offerings to shareholders at attractive prices well under current market levels, which provided them with valuable “rights”. The amount of these offerings to shareholders during the year exceeded \$175,000,000.

The huge volume of stock offerings up to nearly the middle of 1928 had absorbed the buying power of the investing public to a point of saturation. Bond sales, when opposed by the lure of stock market profits, came almost to a standstill, and prices steadily declined until a tax-free Dominion Government bond was selling to give a return of practically $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as compared with one of 4.12 per cent. to 4.15 per cent. at the beginning of the year. The money situation began to tighten up as brokers and banks found themselves loaded with the new stock offerings as collateral for loans, when the public towards the end had called upon them to assume these shareholder obligations which they themselves desired to assume but could not. With the source of supply thus heavily drained, a scarcity of money for stock market purposes rapidly developed. This scarcity was accentuated by the record wheat crop in Canada which required a new high peak of banking credit, amounting to at least \$250,000,000.

Meanwhile a wave of speculation swept over the country—as was the case in the United States and to a certain extent in Europe. An effort was made by the brokers to stem the tide of speculation, under pressure from the lending banks in Canada and the Federal Reserve System in the United States, and to restore a sounder, more reasonable basis for stock market prices in relation to earnings and dividends on securities which were being absorbed so eagerly and so often with a reckless disregard of relative values. Probably a more effective check on extensive speculation was exercised in

Canada than in the United States. There was a tightening up of "margin" requirements on the part of the brokers towards their clients, to an average (by the end of 1928) of around 35 per cent. in place of 10 per cent. margins a few years before and those of about 20 per cent. prevailing in the previous year. The net result was that the two extreme reactions which occurred in the New York market in May and December, 1928, were lacking in Canada, although the reaction was abundantly manifest here. Subject to these restraining influences, the Canadian stock markets in 1928 witnessed not only by far the greatest activity in their history, but an aggregate appreciation in securities that ran far above \$1,000,000,000.

The two retributive recessions in stock market prices during the year were merely incidents in the "bull" market which had been in the ascendancy for a long time previous, and did not foreshadow any really sharp reversal in the trend of stock market levels. The earlier break was sharper than the later one, as the rise in the previous 18 or 20 months had been a general one that took in the great majority of stocks in the Canadian lists. Among the May declines was one of 36 points in Abitibi; 35 in Brompton; 22 in Canada Car & Foundry Company; 35 in Commercial Alcohols; 46 in Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company; 25 in Dominion Bridge; 21 in Dominion Glass; 32 in Dominion Textile; 30 in Dryden Paper Company; 44 in Fraser Companies; 34 in Gurd's; 57 in Hydro-Electric Securities; 33 in Manitoba Power; 24 in National Breweries; 35 in Ogilvie; 86 in Port Alfred; 36 in Power Corporation; 50 in Price Bros.; 44 in Quebec Power; 28 in Shawinigan; 40 in Southern Canada Power; 75 in Steel of Canada (old stock); 63 in Wayagamack; 34 in Winnipeg Electric. These were some of the more pronounced. The reaction, while a natural one following upon the previous sustained rise, was rendered more acute by a weakness which developed in the pulp and paper stocks as the result of a threatened price war and a cutting down of profits for the year 1929. The severe slumps in prices resulted in huge reductions in the market valuations of scores of "listed" securities, a group of 13 showing losses exceeding \$400,000,000. These included \$64,000,000 in Brazilian; \$55,000,000 in Canadian Pacific Railway; \$54,000,000 in Shawinigan Water & Power; \$44,000,000 in Hollinger; \$27,000,000 in Abitibi; \$26,000,000 in Consolidated Mining & Smelting; \$21,000,000 in Canada Power & Paper Corporation; \$18,000,000 in Quebec Power; and so forth. In the early Autumn, however, the stock market, after a breathing space of inactivity following the decline, started forward once again, to meet with a temporary check in the final month of 1928.

The Slump in Newsprint Securities. Reference has been made to sharp declines in "Newsprint" securities. These ran counter to the prevailing tendency of a predominantly "bull" market, and, as a group, acted more consistently than any other. Every one fell off badly. Public utility stocks followed up the

1927 record and continued the upward movement, with few exceptions. Ontario "brewing" stocks reacted in the realization that even under a "wet" law the industry was over-done. Textile stocks weakened through a condition of excessive competition all over the world. But, though substantial, these declines were not outstanding. In the case of "Newsprint" securities there was a "crash", recalling the tumbling down of the "boot and shoe" and "sugar" securities in 1920-21 when both industries were sharply deflated. The situation confronting newsprint mills in Canada is described elsewhere in this volume (Industries and Commerce Section). The securities of these companies, which in the past decade had come largely into the hands of the public, were faced with the certainty of a marked decline in manufacturing profits, and the announcement of a "flat" contract made at about \$50 a ton with the Hearst publications, conjured up the danger of a universal price of \$50 a ton for 1929 and, perhaps, longer, as sales conditions in the case of newsprint practically guarantee one common, universal price, contract or no contract. Months of negotiations between the various mills followed, in an effort to prevent a general slaughtering of prices and riotous competition, and it was only the intervention of the Premiers of Ontario and Quebec that finally resulted in an agreement on a general price of about \$55 a ton (and the cancellation of the \$50 Hearst contract). This was not worked out until February, 1929, and although there was some recovery in security prices, it was recognized that the return to a normal condition, where consumption and installed capacity nearly balanced, was to be a somewhat slow process.

Record Prosperity in General. With the foregoing exceptions, however, the background of financial activity during the year was essentially prosperous—more so, probably, than ever before. It was a common thought that ran through the annual reviews of bank executives* that the year 1928 was "the most prosperous" in the history of Canada, with an extension in one instance to a declaration that no other country in the world was more prosperous than Canada. Never before had there been such a wheat crop, as in 1928; never before so great a production of mineral resources; never as high a trade total nor savings deposits at such high levels; such peaks in gross and net earnings of the transportation companies, notably the railways; never as large profits shown by the chartered banks; "unemployment" was at the lowest level for years; equipment companies were almost deluged with car orders from the railways; and the Canadian West was opening up again on a scale of railway building unprecedented since the olden times of the three transcontinentals which had produced an over-expansion from which only in 1928 it showed conclusive signs of recovering. In the region of hydro-electric development, one of the most promising backgrounds for industrial growth in Canada, the year 1928 was one of the greatest in Canada's history.

*NOTE.—See Annual Addresses of Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Bank of Nova Scotia, Imperial Bank of Canada and the Bank of Toronto, in the record of financial institutions at end of this volume.

Canada's National Wealth. According to an estimate made public by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on June 18, 1929, the national wealth of Canada, exclusive of undeveloped national resources, was based at \$27,687,000,000 for the year 1927, an increase of \$900,000,000 over the 1926 estimate. The wealth was divided among the Provinces as follows: Ontario, \$9,560,775,000, or 34.53 per cent. of the total; Quebec, \$6,852,279,000, or 24.75 per cent.; Saskatchewan, \$2,998,055,000, or 10.83 per cent.; British Columbia, \$2,318,651,000, or 8.38 per cent.; Alberta, \$2,258,210,000, or 8.16 per cent.; Manitoba, \$1,925,356,000, or 6.95 per cent.; Nova Scotia, \$875,129,000, or 3.10 per cent.; New Brunswick, \$751,818,000, or 2.71 per cent.; Prince Edward Island, \$148,493,000, or 0.53 per cent., and Yukon, \$16,830,000, or .06 per cent.

While Ontario and Quebec led in absolute wealth, the Western Provinces came first in *per capita* wealth as follows: British Columbia, \$4,032; Alberta, \$3,660; Saskatchewan, \$3,586; Ontario, \$3,000; Manitoba, \$2,986; Quebec, \$2,631; New Brunswick, \$1,829; Prince Edward Island, \$1,713; Nova Scotia, \$1,578; and Yukon, doubtful. The total agricultural wealth in 1927 was \$8,027,301,000, the largest item in national wealth, and 28.99 per cent. of the whole. The second largest item in the national wealth was urban real property. The wealth invested in steam railways, computed from the cost of road and equipment and distributed by Provinces on the basis of mileage, constituted the next largest item, amounting to \$2,950,000,000, or 10.66 per cent. of the total. Another important item was the tangible value of forests, which, estimated on the basis of the latest available data, amounted to \$1,366,613,000, or 4.9 per cent. of the whole. The value of machinery and tools in manufacturing establishments and of lands and buildings of manufacturing concerns in rural districts, was estimated at \$1,136,455,000 in 1927, or 4.1 per cent. of the whole. In addition the estimated value of materials on hand and stocks in process in manufacturing establishments was set at \$729,000,000, or 2.63 per cent. of the total. On the basis of the estimated population in 1927 of 9,519,000, the *per capita* investment in agricultural wealth was \$343; in urban real property, \$760; in steam railways, \$310; in the forests, \$196, and in household furnishings and personal property, \$126. The *per capita* wealth of all kinds was \$2,909.

Dominion Finances. Revenues of the Dominion from taxes showed a considerable increase in Customs and Excise, and in the special "War Tax Revenues" secured from the Income Tax. Customs duties in the nine months of the fiscal year from Apr. 1st to Dec. 31, 1928, were \$139,388,674 compared with \$117,063,259 for the corresponding period of the previous year. Excise Duties (liquors and tobacco) were up from \$44,856,307 to \$49,427,388; and Income Tax—in spite of a 10 per cent. reduction in 1928—increased from \$53,134,633 to \$56,625,911. "Excise Taxes"—originating in the Sales Tax, Stamp Tax, etc.—were down (as the rate had been decreased) from \$63,282,414 to \$57,323,623. Total taxes were up from \$280,158,572 to \$304,370,024. Interest on the Public Debt was reduced in the nine months from \$109,004,222 to \$104,816,140.

During the year 1928 the Funded Debt of Canada was reduced from \$2,442,228,463 to \$2,362,852,341 (an amount of \$79,376,122). Most of this was due to the redemption of bonds payable in Canada, the total being reduced from \$1,904,674,326 to \$1,825,305,205. Bonds payable in London remained unchanged at \$311,668,136.

Provincial Finances. A Report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics late in July, 1929, provided an interesting summary of the finances of the Provincial Governments in connection with the year 1928. Total Ordinary Receipts amounted to \$168,109,504, with Ordinary Expenditures, \$165,538,909. *Per capita* Receipts averaged \$17.43 and *per capita* Expenditures, \$17.16. Receipts and Expenditures, it was stated, for all Provinces had shown a steady increase since 1906. In that year Ordinary Receipts amounted to \$23,027,122, or \$3.70 *per capita*; by 1916 the Total Receipts were \$50,115,797 or \$6.23 *per capita*. By 1926 the Total was \$146,450,904, or \$15.62 *per capita* and by 1927 the Total was \$156,845,780 or \$16.50 *per capita*. Expenditures increased from \$21,169,868 or \$3.43 per head of the population in 1906, to \$53,826,219 or \$6.71

per head in 1916; to \$144,183,178 or \$15.38 per head in 1926, and to \$152,211,882 or \$16.01 per head in 1927.

The chief sources of Ordinary Revenue for 1928 were first of all taxation, \$25,235,341; liquor traffic control, \$22,755,212; motor vehicles, \$18,980,716; public utilities, \$18,884,993; Dominion subsidies and grants, \$17,341,131; forests, timbers and woods, \$13,324,423; and Succession duties, \$11,354,859. Receipts from Succession duties, motor vehicles, gasoline, and liquor traffic control, amounted to \$62,242,523, or 37.60 per cent. of the Total Revenue. The most noted increase was from automobile licences and permits, the total being up from \$7,867,751 in 1921 to \$18,980,716 in 1928.

The largest single item of expenditure for the Provinces in 1928 was for interest on funded debt and bank loans, amounting to \$39,427,633. Public buildings, roads and works required \$30,404,532 and education, \$28,936,557. The Bonded Debt of the Provinces at the end of 1928 amounted to \$779,155,374, which compares with \$644,195,268 in 1923; \$705,230,487 in 1924; \$708,900,342 in 1925; \$715,489,427 in 1926; and \$757,168,785 in 1927.

Foreign Capital in Canada, \$5,796,669,000. According to a statement issued January, 1929, by K. W. Taylor, Assistant Professor of Political Economy of McMaster University, Toronto, foreign capital in Canada as at that date amounted to \$5,796,669,000, an increase of \$130,000,000 during the year 1928. Railways occupied the premier position, with a total of \$1,510,000,000. Government and Municipal securities came next with \$1,338,490,000. Foreign investments in the pulp and paper industry were placed at \$563,000,000, and investment in public utilities at \$525,000,000.

Of the total foreign investments in Canada, about 57 per cent. (\$3,313,000,000) was American, about 39 per cent. (\$2,234,000,000) was British, and about four per cent. (\$249,000,000) from other countries. Calculating total national wealth of Canada as at Jan. 1st, 1929, at 30¾ billions, the foreign investments were equal to about 19 per cent. of Canada's national wealth (divided as follows: United States, 10.8; British, 7.4; and other countries, 0.8).

Canadian Gold Reserves. An interesting series of questions and answers in connection with Canada's gold reserves was presented to Parliament on May 16, 1929. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P. for North Winnipeg, offered the questions and the replies were made by the Minister of Finance, Hon. James A. Robb. These were as follows:

Question.—Would it take \$60,000,000 to bring the Canadian Exchange back to parity?

Answer.—To determine any definite amount is impossible, as exchange rates vary according to demand and supply, the extent of which is not known in advance by any financial institution.

Question.—Is there \$60,000,000 in gold in the central gold reserve?

Answer.—The Dominion Treasury holds \$61,600,304 in gold, the banks have \$16,630,866 of gold in the central gold reserves, and, according to last bank statement, hold in addition in their own vaults in Canada, some \$40,000,000 in gold.

Question.—Why did the Department change its form of statement of "Circulation and Specie" as of the date of Dec. 31, 1928?

Answer.—The change was one of arrangement only to show separately notes issued under the Dominion Notes Act against gold reserves and notes issued under other authority against securities. In practice, notes outstanding against securities under the Finance Act are not utilized as a call for gold.

Question.—Was the reserve ratio 55.3 or 28.4 as of March 31, 1929?

Answer.—The ratio of gold to notes issued against gold deposits was 55.3 per cent. at March 31, 1929.

Question.—Can Dominion notes, including "legals" be redeemed in gold?

Answer.—Yes.

Commercial Failures. Commercial failures during 1928, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed an increase over 1927, 1926 and 1925, with a total number of 2,037 as compared with 1,841 in 1927; 1,733 in 1926; 1,996 in 1925; 2,037 in 1924; 3,408 in 1923; and 3,924 in 1922. Defaulted liabilities in 1928 amounted to \$32,455,437 as compared with \$30,634,469 in 1927; \$32,291,125 in 1926; \$32,153,697 in 1925; \$48,105,397 in 1924; \$61,617,527 in 1923; and \$63,692,219 in 1922.

Commercial failures in trade amounted to 884 in 1928 as compared with 818 in 1927, 805 in 1926 and 1,026 in 1925; among manufacturers, 505 in 1928 as against 430 in 1927 and 390 in 1926. Failures among agriculturists, however, showed a decline, with only 108 in 1928 as compared with 116 in 1927 and 135 in 1926. The following table shows records by Provinces for the past seven years:

Year	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total
1928.....	4	90	56	767	758	103	63	126	70	2,037
1927.....	4	66	74	658	681	97	54	135	72	1,841
1926.....	4	63	74	654	655	84	68	113	58	1,773
1925.....	4	71	67	758	721	85	77	139	74	1,996
1924.....	2	69	67	907	835	100	131	150	57	2,319
1923.....	16	155	67	1,181	970	258	280	323	158	3,408
1922.....	15	121	131	1,589	1,508	284	272	299	156	3,924

Defending Investment Trusts. A proposal was made at the 1929 Session of the Dominion Parliament that all investment trust companies must thereafter obtain charters by Act of Parliament rather than through the Department of the Secretary of State, and that a similar supervision would be exercised over their operations as that over loan and trust companies. This proposal drew forth strong opposition. One of the leaders in opposing this legislation was the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, who appeared before the Banking and Commerce Committee of the Senate to oppose what was known as the Investment Companies Act. Mr. Meighen urged that investment trusts should not be singled out for restrictions so long as other companies, much less safe for the public, were allowed freely to seek money from the public, and unless Parliament wanted "blue-sky" laws he was opposed to any such legislation. It had been contended, Mr. Meighen proceeded, that investment trust companies were akin to loan companies, insurance companies, and trust companies. Such was not the case. There was no fiduciary relationship in the case of investment trusts as there was in the others. As a result of the strong opposition, the Bill was withdrawn for the time being.

Banking Progress in 1928 In a review of banking progress in 1928, A. E. Phipps, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association and General Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, wrote as follows: "The banks shared in the agricultural and commercial prosperity enjoyed by Canada during 1928. Indices of that prosperity are found in the following: Current loans in Canada at December 31st, as compared with the same date in 1927, were up \$148,250,000, an increase of 13.7 per cent. Call loans in Canada for the same date were up \$23,835,000, an increase of 9.8 per cent. as compared with the 1927 date. Letters of credit outstanding showed an increase of \$15,980,000 as compared with the 1927 date, an increase of 59.2 per cent. Deposits in Canada, demand and savings, stood at \$106,300,000 over the 1927 date, while the holdings of public securities fell off \$40,300,000. These securities were sold to furnish lending money and are reflected in the increased loans. Adding the increase in deposits to the proceeds of securities sold,

we have \$146,000,000, which nearly corresponds with \$148,250,000 increase in current loans."

The Commerce-Standard Merger. The number of chartered banks was reduced still further in 1928 through the absorption of the Standard Bank of Canada by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Announcement of this was made on July 13, 1928, in the form of an offer by the Directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce to exchange Standard Bank's stock for stock of the Canadian Bank of Commerce share for share. At the time the shares of the Canadian Bank of Commerce were selling around \$299, and Standard Bank at around \$280, indicating an advantage of about 19 points in the exchange for Standard Bank shareholders. The shareholders of both banks afterwards ratified the offer and the merger became effective as of Nov. 1st, 1928. At the time Standard Bank dividends were being paid at the rate of 12 per cent. *per annum*, and Canadian Bank of Commerce at the regular rate of 12 per cent. with a bonus of 1 per cent. making a total of 13 per cent. In 1923 the dividend rate of the Standard Bank had been reduced from 14 to 12 per cent. owing to some losses that occurred in Western Canada, at which time also the Rest Account was reduced. At the time the offer of exchange was made publicly, there seemed some doubt as to whether the merger would be consented to by the Minister of Finance, as Hon. James Robb was at that time in Europe. This consent, however, was afterwards granted (Nov. 3, 1928). In giving his reasons for consenting, the Minister of Finance recalled the fact (according to a Canadian Press despatch from Ottawa) "that the Standard Bank in 1923 was compelled to reduce its Rest or Reserve fund and in 1924 when the Standard and Sterling Banks applied for permission to combine, the Minister of Finance, who is concerned with the responsibilities of administering the Bank Act, had special audits made of the affairs of the two institutions." The Press despatch continued: "A merger was then recommended as being in the public interest and it took place at the beginning of 1925. Since that date the regular reports of the Standard Bank had been carefully scrutinized and compared with the reports of other banking institutions. It was apparent that the Standard had not been keeping pace, Mr. Robb said. 'Bank mergers,' continued the Minister, 'may displease some, but bank failures hurt every one, and it is better to strengthen our financial institutions in good times than to wait until heavy strains develop weaknesses. Having sweated through the troubles of the Home, Hamilton, Molson's, the old Nationale and Union, I know whereof I speak.'"

The merger very considerably improved the relative position of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. It added 220 to the number of branches, bringing the total up to 811 and giving Commerce second place in the number of branches, the total comparing with 902 for the Royal Bank of Canada, and 630 for the Bank of Montreal. So far as the Province of Ontario was concerned, it placed the

Bank of Commerce far in the lead, with 361 branches, comparing with 267 for the Royal and 240 for the Bank of Montreal. Later on, owing to duplication, the total number of branches of the Bank of Commerce was reduced. The consolidation increased the paid-up capital from \$20,000,000, the total for Commerce previously, to \$24,823,400, taking in the paid-up capital of Standard Bank. As the Rest Account of Standard was only \$2,900,000 as compared with \$4,823,400 of paid-up capital, while the Bank of Commerce Rest was equal to its paid-up capital (\$20,000,000), the difference between Standard's Rest and paid-up capital, namely, \$1,923,400, was made up by taking this amount out of Profit and Loss Account, with the result that after the merger the Rest Account of Commerce stood at \$24,823,400. The reports as issued at the time showed a comparison between the two banks as follows: Savings Deposits—Commerce, \$250,311,416; Standard, \$55,157,664; Notes in Circulation—Commerce, \$25,239,414; Standard, \$6,381,895; Current Loans—Commerce, \$218,028,582; Standard, \$50,402,011; Call Loans in Canada—Commerce, \$45,058,708; Standard, \$15,250,747; Total Assets—Commerce, \$579,548,103; Standard, \$103,121,342.

This was the seventh instance of the absorption of another bank by the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The previous ones were: 1870, Gore Bank; 1901, Bank of British Columbia; 1903, Halifax Banking Company; 1906, Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island; 1912, Eastern Townships Bank; and 1923, the Bank of Hamilton.

The announcement and final consummation of the Commerce-Standard merger met with various responses from the press throughout Canada. *The Manitoba Free Press* (Winnipeg) strongly opposed the merger from the first. In an editorial appearing July 18, 1928, it said: "Some of the reasons for the latest bank merger are quite plain, it lessens the gap between the Bank of Commerce and the leaders in the furious race which has been going on between them for the past ten years. The Royal Bank of Canada still heads the list with total assets of \$924,770,962, while the Bank of Montreal occupies second position with total assets of \$896,182,587. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, which up to the moment has commanded total assets of \$583,107,379, will, with the possession of the assets of the Standard, amounting to \$104,486,821, have aggregate resources at the moment of \$687,594,200. It has, therefore, moved up a bit." *The Free Press* went on to refer to the fact that only ten chartered banks would remain in operation as compared with 23 in 1917. Of the 13, one had failed, and 12 had been absorbed by other banks. The paper said that the action of the Minister of Finance in permitting the merger was in sharp conflict with a policy that the Government "would give its consent to no further amalgamations unless an unanswerable case for its necessity could be made out." *The Globe*, Toronto (Aug. 21, 1928), dealing with the question as to whether the Government would grant consent or not, said:

“There should be no question as to its course. This bank absorption is against the public interest. It should be forbidden.” *The Ottawa Journal*, on the other hand, declared that: “A public more enlightened about and more wary of demagogues, accepts an amalgamation such as that of the Standard Bank of Canada with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as an almost inevitable outcome of the existing tendency of Big Business, and, come to think of it, the merger should be mostly to the good.” *The Halifax Herald* declared that “Perhaps no vast financial transaction has ever merged from sounder conceptions than those that form the basis of the proposed purchase of the Canadian Bank of Commerce of the assets and undertakings of the Standard Bank of Canada.” The paper went on to congratulate S. H. Logan, General Manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, as “a native son of this Province” (Nova Scotia) on his “increasing honours.”

Canadian Bank Mergers Since 1867. The merger of the Standard Bank of Canada with the Canadian Bank of Commerce brought the number of bank mergers since 1867 to 33. The following is a record of these mergers, with the name of the purchasing bank coming second in each case:

Commercial Bank and Merchants Bank, under name of Merchants Bank of Canada.....	Feb. 22, 1867
Gore Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	May 19, 1870
Niagara District Bank and Imperial Bank of Canada.....	June 21, 1875
City Bank and Royal Canadian Bank, under name of Consolidated Bank of Canada.....	May, 1876
Union Bank of Prince Edward Island and Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Oct. 1, 1883
Bank of British Columbia and Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Jan. 2, 1901
Summerside Bank and Bank of New Brunswick.....	Sept. 1, 1901
Commercial Bank of Windsor and Union Bank of Halifax.....	October, 1902
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth and Bank of Montreal.....	Aug. 20, 1903
Halifax Banking Company and Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	May 30, 1903
People's Bank of Halifax and Bank of Montreal.....	July 1, 1905
Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island and Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	June 1, 1906
Peoples Bank of New Brunswick and Bank of Montreal.....	Apr. 30, 1907
Northern Bank and Crown Bank of Canada, under name of Northern Crown Bank.....	July 3, 1908
Western Bank of Canada and Standard Bank of Canada.....	Feb. 13, 1909
Union Bank of Halifax and Royal Bank of Canada.....	Nov. 1, 1910
United Empire Bank of Canada and Union Bank of Canada.....	Mar. 31, 1911
Eastern Townships Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Mar. 1, 1912
Traders Bank of Canada and Royal Bank of Canada.....	Sept. 1, 1912
Bank of New Brunswick and Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Feb. 16, 1912
Banque Internationale du Canada and Home Bank of Canada.....	Apr. 15, 1913
Metropolitan Bank and Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Nov. 14, 1914
Quebec Bank and Royal Bank of Canada.....	Jan. 2, 1917
Northern Crown Bank and Royal Bank of Canada.....	July 2, 1918
Bank of British North America and Bank of Montreal.....	Oct. 12, 1918
Bank of Ottawa and Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Apr. 30, 1919
Merchants Bank of Canada and Bank of Montreal.....	Mar. 20, 1922
Bank of Hamilton and Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Nov., 1923
La Banque Nationale and La Banque d'Hochelega.....	Dec., 1923
Sterling Bank of Canada and Standard Bank of Canada.....	October, 1924
Molson's Bank and Bank of Montreal.....	October, 1924
Union Bank of Canada and The Royal Bank of Canada.....	August, 1925
Standard Bank and Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	July, 1928

Prosperous Period for Banks. The increase of profits of the banks was one of the most notable features from 1926 to the year 1928. It took a number of years to surpass the peak of profits in the case of most banks that had been established in the year 1920, but in many cases this was accomplished by the year 1927 or at least by the 1928 totals. The aggregates of the nine banks whose stocks were traded in publicly showed earnings of \$20,323,324 for 1926, which increased to \$22,043,328 in 1927 and to \$23,841,428 in 1928. This gain

represented over 17 per cent. for the two years, with a larger increase for 1928 than for 1927.

In the case of the Bank of Montreal profits for the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, increased from \$5,299,887 to \$5,847,327. Profits for the three years, including 1928, had increased \$1,242,365, representing a gain of over 25 per cent. Earnings on the capital stock amounted to 18.16 per cent. against 16.40 per cent. the previous year. The bank's assets increased from \$851,548,967 to \$873,782,523.

The Royal Bank's assets for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1928, exceeded \$900,000,000 for the first time in the case of an annual statement of a Canadian bank. A new high record of earnings was shown in an increase from \$5,370,145 to \$5,881,253. In the three years profits had increased almost \$1,800,000, or 44 per cent.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce combined its figures of earnings with those of the Standard Bank for one month only, November, 1928, so that comparison with the previous year is difficult. Marked progress was made, however, in all departments.

The Bank of Nova Scotia profits rose from \$2,365,319 to \$2,535,518. This showed a balance available on the capital stock of 24.35 per cent. compared with 22.65 per cent. in 1927 and 21.43 per cent. in 1926—as against 16 per cent. disbursed in dividends.

The Bank of Toronto showed profits up from \$1,165,482 to \$1,264,970, or equal to 22.72 per cent. on the capital stock as against 20.31 per cent. in 1927 and 19.17 per cent. in 1926—with 13 per cent. dividend disbursements.

The Imperial Bank showed a gain in profits from \$1,383,281 in 1927 to \$1,459,472 in 1928. These earnings, after allowing as in the other cases for Dominion Government taxes, showed 18.56 per cent. earned on the capital stock compared with 17.47 per cent. in 1927 and 15.79 per cent. in 1926—comparing with 13 per cent. paid out in dividends.

Banque Canadienne Nationale showed an increase in profits from \$903,200 to \$946,065, or 15.38 per cent. on the capital stock as compared with 14.60 the previous year.

The Dominion Bank's profits rose from \$1,328,496 to \$1,408,088, and showed an amount of 20.53 per cent. on the capital stock, compared with 19.38 per cent. the previous year, and 18.22 per cent. for 1926—as against 13 per cent. in dividends.

The Provincial Bank increased from \$508,608 to \$534,248, representing 11.73 per cent. on the capital stock as against 11.12 per cent. in 1927, and with 9 per cent. disbursed in dividends.

The following table gives a record of profits of the banks for the past three years, as well as the amount earned on capital stock in each case:

Name of Bank*	Profits			Earned Capital Stock		
	1926	1927	1928	1926	1927	1928
Montreal.....	\$4,978,133	\$5,299,887	\$5,847,327	15.53%	16.42%	18.16%
Nova Scotia.....	2,243,242	2,365,319	2,535,518	21.43%	22.65%	24.35%
Toronto.....	1,108,892	1,165,482	1,264,970	19.17%	20.31%	22.72%
Provincial.....	454,123	500,608	534,248	9.89%	11.12%	11.73%
Commerce.....	3,636,983	3,726,910	3,964,482	15.28%	16.25%	16.35%
Royal.....	4,516,239	5,370,145	5,881,258	16.70%	17.48%	17.84%
Dominion.....	1,259,276	1,328,496	1,408,088	18.22%	19.38%	20.53%
Canadian Nationale...	860,660	903,200	946,065	13.83%	14.60%	15.38%
Imperial.....	1,265,776	1,383,281	1,459,472	15.79%	17.47%	18.56%

*Weyburn Security figures not available at time of writing.

Banking Figures during the Years 1927-1929. The following table taken in conjunction with that which gives a comparison of the profits and earnings available per share of capital stock, provides an epitome of the development in the operations of the banks during the past couple of years. The figures in the table presented herewith are contained in the reports issued monthly by the Minister of Finance at Ottawa from returns furnished to the Department by the banks. Probably the most striking item is that of "current loans in Canada," which had grown nearly \$300,000,000 in two years, from May 31, 1927, to May 31, 1929. This item represents more directly than any other—

probably in the entire list—the condition of business activity in Canada, as it expresses the funds supplied by the banks for commercial and industrial purposes, including, of course, the handling of the wheat crop. Between 1927 and 1928 the gain was about \$185,000,000, with around \$104,000,000 added in the year following. It is usual to set alongside of this, as the technical source of current loans, the totals of savings deposits. It will be seen, however, that these have not shown anything like the increase of the other, going up barely \$100,000,000 between May 31, 1927 and May 31, 1929. As a matter of fact, the total at the 1928 date was nearly \$30,000,000 more than one year later. The result of this was that the margin between savings deposits and commercial loans declined very materially, from over \$367,000,000 in 1927, to little more than \$175,000,000 in 1929. Deposits outside of Canada reflected the large business that was being carried on by such banks as the Royal in outside countries. Call loans in Canada showed an increase in the two years of about \$94,500,000, but it will be noticed that nearly all of this increase took place in the former year and not between 1928-1929. The figure of \$272,311,040, as of May 31, 1929, it might be mentioned, was the highest ever recorded for call loans in Canada, the previous peak being in May, 1928, of \$269,000,000. Call loans outside of Canada represent what is both a source of revenue to the banks from surplus funds on hand, and an "emergency fund," as it is sometimes termed, in case a large amount of liquid capital should be required for Canadian purposes at any time. Unlike "Call loans in Canada," call loans outside of Canada can be liquidated at any time. The largest amount is loaned in New York, with London as the other chief market. The amount shown on May 31, 1929, of \$322,000,000, is fairly high for this item, and to some extent reflects the attractive interest rates which were available in New York for call money for many months.

The item of "Non-current loans," which usually escapes general attention, is one of the most interesting in the list. The significant point is that it decreased several millions of dollars in the last three or four years, and went down nearly \$1,300,000 in the last two years. The item represents loans on which interest payments were two years or more in arrears. These are sometimes referred to as "frozen" loans, and were very much higher until a more stringent enforcement of the Bank Act under inspection resulted in a gradual reduction in the total, comparatively insignificant at May, 1929, representing little more than one-fifth of 1 per cent. of the total assets of the banks. "Advances under the Finance Act" are loans from the Government on approved securities held by the banks, mainly for emergency purposes. These increased greatly in the last year, although there was a slight falling off between April and May, 1929. They illustrate to some extent the larger requirements of the banks for financing the Western Crop, taken in conjunction with the very heavy increase in "current" loan requirements.

	May 31, 1929	Apr. 30, 1929	May 31, 1928	May 31, 1927
Notes in circulation.....	\$ 168,245,164	\$ 170,932,697	\$ 162,402,410	\$ 164,506,202
Savings deposits.....	1,486,454,433	1,508,351,619	1,516,206,532	1,389,750,483
Demand deposits.....	663,515,282	688,814,898	696,072,469	583,371,882
Deposits outside Canada....	410,354,894	398,764,312	407,529,978	347,817,441
Government securities.....	358,087,117	363,733,013	328,904,315	327,984,012
Municipal and foreign securities.....	113,347,744	111,515,366	138,883,124	137,393,873
Railway securities, etc.....	51,813,646	50,809,276	67,605,048	64,752,757
Call loans in Canada.....	272,311,040	262,674,368	269,392,692	177,858,196
Call loans outside Canada....	322,182,343	301,764,922	262,742,355	256,145,712
Current loans in Canada....	1,311,219,161	1,320,489,538	1,207,363,245	1,022,732,000
Current loans outside.....	247,658,021	251,641,802	279,095,054	253,644,902
Non-current loans.....	7,596,877	7,451,851	7,625,353	8,878,510
Advances under Finance Act..	75,550,000	84,000,000	47,000,000	8,700,000
Bank premises.....	75,905,866	75,853,218	70,978,380	71,063,444
TOTAL ASSETS.....	3,510,908,888	3,518,070,202	3,417,664,438	2,976,714,439

New Bank Stock to Amount of \$38,000,000. The latter part of 1928 and the earlier months in 1929 saw six out of ten of the Canadian chartered banks then in operation making offerings of new stock to their shareholders. These banks were the Bank of Montreal, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Toronto, the Dominion Bank, and the Banque Canadienne Nationale. The total amount of increases in capital stock

that were effected by the new issues was \$19,259,900. As most of the stock was offered at \$200 a share, of which \$100 went to the increase in capital stock and an equal amount devoted to the Rest or Reserve Account, the total amount provided for by these offerings was \$37,919,800. Of this amount \$18,659,900 was to be devoted to Rest Account. The only instance where the offering price was less than \$200 was in the case of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, when the stock was offered at \$160 a share, of which \$100 went to increasing the capital stock and \$60 was applied to the Rest Account.

The largest increase, \$6,083,300, in paid-up capital stock resulting from the new issues was that of the Bank of Montreal, from \$29,916,700 to \$36,000,000. The next was the Canadian Bank of Commerce, from \$24,823,400 to \$30,000,000. The Royal Bank added an even \$5,000,000 to its paid-up capital, from \$30,000,000 to \$35,000,000; the Bank of Toronto from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000, the Banque Canadienne Nationale from \$5,500,000 to \$7,000,000, and the Dominion Bank from \$6,000,000 to \$7,000,000. The following is a record of the amount of new stock issued and the changes in the paid-up capital resulting therefrom:

Name of Bank	Old Total Paid-up Capital	(a) New Total Paid-up Capital	Increase Paid-up Capital	(a) New Total Rest Account
Bank of Montreal.....	\$29,916,700	\$36,000,000	\$6,083,300	\$37,000,000
Canadian Bank of Commerce	24,823,400	30,000,000	5,176,600	30,000,000
Royal Bank of Canada.....	30,000,000	35,000,000	5,000,000	35,000,000
Banque Canadienne Nationale	5,500,000	7,000,000	1,500,000	6,400,000
Bank of Toronto.....	5,000,000	6,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000
Dominion Bank.....	6,000,000	7,000,000	1,000,000	9,000,000

(a) As it will be when final payments on subscriptions are made.

It will thus be seen that the Rest or Reserve Account would be considerably in excess of the paid-up capital of the banks. The latest figures of the chartered banks made public by the Minister of Finance (as of May 31, 1929) showed a total of paid-up capital of \$137,853,112, while the Rest, or Reserve fund, was nearly \$13,000,000 higher, \$150,731,824. The Bank of Montreal had its Rest Account \$1,000,000 above its paid-up capital; the Bank of Nova Scotia was exactly double, \$20,000,000 against \$10,000,000; the Dominion Bank had an excess of \$2,000,000; the Imperial Bank, \$1,000,000, and the Bank of Toronto, \$2,000,000.

The increases in capital stock were made for the purpose of providing further capital for the banks in order to meet the rapidly expanding requirements of business in Canada, exemplified in the marked increase in current or commercial loans referred to elsewhere in this Section.

Increasing Bank Branches. During the first half of 1929 the chartered banks of Canada increased the number of branches by 33, following upon an increase of 90 during the year 1928. This indicates a slight slowing up in the rate of expansion, at the same time showing that the former movement towards a contraction in the number of branches, which set in after the War, was reversed, as records of the last two of three years showed. The table given below does not give any instance of a reduction in branches, except in the case of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, where the readjustment resulting from the merger of the Standard Bank of Canada on the first of November, 1928, was still continuing.

Name of Bank	Dec. 31, 1927	Dec. 31, 1928	June 30, 1929
Royal Bank of Canada.....	877	885	896
Bank of Montreal.....	623	641	652
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	576	(a) 809	801
Banque Canadienne Nationale.....	(b) 561	(b) 566	(b) 574
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	(b) 324	(b) 331	(b) 333
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	309	323	325
Standard Bank.....	222	(Commerce)	(Commerce)
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	189	194	194
Bank of Toronto.....	177	192	196
Dominion Bank.....	125	132	134
Weyburn Security Bank.....	29	30	30

TOTALS..... 4,012 4,102 4,135

(a) Including branches of Standard Bank which was amalgamated with Bank of Commerce in November, 1928.

(b) Includes branches and sub-branches.

Increase in Bank Debits. The dollar volume of business in Canada in 1928 showed an increase of 20.5 per cent. over 1927, and of 43 per cent. over 1926. Each one of the 31 clearing centres showed substantial increases during 1928. The debits, as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by the Canadian Bankers' Association, were \$43,477,000,000, as compared with \$36,094,000,000 in 1927, an increase of \$7,383,000,000. A large portion of the increase was due to the unusual volume of trading on the Stock Exchanges but general business expansion contributed materially to the advance. The Prairie Provinces showed outstanding gains, the average being 30.6 per cent. The City of Calgary was up 49.4 per cent.; Lethbridge, 40 per cent.; Medicine Hat, 39.6 per cent.; British Columbia, 21.5 per cent.; Ontario, 18 per cent.; Quebec Province, 18 per cent.; and the Maritime Provinces, 18.7 per cent. The following is a record of Bank Debits to individual accounts at the clearing house centres of Canada in 1926, 1927, together with absolute and percentage increases in 1928:

Clearing House Centres	1927 \$	1928 \$	Increases in 1928 over 1927 \$	Per- centages of 1928 to 1927 %
MARITIME PROVINCES—				
Halifax.....	324,547,787	404,665,405	70,117,618	124.2
Moncton.....	84,077,248	91,313,729	7,236,481	108.5
Saint John.....	219,199,014	249,488,661	30,369,647	113.8
Total—Maritime Provinces..	627,744,049	745,467,795	117,723,746	118.7
QUEBEC—				
Montreal.....	11,779,679,473	13,962,318,025	2,182,638,552	118.5
Quebec.....	745,180,824	794,833,137	49,652,313	106.7
Sherbrooke.....	119,046,018	155,506,587	36,460,569	130.5
Total—Quebec.....	12,643,906,315	14,912,657,749	2,268,751,434	118.0
ONTARIO—				
Brantford.....	120,130,422	143,943,039	23,812,617	119.8
Chatham.....	92,586,934	101,383,642	8,796,708	109.5
Fort William.....	98,596,600	108,176,187	9,579,587	109.7
Hamilton.....	677,172,777	814,420,963	137,248,186	120.4
Kingston.....	74,495,420	79,595,640	5,110,220	106.8
Kitchener.....	123,259,396	142,995,237	19,735,841	116.0
London.....	355,621,944	404,700,773	49,078,829	113.6
Ottawa.....	1,922,946,801	2,089,409,008	166,462,207	108.5
Peterborough.....	84,632,905	92,760,882	7,127,977	119.5
Sarnia.....	103,209,342	120,923,729	17,714,387	117.0
Toronto.....	10,536,876,258	12,673,320,316	2,136,344,058	120.4
Windsor.....	452,282,232	541,319,833	89,037,601	119.4
Total—Ontario.....	14,641,811,031	17,312,849,249	2,671,038,219	118.3
PRAIRIE PROVINCES—				
Brandon.....	51,370,740	61,324,007	9,953,267	119.5
Calgary.....	734,173,249	1,096,733,543	362,560,294	149.4
Edmonton.....	437,356,863	546,841,716	109,484,853	125.0
Lethbridge.....	64,105,290	89,863,419	25,758,129	140.1
Medicine Hat.....	40,757,596	56,953,944	16,196,348	139.6
Moose Jaw.....	109,425,240	119,937,245	10,512,005	109.5
Prince Albert.....	31,358,667	35,799,271	4,440,604	114.0
Regina.....	441,328,792	552,941,674	111,612,882	125.5
Saskatoon.....	160,732,823	203,264,797	42,531,974	126.5
Winnipeg.....	4,004,980,180	5,187,680,266	1,182,700,086	129.5
Weyburn Bank.....	51,396,596	55,372,926	3,976,330	107.5
Total—Prairie Provinces....	6,126,986,036	8,006,712,808	1,879,726,772	130.6
BRITISH COLUMBIA—				
New Westminster.....	82,663,727	92,705,331	10,041,604	112.1
Vancouver.....	1,595,939,598	1,984,485,771	388,546,173	124.1
Victoria.....	374,452,342	422,080,397	47,628,055	112.6
Total—British Columbia....	2,053,005,667	2,449,271,499	446,215,832	121.5
Grand Total for Canada....	36,093,503,098	43,476,959,100	7,383,456,002	120.5
Bank Clearings.....	20,568,437,223	24,554,938,119	3,986,500,896	119.5

The Canadian Bankers' Association. The Annual Meeting of this Association was held in the Board Room of the Imperial Bank of Canada, Toronto, on Nov. 8, 1928. The Report of the Committee on Education (M. W.

Wilson and C. H. Cronyn) referred to the fact that in the 14 years that had elapsed since courses of instruction, conducted by the Shaw Schools Limited and Queen's University, were inaugurated, 1,017 bank officers had completed the Associates' Course, 345 with honours; and 397 had completed the Fellows', 94 with honours. During 1927-28 the total registration in banking courses was 533 in the Associates' and 230 in the Fellows'. In the 1928 examination 98 Associates completed the course (an increase of 11 over the previous year), 17 with honours; and 24 Fellows completed the course, 7 less than 1927. On Nov. 1st, 1928, there were enrolled for the 1928-29 year 403 in the Associates' Course and 127 in the Fellows' Course, a total of 530 against a total of 424 the previous year. Two essay competitions were held in 1928 under the auspices of the Association. In Winnipeg there were five addresses given before the Winnipeg Bankers' Lecture Club; in Vancouver two lectures were given under the auspices of the Pacific Sub-section, and five dinner lectures were held for the Toronto Bankers' Educational Association, with an average attendance of 115.

In his address as President of the Association, A. E. Phipps, General Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada, referred to a Report of the Banking and Commerce Committee of the Canadian House of Commons, urging the Government to invite the bankers of Canada, and other competent persons into conference on various banking problems, the conclusions of such studies and investigations to be made available to the Banking and Commerce Committee at the decennial revision of the Bank Act. With regard to this Mr. Phipps said: "The initiative in undertaking these inquiries will, therefore, rest with the Government but it is not anticipated that any immediate action need be taken by the Government under the Report. There is still a period of four full years before the convening of the Session (1933) of Parliament that will deal with the revision, and during these years the recent amendments in the Bank Act and the enlarged powers of the Finance Act of 1923 will have shown how fully these provisions have met the financial conditions and banking needs of the country as they may have arisen, or the reverse. Whenever action is taken the bankers will be ready to co-operate in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee as approved by the House of Commons."

Dealing with the call loan situation in Canada, Mr. Phipps stated that "at the end of January, 1923, the total of call and short loans in Canada was ninety million dollars; at the end of May last, the like total was over 269 million dollars, an approximate increase in a little over five years of 200 per cent. Current loans and discounts in Canada at the end of January, 1923, amounted to 1,038 million dollars; at the end of May, 1928, the figure stood at 1,207 million dollars, an increase of only 16.28 per cent. in ordinary business loans. There is a very clear explanation of why the latter percentage has not increased more than it has. A marked change has taken place in recent years in the method employed by corporate enterprises in providing working capital. Formerly business corporations had in nearly all cases large loans from banks to provide working capital, with the periodic repayments. Latterly these corporations rely more and more on the proceeds of bond or stock issues or accumulated profits to furnish the capital needed from day to day, and, in many instances, these corporations, instead of being borrowers as formerly, are to-day, for a substantial part of the year, depositors. In passing, too, it should be emphasized that the increase in the call loan volume has not been at the expense of ordinary business. Canadian banks have always given and are always ready to give industry and agriculture the preference."

"Large" and "Small" Banks. Mr. Phipps deprecated the practice of lending to brokers by banks as agents for the lender and declared that it behoved the banks to see that this practice did not make much headway in this country. He went on to deplore what he termed the increasing tendency of the press in connection with bank mergers "to treat the public to their views regarding what they termed large or small banks." He went on: "There are no small banks in Canada (with the possible exception of the one which has its Head Office in Western Canada, and which, by the way, because of the excellent quality of its management, has been notably successful); they are all big banks, and would be regarded as big banks in any other country in the world, the only difference being that some are larger than others, and I think that any attempt on the part of the

press to insinuate that there is any marked difference is most unfortunate. All the banks are governed by the same laws; all have boards of directors of the highest integrity and are managed on the same general principles; all are generally represented in the principal cities of the country, and all, as far as I know, have most excellent and complete foreign arrangements, and each one is as well able to look after the interests of its customers as the other, depending for patronage on the business they are able to attract by the personality of their directors and staffs, and the way in which they carry out their duties. The unfortunate confusion of size and strength, if persisted in, might easily work a hardship on some of the banks, and I hope that our sane newspapers, at least, will desist in the future from suggesting distinctions. It is a matter of great pride to me as President of the Association to be able to say most positively that every one of the banks in Canada which forms a part of this Association is in the words of the financial experts, 'safe to do business with.' "

Officers. The following were elected officers of the Association for 1928-29: Honorary Presidents: Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Sir George Burn, E. L. Pease and Sir John Aird; President A. E. Phipps; Vice-Presidents: Beaudry Leman, J. A. McLeod and S. H. Logan; Executive Council: Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, H. B. Henwood, C. A. Roy, C. E. Neill, C. A. Bogert and H. O. Powell, Auditor, G. T. Clarkson, C.A.; Secretary-Treasurer, Henry T. Ross.

Committees: Editing Committee, J. P. Bell, Chairman, and H. B. Henwood; Committee on Minor Profits, A. E. Phipps, Chairman, and Beaudry Leman, H. B. Henwood, D. R. Clarke and S. H. Logan; Committee on Education, M. W. Wilson and C. H. Cronyn; Committee on Questions on Points of Practical Interest, W. G. More and F. C. Biggar.

Investment Bankers Association of Canada. The 13th Annual Convention of the Investment Bankers Association of Canada was held at Minaki Lodge, Ont., June 17, 18, 19, 1929. A striking picture of progress in the four Western Provinces was presented by the Vice-President, A. H. Williamson of Winnipeg, as Chairman of the Western Section. During the past year, he said, 8,400 people had been added to the payrolls of Manitoba's factories, and the value of production had been increased by \$33,000,000. In Saskatchewan building permits for 1928 in Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon alone amounted to \$13,500,000 and total construction for the whole Province was estimated to have been \$22,000,000, or nearly double the 1927 total. It was expected that \$4,000,000 would be spent in the development of Alberta's oil resources in 1929, while British Columbia was enjoying greater progress than at any time since the World War.

The work of the Better Business Bureau of the Association in protecting the public from fraudulent promotions and advertising was reviewed by the Chairman of the Committee on Business Conduct. Such good work had been done in the past year, added the President of the Association, by the Montreal and Toronto organizations that another Bureau was being organized in Winnipeg with the co-operation of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. "Not only," he said, "is it the function of these bureaux to warn the unwary against the cruder types of stock swindlers, professional promoters and bucketeers, but an effort is being made to improve the public's understanding of investment matters generally. With this in view the Association is assisting in the preparation of a book on investments, sponsored by Queen's University, which when published will serve as a text book and guide to the Canadian public in particular." Through the efforts of the Better Business Bureau during the past year, a number of questionable propositions never reached the public, and promoters had to leave the district in which they were operating. A specific instance was given where the public had been protected from an offering of \$4,000,000 of securities that were considered improper. Seventeen arrests had been made by the Montreal Bureau with convictions in each case.

In dealing with industrial investments, J. S. Aird of Montreal referred to the public "craze" for common stocks in place of bonds or preferred securities having led to a regular "avalanche" of offerings on the part of corporations. Present indications pointed to a return to more normal investment conditions, as many speculators who thought they were good investors had been cured.

In dealing with Municipal finance, H. Ratcliff of Toronto, stated that the year 1928 was the first since the Great War in which his Committee was able to report no municipal default. As an indication of the trend of the times, the speaker pointed out that there was a drop of almost \$50,000,000 in municipal financing alone last year. Since 1922 arrears of taxes in rural municipalities had been reduced from approximately \$13,000,000 to \$8,000,000 at the end of 1927, and since that time a further decrease of 38 per cent. had been effected. As indicating the improved conditions of municipalities Mr. Ratcliff quoted the Minister of Municipal Affairs for Saskatchewan as stating that debenture indebtedness for all rural Saskatchewan was \$250,000 less than in 1912.

The officers for 1929-1930 were elected as follows: Honorary President, A. E. Ames, Toronto; Honorary Vice-President, J. H. Gundy, Toronto; Honorary Treasurer, A. H. B. Mackenzie, Montreal; President, F. J. Coombs, Toronto; Auditor, Georges Gonthier, Montreal; Counsel, E. G. Long, K.C., Toronto; General Secretary, J. A. Kingsmill, Toronto.

**Some
Leading
Bond Issues
in 1928**

Although the volume of new Canadian bond offerings during the first half of 1928, amounting to about \$300,000,000, was practically equal to the total for the corresponding period of 1927, there was a marked falling off in the latter part of 1928, with declining prices. The result was that the total volume of issues for 1928, amounting to \$440,016,518, was down over \$177,000,000 as compared with the 1927 total of \$617,266,672, and down \$133,000,000 as compared with the 1926 total of \$73,239,876. Canada absorbed about half of the new offerings. As the Dominion Government refunded a maturing issue out of its own resources, it did not come into the market during the year. The Canadian National Railways borrowed \$35,000,000 on a 4½ per cent. 40-year issue that at 96 provided a yield of 4.72 per cent. Every Province except Saskatchewan was represented in the public offerings, Ontario in a 4 per cent. 40-instalment issue for \$30,000,000, which was on a basis of 4.41 per cent., and later on obtaining \$9,733,333 (£2,000,000 in England) in the form of one-year treasury bills bearing 4¾ per cent. interest. Nova Scotia was in the market three times—for \$10,550,000, in two-months' notes; \$500,000 at 4½ per cent. 25-year, sold privately, and \$3,000,000 in a 4½ per cent. 20-year bond issue. Quebec Province borrowed \$5,000,000 in a 30-year bond bearing 4 per cent. on a basis of 4.19 per cent., remarkably low-cost financing. Alberta borrowed \$2,000,000 in July and \$7,315,000 in October. Manitoba made an issue of \$3,245,500 and another of \$519,500, bearing 4½ per cent. on a basis of 4.75 per cent. in each case. The total amount of Provincial financing was \$86,726,333, and with the exception of short-term issues and one Quebec issue, financing was done on a 4½ per cent. coupon rate. The cities borrowed \$15,169,042 at a coupon rate of 4½ per cent. to 5 per cent. in most cases. Other municipalities borrowed \$13,225,143.

Corporation financing amounted to \$275,500,000. The largest amount in the list was the \$50,000,000 (5% 25-year) bond issue of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company in connection with the

merger with Spanish River and other newsprint groups. Other large amounts included \$15,000,000 (5% 25-year) of Canada Northern Power Corporation; \$7,000,000 (5½% 20-year) Donnacona Paper Company; \$5,000,000 (6% 20-year) Famous Players Canadian Corporation; \$10,000,000 (4½% 40-year) Shawinigan Water & Power Company; \$10,000,000 (6% 22-year) Great Lakes Paper Company; \$5,000,000 (6% 15-year) Quebec, Saguenay and Chibougamau Railway Co.; \$7,000,000 (5½% 20-year) Howard Smith Paper Mills; \$7,000,000, Burns & Company (5½% 20-year); \$6,000,000, London Canadian Investment Corporation (4½% 20-year); \$7,500,000, Gatineau Power Company (6% 23-year) and later \$7,900,000 Gatineau Power Company (5% 28-year); and \$12,000,000 Quebec Power Company (5% 40-year).

The following is a table compiled by A. E. Ames & Company, showing Canadian bond sales for 1928, classified as to type and the markets in which they were distributed:

	Provincial	Cities	Municipal Corporation		Railroad	Total
Sold in Canada.	\$23,428,000	\$14,469,042	\$13,225,143	\$143,106,500	\$13,000,000	\$207,228,685
U. S. A.	53,565,000	700,000	.....	127,100,000	36,396,000	217,761,000
Great Britain..	9,733,333	.....	.....	5,293,500	.....	15,026,833
Total.	\$86,726,333	\$15,169,042	\$13,225,143	\$275,000,000	\$49,396,000	\$440,016,518
1927 Total. . . .	\$154,920,500	48,829,055	30,055,051	303,462,067	80,000,000	617,266,673
1926 Total. . . .	185,660,267	40,862,550	29,631,559	282,585,500	34,500,000	573,239,876

Decline in Victory and War Loan Bonds. The marked decline in prices of Government, Municipal and Industrial bonds referred to previously, may be illustrated officially by the Stock Exchange records of the fluctuations in the War Loan and Victory Bonds from the beginning of 1927 to June 30, 1929. This will be evident from the following table. The two most typical issues, those originally most widely held, in all probability, were the 1933's and 1937's, which showed a wide range, particularly in the decline from the middle of 1928 to the early months of 1929. The 1933 bond, which reached a high of 106.90 for 1927 and 106.50 for 1928, dropped to just over par in 1929, 100.30, where it gave a yield of nearly 5½ per cent., a rather remarkable return for a tax-free security. The 1937 issue, from a high of 110.95 in 1928 dropped to a low of 103.70 for the first half of 1929, a decline of over 7 points. The refunding issue, due in 1943, fell from a high of 106.10 in 1928 to under par, 99.55. The 1944 refunding issue dropped from 103.05 to a very considerable discount at 94.20. The 5 per cent. War Loan of 1937 fell from the 1928 high of 106.50 to just over par, 100.30. A comparison of the High and Low records appearing below indicates that the Low for 1929 was in every instance considerably under the Low of 1928.

RANGE OF PRICES VICTORY AND WAR LOANS, 1927, 1928 AND 1929 (TO JUNE 30th)

	1927		1928		1929 (to June 30)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
War Loan, 1931.	102.70	101.00	102.85	99.90	101.15	98.80
War Loan, 1937.	106.95	102.95	106.40	102.25	103.00	99.90
Victory Loan, 1933.	106.90	103.05	106.50	101.90	102.50	100.30
Victory Loan, 1934.	105.75	102.80	105.85	101.15	102.60	99.65
Victory Loan, 1937.	111.15	106.85	110.95	105.50	106.05	103.70
Renewal, 1932.	104.40	101.85	104.45	100.80	101.65	99.45
Refunding, 1940.	103.40	96.50	102.70	97.80	98.40	94.35
Refunding, 1943.	106.40	102.30	106.10	104.30	102.85	99.55
Refunding, 1944.	103.00	96.60	103.05	98.50	98.50	94.20
Refunding, 1946.	102.70	96.70	103.20	98.40	98.90	94.10

Lower Volume Bond Sales. The following comparisons of sales of Canadian bonds were compiled by Dominion Securities Corporation. These show a reduction for 1928 as compared with 1927 of over \$181,500,000. The percentage of distribution as between Canada and the United States ran very close. A favourable development was the increase, slight though it was, in the percentage placed in Great Britain. This market before the War could be depended on to absorb practically 80 per cent., and often more, of Canadian issues.

	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924
Government*.....	\$78,876,333	\$149,945,500	\$177,732,000	\$248,955,000	\$266,290,800
Municipal.....	29,909,525	70,761,832	65,452,234	50,156,177	91,697,376
Railway.....	43,396,000	80,000,000	34,500,000	40,925,195	157,375,000
Public Service Corp.....	58,260,000	96,225,000	126,750,000	65,874,500	39,161,900
Industrial and Misc.....	213,183,000	211,212,067	155,482,188	52,676,000	38,223,680
Total.....	\$426,624,858	\$608,144,399	\$559,916,422	\$458,586,872	\$592,758,756
Percentage placed in Canada.....	48.50%	49.18%	50.2%	56.75%	64.58%
Percentage placed in United States.....	47.96%	49.06%	47.95%	42.25%	34.32%
Percentage placed in Great Britain.....	3.54%	1.76%	1.85%	1.00%	1.10%

*Government Sales total does not include Treasury Bills of less than one year.

Appreciation of Over \$1,100,000,000 in 128 Stocks

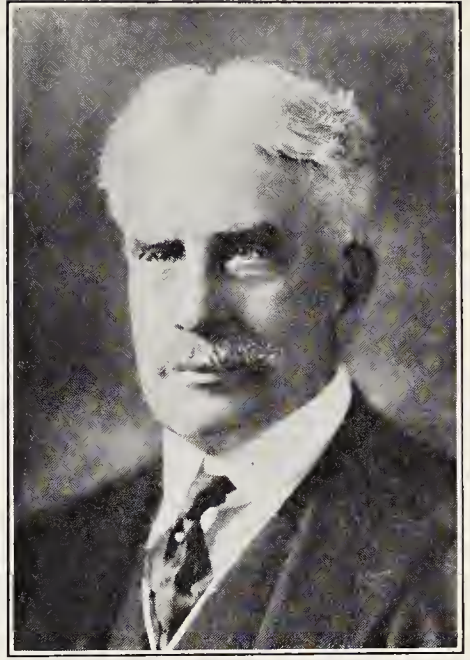
According to an estimate of *The Financial Times*, Montreal, there was a market appreciation of \$1,121,000,000 during the year 1928, in a list of 128 stocks actively traded in on the four main Canadian Exchanges. This created a new high record in spite of the fact that there were two fairly sharp declines during the year.

The advance was by no means universal, as of the 128 issues 85 showed gains and 43 declines. Two stocks, International Nickel and Imperial Oil, contributed almost 50 per cent. of the total advance in values—"Nickel" of \$342,437,890 and Imperial Oil of \$247,196,080. The third largest gain was that of Brazilian Traction with \$93,261,708; while Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company and Canadian Pacific Railway Company showed increases of \$61,645,023 and \$59,800,000 respectively. The newsprint issues were responsible for the greater part of the decline in valuations, all of them suffering sharp losses. Out of a total decline in the 43 stocks referred to of \$216,910,953, two "paper" stocks, Canada Power & Paper Corporation and Abitibi Power & Paper contributed almost \$140,000,000, or nearly 70 per cent., the former showing a decline of \$76,024,000 and the latter of \$63,692,785.

Montreal Stock Exchange. Montreal Stock Exchange made a rather unique record during 1928 in more than doubling the previous peak in the number of transactions, the 9,062,627 shares of 1927 being increased to 18,990,039. This was almost three times the total of 1926, namely, 6,751,570 shares. Another illustration of the broadening out of the Montreal market lay in the fact that, whereas 172 stocks were traded in 1927, the number was increased to 206 in 1928. About twice as many stocks showed gains as losses; the average gain, however, far exceeded the average loss. The two outstandingly active stocks of the year were International Nickel and Brazilian Traction—just as their activity up to June 30, 1929, was the marked feature of trading. In 1927 "Nickel" was on the Curb until October, 1,210,802 shares were traded in there; 819,999 from October to December inclusive on the "Big Board", a total of 2,029,801 shares. In 1928 in "old" Nickel there were 2,636,332 transactions; with



LEIGHTON McCARTHY, ESQ., K.C.
President,
The Canada Life Assurance Company,
Appointed, July, 1928



RT. HON. SIR R. L. BORDEN,
P.C., G.C.M.G.
Appointed President, 1929,
Barclays Bank (Canada)



EDGAR MAURICE SMITH, ESQ.
Appointed Chairman for 9th term,
Montreal Stock Exchange,
May 30, 1929



F. J. COOMBS, ESQ.
Appointed President, June, 1929,
Investment Bankers' Association
of Canada

1,551,583 of the "new" (split) stock, and 75,558 of the deposit receipts dealt in; a grand total of 4,263,473 shares. The net gain in 1927 was 38½ points (from 47½ to 86); in 1928, from 86 to 268½ (for the "old"—as the equivalent of 44¾ for the "new"), an advance of 182½ points, for over 1,800,000 shares, a sheer gain of \$342,000,000 on the aggregate value set by the market on the common stock—an appreciation never before nearly approached in Canada in the case of a single stock.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power common, by far the most active stock in 1927, retained this position, at least so far as the Montreal Stock Exchange was concerned (rejecting "Curb" transactions of "Nickel"). For, of the old stock there were 341,668 shares dealt in, and of the new (4 for 1 split) stock, 3,887,350 shares, a total of 4,229,018. The new stock opening at 50½ rose to 78 (equivalent to 312) for the old, and closed at 75¼.

Massey-Harris common was third on the list in activity with a total of 1,244,443 shares—up 50 points, to 91 in the year. Others of the more active stocks were Shawinigan, 771,244 shares; Dominion Bridge, 708,763; Canada Power & Paper, 683,240; Canadian Industrial Alcohol, 523,103, and Power Corporation, 489,705.

The Montreal Curb Market, among miscellaneous stocks, showed a total of 4,820,501 shares as against 3,594,143 in 1927. The leaders were the "oil" stocks; McColl-Frontenac, 480,141 shares; Imperial Oil, 410,085, and International Petroleum, 378,005. Dominion Engineering Works, a subsidiary of Dominion Bridge Co., had the largest rise, with 52½ points. Listed mining stocks on the Curb showed 5,134,495 shares traded in, a sharp falling off compared with the total of 9,418,972 in 1927.

The following record of the number of shares traded in on the Montreal Stock Exchange for the past seven years illustrates the growth of this institution:

	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922
Jan.....	1,517,595	510,380	512,022	393,118	347,709	161,724	111,384
Feb.....	1,274,280	531,336	810,908	297,577	294,207	313,341	126,928
Mar.....	1,393,589	622,040	581,524	265,342	223,219	273,753	174,782
Apr.....	1,603,615	700,130	323,094	189,070	167,849	173,247	423,543
May.....	1,727,793	868,605	335,398	354,476	166,466	201,498	319,460
June.....	1,214,858	944,729	285,975	257,174	141,977	139,739	162,863
July.....	700,127	419,177	270,542	290,402	137,867	111,288	142,561
Aug.....	924,940	627,000	976,070	427,009	182,538	116,080	309,676
Sept.....	900,422	1,172,169	786,615	398,367	169,733	117,810	376,017
Oct.....	2,308,349	1,179,565	735,135	637,444	269,890	98,001	283,694
Nov.....	3,217,754	1,073,798	484,000	322,674	307,917	197,994	230,094
Dec.....	2,206,717	1,343,689	649,887	484,003	277,411	186,527	240,876
Total....	18,990,039	9,992,627	6,751,570	4,316,626	2,686,603	2,091,002	2,910,878

Toronto Stock Exchange. The volume of business transacted on the Toronto Stock Exchange during the year, while it did not show the same proportionate increase as that of the Montreal Exchange, created a new high record well in advance of that of 1927 which itself had touched new high ground. The number of shares dealt in amounted to 5,916,923 as compared with 4,663,042 for 1927, with November leading in 989,468 shares. The sales on the Toronto Curb showed a total of 5,171,406 in mining stocks as compared with 5,496,577, a slight decline, but more than offset by a sharp increase in sales of general stocks which amounted to 6,218,603 as compared with 3,697,004; the total of the two amounting to 11,390,009 for 1928 compared with 9,193,581 for 1927. The prices of seats on the Exchange showed a marked increase, the last recorded sale at \$150,000 comparing with a high of \$64,000 which had been established in 1927.

Standard Stock and Mining Exchange. The situation of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange of Toronto, according to a statement of Norman Urquhart, President, was as follows: "Following the orgy of speculation in which the public bought stocks without any regard to intrinsic values, came the unavoidable reaction. Trading dropped from four million shares a day to less than a million. This was accompanied, however, by a switch to the high prices in place of the penny stocks, with a result that while the general

market has been less active, the actual value of the stocks traded in 1928 was greater than in 1927."

The broadening of interest in mining securities (of which Toronto has always been the centre) forced the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange two years before to double its floor space and trading facilities, and in 1929 it was found necessary to double its existing facilities forcing the Exchange to move for the second time in two years to new and larger quarters. During the year, in spite of a depressed mining market, the last sale placed a value of \$100,000 on a seat on the Exchange, a new high record.

At the meeting of members of the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, at Toronto, held on Jan. 10, 1929, the following officers were elected: President, Norman C. Urquhart; First Vice-President, Homer L. Gibson; Second Vice-President, Malcolm Stobie; Secretary-Treasurer, Louis J. West, together with the following Directors: G. W. Nicholson, Fred J. Crawford, Austin Campbell, Philip J. Kiely, and Hector N. Chisholm.

"Index Figures." According to the "Investors & Traders Index Number of Security Prices," compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Index number of 80 industrial stocks rose from 172.5 in January, 1928, to 236.7 at the end of December, 1928, while 23 public utility stocks rose from 136.2 to 147.5 in the same period; the iron and steel group rose from 224.1 to 325.3; pulp and paper declined from 151.6 to 98.8; milling was up from 187.7 to 205.3; oils from 173.8 to 245.9; textiles and clothing were down from 140.3 to 110.1; food and allied products up from 170.3 to 183.7; beverages from 165.5 to 181.1, and miscellaneous from 175.4 to 343.9. Power and traction securities were up from 147.8 to 158.0.

RIGHTS TO NEW STOCK ISSUED 1928 (\$175,025,747)

Company	Basis	Price	Date of Record	Expiry Date	New Money
Amulet Mines, Limited.....	1 in 4	\$ 1	Jan. 21, 1928	Feb. 21, 1928	\$500,000
Bank of Toronto.....	1 in 5	\$200	Aug. 15, 1928	Dec. 1, 1928	2,000,000
Banque Canadienne Nationale... (f)	1 in 5	....	.....	Jan. 15, 1928	1,100,000
Barry Hollinger..... (a)	1 in 10	25c.	Dec. 31, 1927	Jan. 31, 1928	375,000
Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co.....	1 in 5	\$100	Jan. 31, 1928	Mar. 31, 1928	21,317,660
Brewers & Distillers.....	1 in 10	\$ 3	Sept. 20, 1928	Nov. 1, 1928	1,469,520
Brompton Pulp & Paper.....	1 in 1	\$ 53	May 17, 1928	June 15, 1928	7,950,000
Building Products "A".....	1 in 10	\$ 35	.....	.....	384,410
Building Products "B".....	1 "A" in 10 "B".....	\$ 35	.....	.....
Calgary Power.....	1 in 4	\$100	Oct. 31, 1928	Nov. 30, 1928	5,000,000
Canada Dry Ginger Ale.....	1 in 10	\$ 60	July 5, 1928	Aug. 6, 1928	2,763,400
Canada Gypsum & Alabastine..	2 in 5	\$ 40	Mar. 13, 1928	Mar. 31, 1928	740,000
Canada Malting.....	1 in 12	\$ 30	June 1, 1928	June 15, 1928	459,990
Canada Northern Power.....	1 in 4	\$ 50	Mar. 31, 1928	Apr. 30, 1928	750,000
Canadian Foreign Investment..	1 unit in 20 com.	\$101.53 (k)	Dec. 20, 1928	Jan. 26, 1929	304,590
Canadian Industrial Alcohol.... (h)	1 in 8	\$ 20	Jan. 30, 1928	Mar. 1, 1928	2,423,700
Christie, Brown & Co.....	1 in 5	\$ 50	Apr. 16, 1928	May 15, 1928	1,500,000
Distillers Corp.-Seagrams..... (j)	1 in 2	\$ 10	Mar. 15, 1928	Apr. 15, 1928	2,000,000
Dominion Bank.....	1 in 6	\$200	Dec. 31, 1928	Apr. 3, 1929	1,200,000
Dominion Bridge.....	1 in 8	\$ 50	Jan. 21, 1928	Mar. 1, 1928	2,031,250
Dominion Bridge.....	1 in 10	\$ 50	Dec. 8, 1928	Jan. 31, 1929	1,865,600
Dominion Engineering Works... (i)	1 in 8	\$ 50	Jan. 21, 1928	Mar. 1, 1928	666,750
Dominion Stores.....	1 in 10	\$ 30	Mar. 15, 1928	Apr. 4, 1928	247,500
Fraser Companies.....	1 in 15	\$ 50	Dec. 19, 1928	Jan. 31, 1929	1,240,000
Gurd, Charles & Co.....	1 in 3	\$ 70	Apr. 1, 1928	Apr. 30, 1928	542,500
Halifax Fire Insurance.....	1 in 1	\$ 35	June 15, 1928	July 30, 1928	3,500,000
Humberstone Shoe Co.....	1 in 1	\$ 30	Oct. 20, 1928	Dec. 1, 1928	300,000
International Holding & Investment.....	4 in 10	\$150	Apr. 1, 1928	Apr. 16, 1928	18,480,000
International Nickel.....	1 in 10	\$ 60	Aug. 30, 1928	Sept. 20, 1928	12,179,280
International Nickel.....	1 com. in 2½ pfd.	\$ 60	Aug. 30, 1928	Sept. 20, 1928	
Lake Ontario Brewing Co.....	1 in 5	\$ 15	Feb. 20, 1928	Mar. 20, 1928	66,000
Lake of the Woods Milling.....	1 in 3	\$ 50	Mar. 15, 1928	June 1, 1928	1,750,000
Loblaw Groceries.....	1 in 10	\$ 60	Feb. 18, 1928	Apr. 16, 1928	1,045,380
Manitoba Power Co.....	1 in 2	\$ 60	Nov. 17, 1927	Jan. 2, 1928	3,000,000
Mining Corporation of Canada.. (c)	1 in 10	\$ 15	.....	Feb. 6, 1928	2,782,485
Mond Nickel Co.....	1 in 3	£3.5s	July 2, 1928	Aug. 14, 1928	(n)6,875,000
Montreal Tramways.....	1 in 5	\$150	June 1, 1928	.....	1,500,000
Montreal Trust Co.....	9 in 10	\$100	Feb. 1, 1928	Apr. 16, 1928	900,000
Muirheads Cafeteria, pfd..... (e)	1 in 7	\$ 7	June 16, 1928	July 3, 1928	21,616
Muirheads Cafeteria, common..	1 in 7	\$ 7	June 16, 1928	July 3, 1928	48,076

RIGHTS TO NEW STOCK ISSUED 1928 (\$175,025,747)—Continued

Company	Basis	Price	Date of Record	Expiry Date	New Money
McCull-Fontenac Oil.....	1 in 6	\$ 20	Nov. 30, 1928	Jan. 2, 1928	1,416,660
McMillan Gold Mines.....	1 in 2	\$150	.....	.....	1,469,520
Nipissing Mines Co.....(c)	2 in 1	30c	Dec. 24, 1927	Jan. 24, 1928	960,000
Northern Bakeries.....(m)	1 in 10	\$ 30	.....	.....	750,000
Northern Canada Mining Corp..	1 in 4	70c	Oct. 15, 1928	Nov. 16, 1928	350,000
Ontairo Equitable Life.....	1 in 4 ⁽¹⁾	\$22.50	Aug. 15, 1928	Sept. 15, 1928	225,000
Power Corporation of Canada, 2nd pfd.....	1 in 1	\$ 60	Feb. 29, 1928	Apr. 2, 1928	3,000,000
Power Corporation of Canada, common.....	2 in 3	\$ 60	May 31, 1928	June 30, 1928	10,000,000
Power Corporation of Canada, 2nd pfd.....(d)	2 in 3	\$ 60	May 31, 1928	June 30, 1928	4,000,000
Quebec Power.....	1 in 4	\$ 50	May 21, 1928	July 5, 1928	5,000,000
Royal Bank of Canada.....	1 in 6	\$200	Nov. 29, 1928	.....	10,000,000
Royal Trust Company.....	1 in 1	\$150	.....	.....	1,500,000
Service Station Equipment.....	1 in 2	\$ 34	Feb. 13, 1928	Feb. 25, 1928	765,000
Shawinigan Water & Power....	1 in 4	\$ 50	Mar. 26, 1928	May 1, 1928	15,885,000
Sherritt-Gordon Mines.....	1 in 6	\$ 4	Jan. 21, 1928	Feb. 1, 1928	4,000,000
Supertest Petroleum.....	1 in 5	\$27.56	July 14, 1928	Aug. 18, 1928	54,400
Toronto General Trusts.....	1 in 4	\$200	Apr. 10, 1928	May 1, 1928	1,000,000
Union Natural Gas of Canada..	1 in 10	\$ 20	Apr. 2, 1928	May 1, 1928	.....
Wabasso Cotton Co.....	1 in 3	\$ 80	Feb. 1, 1928	Mar. 1, 1928	1,400,000
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper....	1 in 3	\$ 60	Mar. 15, 1928	May 1, 1928	1,999,980
West Dome Lake Gold.....	.....	10c	.....	Dec. 20, 1928	50,000
Western Canada Flour Mills....	1 in 3	\$ 24	Feb. 4, 1928	Mar. 1, 1928	690,000
P. Lyall & Sons Construction...	1 in 2	\$ 40	May 15, 1928	June 1, 1928	700,000

NOTES.—(a) Taking up shares of Patterson Copper Mines, Limited; (b) Taking up shares of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company; (c) Taking up shares of Robb-Montbray Mines; (d) Taking up common stock; (e) Taking up common stock; (f) Taking up shares of General Trust of Canada; (h) Rights to Class "A" shareholders to take up Class "B" shares; (j) Offered to Joseph Seagram & Sons' shareholders; (k) Units of 1.8% preferred and 1 common; (l) Amount paid up; (m) 1 Consolidated Bakeries in 10 Northern Bakeries; (n) Approximate in dollars.

Leading Corporate Changes

Merger of Nickel Companies. Among the most important financial and industrial developments of the year 1928, in which Canadians were vitally interested, was the consolidation of International Nickel Company, of New Jersey, and Mond Nickel Company (holding an English charter), into a Canadian organization known as "International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited." The two companies were operating in the vicinity of Sudbury, Ontario, and each was about to develop, at very heavy expense, ore in new territory adjoining existing operations, known as the "Frood Mines" and the "Frood Extension" respectively. This ore was known to have a rich copper as well as nickel content, and precious metals as well, particularly platinum. It was felt advisable to bring together the two Companies in order to save the duplication of further development costs, and to bring the two under Canadian association, as nickel deposits in Canada represent about 90 per cent. of the known deposits in the world. This merger was consummated in the latter months of 1928 and the early part of 1929, with three men chiefly credited with the working out of the details: Robert C. Stanley, President of International Nickel Company of New Jersey; Lord Melchett (formerly Sir Alfred Mond), Chairman of Mond Nickel Company, and Mr. P. P. Cowans, of the stock brokerage firm of McDougall & Cowans, Montreal. The last-mentioned was chiefly instrumental in highly skilful stock market operations, as a result of which the majority of the stock of International Nickel Company was gradually brought under Canadian and British control.

The terms of the merger consisted chiefly in the exchange of one share of old International Nickel stock for six shares of the common stock of the new Company, while the common stock of Mond Nickel Company was exchanged share for share. As a result, 1,876,000 shares of "International" were exchanged into 11,256,000 shares of the new common, and 2,500,000 shares were given for Mond common, bringing the total to 13,756,000, with 15,000,000 authorized. By the middle of 1929 an overwhelming percentage of the common stock of both Companies had been exchanged for stock of new International Nickel Company of Canada. An exchange was also made of the preferred stock of both companies, for preferred stock of the new Company. As a result, the two groups would co-

ordinate their operations, and it was expected that by early in 1930 a start would be made on the use of the rich Frood ore. Enormous profits were created for holders of "Nickel" stock, as within the period of a year the stock went up from an equivalent of \$80—\$90, to the vicinity of \$300 per share, allowing for the split of 6 for 1. The incident helped to draw attention to the immense mining resources of the Dominion of Canada, both in the United States and in England.

Steel of Canada Split. In October, 1928, the preferred and common stocks of Steel Company of Canada were split four for one; the \$100 par preferred into \$25 par stock, and the common of \$100 par into no-par stock. A dividend on the basis of \$8 per share *per annum* for the old stock was inaugurated by the Directors, that is, \$2 per share on the new split stock, both preferred and common, compared with the old rate of \$7 *per annum* on each; but a continuance of the increased dividend was interrupted by legal action entered into at Toronto by some holders of common stock of the Company, who asked the Courts to compel the Company to reimburse the common shareholders for the difference between the dividends that had been paid on the preferred stock and the common since the inception of dividends on the preferred, an amount representing 43 per cent. of the common stock outstanding, or over six years' entire dividends. The theory underlying the action was that a clause giving the preferred the right to "participate" with the common in dividends after 7 per cent. meant that the common should receive dividends equal to those paid on the preferred before the participation clause became effective. The Company opposed the action and at the time of writing the case was still *sub judice*.

Recapitalization of Massey-Harris Company. In March, 1929, an offer was made to the holders of the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Massey-Harris Company, to exchange this for a new 5 per cent. convertible preferred stock, with an alternative of redemption of the 7 per cent. preferred at 110. The basis of conversion was share for share for common. By far the greater part of the 7 per cent. preferred, which amounted to \$12,089,900, was redeemed for cash. An offering was also made of new common stock at \$60 a share, on the basis of 1 for 3, which produced about \$15,000,000 in new money. The net result of the change in capitalization was to provide the Company with working capital of \$52,000,000, said to be the largest amount held by any industrial organization in Canada.

Change in Control Lake Superior Corporation. Important developments of a two-fold character took place during 1928, and in the early part of 1929, in Lake Superior Corporation—the holding company for Algoma Steel Corporation and a number of other subsidiaries centering around Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. During 1928 Robert Dodd of Montreal, and a group associated with him, secured control of the majority of the outstanding common stock of Lake Superior, amounting to 400,000 shares, which before that had been held by Philadelphia interests. Mr. Dodd was afterwards appointed President of the Company. In May, 1929, Mr. Dodd resigned as President, and later as Director, and shortly afterwards a new group dominated by the Bank of Montreal interests, became identified with Lake Superior, and Frank B. Common, K.C., Montreal, was appointed President. Among the other Directors were: Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, Sir William E. Stavert, F. E. Meredith, K.C., Major-General S. C. Mewburn, P.C., K.C. (Hamilton), Gordon F. Perry (Toronto), together with W. C. Franz, L. E. Schlemm, R. Home Smith, and Alec Taylor. Towards the end of June, 1929, the President and Sir William Stavert left for London, England, to enter into negotiations with the bondholders of Algoma Central and Algoma Terminal Railways, in connection with the guarantee of principal and interest by Lake Superior at the time the bonds were sold. Arrears of interest at the time of writing (July, 1929) amount to almost \$10,000,000. The earnings of Algoma Steel Corporation for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, were reported to be practically double those of the previous year.

Bathurst Power & Paper Company. An interesting illustration of the co-operation which exists in many directions between the newsprint manufacturers of Canada was provided in November, 1928, in the distribution of stock of Bathurst Power & Paper Company amongst International Paper, Canada Power & Paper, Abitibi Power & Paper, Price Bros., Brompton, Port Alfred and Backus-Brooks, as a distribution of stock originally held by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.

Operations were in charge of the International Paper Company. The pooling of control was said to be due to a desire to eliminate any risk of further expansions by the Company, which at June 30, 1929, had a capacity of 150 tons of newsprint daily.

New Control of Simpson's, Limited. In June, 1929, large blocks of stock of Simpson's, Limited, the holding Company for the Robert Simpson Company, Limited, one of the largest departmental store organizations in Canada, were disposed of by Sir Joseph Flavelle, Chairman of the Board, and H. H. Fudger, President, to interests consisting of C. L. Burton, D. H. Gibson, J. H. Gundy (Wood, Gundy & Company) and other close associates, including Sir Herbert Holt. Existing bonds of Simpson's, Limited, were called for redemption and new financing arranged in the form of \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent. bonds and \$10,000,000 of 6½ preferred stock.

Change in Presidency of Brazilian Traction. Canadian interest in Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company—operating most of the public utilities in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and other large centres of Brazil—was strengthened during the year 1928 by the appointment of Miller Lash, K.C., of Toronto, as President, in succession to Sir Alexander Mackenzie, who had resigned on account of ill-health. Early in 1929 the Federal Supreme Court of Brazil rendered a judgment upholding valuable concessions granted to the telephone subsidiary of the Company in Rio de Janeiro.

Famous Players' Control to Canada. In March, 1929, announcement was made that control of Famous Players Canadian Corporation had been secured by Canadian interests from a United States group. Voting control of the stock of this Company was immediately placed in the hands of three trustees, amounting to 165,375 shares out of a total outstanding of 320,000 shares. This would permit a continuance of the present management for a period of ten years. At the time the Corporation was organized, in 1920, it controlled sixteen theatres in Canada, with a seating capacity of 15,000, and in 1929 it controlled 153 theatres with a capacity of 164,000—the largest organization of its kind in Canada, with securities fairly widely held.

Capital Changes in 1928

Abitibi Power & Paper Company. Feb. 1st was final date to surrender old common stock for exchange on basis of 2 for 1 into new common.

American Sales Book Company. In November common shareholders offered exchange of each 1 share held for 4 common shares of Moore Corporation, Ltd.; preferred shareholders given privilege to exchange holdings share for share into class "B" preferred stock of Moore Corporation, Limited.

Amulet Gold Mines. In January shareholders exchanged share for share into stock of Amulet Mines, Limited.

Arnold Brothers Limited. In February plan completed whereby common shares of this Company and of Pure Food Stores Limited, were exchanged for common stock of new Consolidated Food Products, Limited. Arnold Bros. common exchange basis was share for share and Pure Food Stores common exchange basis was 2 shares of new for each 1 held. Mar. 21 was deposit date. Offer expired Nov. 20, whereby shareholders might exchange their preferred stock for new class "A" stock of Consolidated Food Products on basis of 3 shares of new class "A" for each share of preferred turned in.

Bank of Montreal. In November shareholders met and approved plan to increase authorized capitalization from \$31,175,000 to \$50,000,000.

Beaver Consolidated Mines. In July company changed name to Northern Canada Mining Corp., Limited, and increased capital from 2,000,000 shares of \$1 par to 5,000,000 shares of no par.

British Columbia Fishing & Packing Company. In April, new holding company formed, British Columbia Packers, Limited, to effect consolidation of British Columbia Fishing & Packing Co. and Gosse Packing Company. Common shares of two merging companies exchanged for no par common of new company, share for share. June 29 was final date for exchange of shares.

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company. Jan. 5, shareholders approved increase in authorized \$100 par common stock from \$120,000,000 to \$200,000,000 and issuance of \$20,000,000 additional stock at par on basis of 1 in 5; this operation was followed by four-way split in shares into no par value stock.

Brompton Pulp & Paper Company. May 3, shareholders voted to increase authorized common from 210,000 to 500,000 shares and outstanding from 150,000 to 300,000 shares. All outstanding 8% preferred called for redemption at \$133.50 per share and accrued dividend, final date for deposit being July 15.

Bruck Silk Mills Limited. Giving effect to four-way split, Company changed its outstanding no par common stock from 25,000 to 100,000 shares.

Building Products, Limited. In December, all outstanding preferred stock called for redemption at 105 and accrued dividends.

Burns, P., & Company Limited. All outstanding 7% preferred stock called for redemption Aug. 1st at 105 and accrued dividends.

Calgary Power Company. Oct. 18, shareholders approved increasing authorized capitalization to \$10,000,000 from \$3,000,000 divided into \$5,000,000 common and \$5,000,000 6% preferred stock.

Canadian Bronze Company. Late in 1928, shareholders approved plan to split no par common stock 2 for 1 and shareholders were given up to Dec. 10 to deposit their shares for exchange, which operation was duly completed.

Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills, Limited. June 15, shareholders approved plan to replace \$3,000,000 of 8% cumulative \$100 par preferred, \$1,000,000 class "A" voting \$10 par preferred and \$500,000 class "B" non-voting \$10 par common with \$1,500,000 of 5½% 15-year debentures and 73,836 shares of authorized issue of 100,000 shares of no par common. Holder of each old preferred ranked to receive \$50 par value of debentures and 2 shares of no par common. Holders of class "A" and class "B" ranked to receive ⅓ share of new common.

Canadian Foundries & Forgings. Outstanding 7% preferred stock \$100 par exchanged 1 in 4 of new class "A" no par common, while each share of old \$100 par common received one share of new class "B" no par common.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Company. Early in year, capital alteration became effective, authorized amount being increased to 1,500,000 shares of no par of which 1,000,000 shares would rank as class "A" voting stock and 500,000 shares as class "B" non-voting stock, class "A" included 969,480 shares then outstanding and amount of 121,185 class "B" shares became outstanding through offering to class "B" shareholders of record Jan. 30 right to buy one share of "B" at \$20 for each 8 shares class "A" held.

Canadian Salt Company. November announcement made that common shareholders desiring to accept offer of Canadian Industries, Limited, to purchase their stock at \$250 per share must deposit certificates on or before Nov. 20. Offer was alternative to one under which Canadian Industries would buy assets and properties of same. Canadian Industries offered to pay price sufficient to discharge all outstanding obligations and enable company to pay common shareholders \$225 per share.

Christie, Brown & Company. Feb. 1st all outstanding 7% preferred redeemed at \$115 and accrued dividends and holders given alternative privilege of converting each 1 preferred into 3 common shares. Plan of acquisition of this company by National Biscuit Co. of the United States, completed, Christie-Brown common being exchanged on basis of 2 shares for one of National Biscuit common.

Cockshutt Plow Company. Apr. 30, shareholders voted on conversion of 64,650 preferred shares on 4 for 1 basis into 258,000 no par common shares and conversion of 50,000 common shares into 30,000 new no par common shares on basis of 3 new for 5 old. Preferred shareholders also received \$10 per share in cash.

Conduits, Limited. Shareholders approved plan to increase common stock from 12,000 to 60,000 shares on basis of 5 new for each 1 of old.

Consolidated Food Products, Limited. Nov. 13, shareholders voted on changing 60,000 shares of unissued no par stock into \$35 par class "A" stock. The new issue thus created was for exchange on basis of 3 shares for each \$100 par share of Arnold Bros., Limited.

Consumers Gas Company of Toronto. Sept. 6, shareholders approved increase to authorized capitalization from \$12,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Crown Trust Co. Late in 1928, shareholders approved increasing authorized capitalization from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Limited. Sept. 26, shareholders approved increased capital from 500,000 shares no par common to 750,000 shares and reducing capital by \$2,500,000 of 7% cumulative preferred stock.

Dominion Oil Company. Shareholders approved reclassification of capital whereby 25,000 shares of class "A" no par and 20,000 shares class "B" no par stock exchanged into 100,000 shares of capital stock. Class "A" received $1\frac{1}{3}$ new shares for 1 and class "B" $\frac{1}{2}$ new share for one. Exchange completed Sept. 1st.

Dominion Rubber Company. Nov. 14, shareholders met and approved plan to increase capital stock from 30,000 to 120,000 shares and changing par from \$100 to no par. This was consequent upon four-way splitting of the common shares.

Dominion Stores. Shareholders approved increasing authorized capitalization from 150,000 to 500,000 shares.

Eastern Bakeries, Limited. June 5, shareholders approved increasing capitalization from \$250,000 to \$600,000.

English Electric Company of Canada. Shareholders, Oct. 25, voted to approve reorganization plan whereby preferred and common shareholders exchanged into new class "A" and class "B" stock on basis 2 "A" and $\frac{1}{2}$ "B" for each old preferred and 1 "B" for each 1 share of old common held.

Famous Players Canadian Corporation. Mar. 29, shareholders voted to create 600,000 shares of no par common, of which 300,000 were issued to old common shareholders on basis of four new for one old and 20,000 shares to second preferred shareholders, in lieu of 50% outstanding dividends, in arrears, on basis of 2 new no par for arrears for each share of second preferred. Shareholders also voted on authorizing \$10,000,000 of 20-year first mortgage 6's and \$3,000,000 of 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ % debentures, following which corporation's capital was completely reorganized. All outstanding first preferred stock called for redemption May 1st, at 105 and accrued dividend.

Fort William Paper Co. All outstanding 7% cumulative preferred called for payment in liquidation, Oct. 1st, at \$100 and accrued dividend of \$1.75 per share.

Fraser Companies, Limited. Jan. 30, all outstanding 7% cumulative convertible preferred called for redemption at 105 and accrued dividend. Holders given alternative of converting each 1 preferred share into 3 shares no par common and all elected to convert. At meeting on Dec. 4, shareholders approved increasing common stock from 402,000 to 500,000 shares.

Gilman Fanfold Corp. Common shareholders offered to exchange share for share of Moore Corporation, Limited. Preferred shareholders offered share for share exchange into class "B" preferred of Moore Corporation, Limited.

Gold Centre Mines, Limited. Shareholders requested to deposit shares for exchange for stock of Gold Centre Porcupine Mines, Limited, in ratio of one Gold Centre Porcupine for each 2 shares held and all such shares would be pooled until Dec. 1st, 1929.

Gurd, Charles & Company. There were called for redemption, July 2, 2,000 shares of 7% cumulative preferred at 110 and accrued dividends. July 26, shareholders approved reducing 7% cumulative preferred from 5,000 to 3,000 shares, and splitting no par common stock two for one. Latter plan effected before year ended.

Humberstone Shoe Company, Limited. All outstanding 8% preferred stock called for redemption Dec. 22, at 110 and accrued dividend per share.

International Holding & Investment Company. Old common stock in 1928 split 10 for 1 into new shares. In connection with split, shareholders approved increasing authorized capital from 500,000 to 5,000,000 no par shares.

International Nickel Company. In December, final approval of recapitalization plan was granted, under which International Nickel Co. of Canada became parent organization. Plan called for exchange of each common share of the New Jersey company for 6 common shares of the Canadian company and exchange share of 6% non-cumulative preferred of the New Jersey company into 7% cumulative preferred of Canadian company.

International Paper Company. Offered exchange of this company's stock for stock of new International Paper & Power Co. having class "A," "B" and "C" shares.

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada. Aug. 10, shareholders approved increasing authorized ordinary shares from 7,800,000 to 10,800,000 shares of \$5 par value.

Kaministiquia Power Company. All outstanding 7% preferred called for redemption Oct. 1st, at 105 and accrued dividend.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company. Jan. 25, shareholders approved changing 35,000 shares of \$100 par common into 140,000 shares of no par. Mar. 30, final date for conversion of old \$100 par common shares into new no par common, on basis 3 new shares for each one old.

Lake Ontario Brewing Company. Feb. 15, shareholders approved plan to increase capital stock from 22,000 to 35,000 shares of no par, of which 4,400 shares were offered to shareholders at \$15 per share.

Laurentide Power Company. Dec. 19, shareholders approved offer made by Shawinigan Water & Power Co. under which Shawinigan bought their holdings at \$151.76½ a share plus 1⅓ no par common shares of Shawinigan; Dec. 28 being final date of deposit.

Loblaw Groceries. Aug. 8, shareholders approved increasing common stock from 2,000 to 3,000 no par shares.

Lyall, P., & Sons Construction Company. In April, approval given to plan changing 17,500 shares of \$100 par common into 52,500 shares no par common and issuing two new shares for each 1 held.

McKinnon Industries, Limited. Voting trust agreement terminated Nov. 7 and shareholders having voting trust certificates were notified that they might exchange them for full voting common stock certificates on and after that date.

Mitchell, Robert, Company, Limited. All outstanding first preferred called for redemption Dec. 1st, at \$107.50 and accrued dividend, with holders given privilege of converting into common on basis of 3 common for each 1 preferred up to Jan. 30, 1929. All second preferred also converted into common.

Montreal Trust Company. Jan. 31, shareholders approved plan to increase capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Shareholders given right to take up new stock as described elsewhere.

Mond Nickel Company. Shareholders at meeting in London, England, approved increasing ordinary stock from £4,900,000 to £5,500,000 and splitting 2 for 1, this changing par from £1 to 10 shillings.

Murphy Mines. Aug. 27, shareholders approved increasing capital stock from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 \$1 par shares.

Northern Bakeries, Limited. In November, shareholders given privilege to exchange share for share into common stock of acquiring organization, Consolidated Bakeries of Canada, Limited.

Northern Canada Mining Corporation, Limited. In October company increased capital stock from 2,000,000 shares of \$1 par to 5,000,000 shares of no par. Shareholders allowed to exchange share for share into new stock.

Northern Canada Power Company, Limited. Shareholders of this company and of Northern Ontario Light & Power Co. on Dec. 10 approved merging to form Northern Ontario Power Co. Limited. Under plan, shareholders of Northern Canada exchanged share for share of preferred stock and three common shares of new company for each two shares of common previously held. Northern Ontario shareholders offered share for share exchange of preferred and two shares of new common for each 1 share of old held.

Nova Scotia Tramways & Power Company. Preferred and common shareholders around mid-year given right to exchange for no par common of Nova Scotia Light & Power Co. on basis of 1 and $\frac{5}{100}$ no par common shares for each preferred and 1 no par common for each 10 common shares held.

Ontario Biscuit Company. All outstanding preferred stock called for redemption Dec. 1st, at \$30 per share.

Ontario Steel Products Company. June 30 final date for conversion of each 1 share 7% \$100 par preferred into 4 shares of new no par common. This part of plan approved late in 1927, increasing authorized common from 20,000 shares of \$100 par to 80,000 shares of no par value. Old stock exchangeable on basis of 4 for 1.

Pacific Burt Company. Common shareholders given right to exchange each one share for 6 shares of Moore Corporation, Limited. Preferred shareholders offered share for share exchange into class "B" preferred stock of Moore Corporation.

Port Hope Sanitary Mfg. Company. May 7, shareholders approved plan changing authorized common stock to 75,000 shares of no par value and issuing new stock on the basis of 4 of no par value for each 1 of old \$100 par value, making 29,980 shares outstanding and leaving 45,020 shares available in treasury for future issuance.

Power Corporation of Canada. May 11, shareholders approved increase in common stock from 250,000 to 1,000,000 shares. This was in connection with offering of rights as described elsewhere.

Pressed Metals Company of America. Aug. 15, shareholders approved changing 21,131 shares \$100 par common into 120,000 shares and issuing 4 new for each 1 old.

Quebec Railway, Light, Heat & Power Company. Offer made by Quebec Power Co. of \$80 per share for stock with alternative of share for share exchange into Quebec Power stock.

Reid Aircraft Co. Dec. 28, shareholders voted on plan whereby each class "A" share was exchangeable into one share of preferred of Curtiss Reid Aircraft Co., or \$30 in cash for each class "A" share held. Class "B" stock did not participate in offer of exchange.

Royal Trust Company. Feb. 14, shareholders approved plan to increase capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 which additional shares were allotted *pro rata* at \$150 per share.

St. Lawrence Paper Mills. Shareholders offered \$125 per share for preferred and \$110 per share for common stock by group of Canadian-American bankers. This company, following consummation of deal, was then reorganized.

St. Maurice Valley Corporation. Jan. 11, directors approved plan to merge with Laurentide Company and form new Canada Power & Paper Corporation. Each \$100 par share of Laurentide Co. received one \$100 $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ 30-year s.f. gold debenture and 1 share of new no par common. Shareholders of St. Maurice Valley received $2\frac{1}{2}$ shares of new no par common for each 1 share common held. Feb. 29 was final deposit date under plan.

St. Maurice Power Company. Offer made by Shawinigan Water & Power Company of \$175 cash or two shares of Shawinigan for each one of St. Maurice Power. Mar. 21, 1928, final date for deposit.

St. Regis Paper Company of Canada. All preferred stock called for redemption June 1st, 1928, at 105. Final quarterly dividend of \$2 paid May 31.

Sawyer Massey, Limited. Dec. 15 was the date set for exchange of shares of this company into shares of Sawyer-Massey Company, Limited. Under plan, one share of preferred stock of new company was exchangeable share for share for preferred stock of old company. Each 10 shares of common stock of old company was exchangeable for one share of common stock of new.

Seagram, Joseph E., & Sons. Mar. 15, final date for deposit of these shares for exchange into shares of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams, Limited, share for share. Also, rights made available as explained elsewhere.

Security Life Insurance Company of Canada. Jan. 10, shareholders voted on plan whereby company would be absorbed by Confederation Life Association, while the Security Life shareholders would receive \$25 per share of their stock.

Service Station Equipment Company. Feb. 7, shareholders approved capital from 70,000 to 125,000 shares of no par; class "A" shares were increased under plan from 45,000 to 76,000 and "B" from 25,000 to 50,000 shares. Subsequently additional stock offered to shareholders. Oct. 8, shareholders approved acquisition of entire capital stock of Bennett Pumps Corp., and creation of 15,000 Service Station Equipment shares of 6% preferred \$100 par, and increase in outstanding class "A" shares from 70,875 to 98,220 shares and in class "B" from 41,250 shares to 50,000 shares. Under terms of acquisition, the 78,317 shares of Bennett common were taken over at \$30 per share, while the \$300,000 preferred of that company were retired at \$10.50 per share plus accrued dividends. Shareholders of Bennett common stock were given privilege to convert into Service Station's class "A" on basis of \$30 or with alternative of cash. For purposes of the merger, \$43 was placed on Service Station's class "A" stock.

Shawinigan Water & Power Company. June 26, shareholders approved plan to increase common stock from 1,600,000 to 2,600,000 shares of no par value.

Shredded Wheat Co. Shareholders offered right to exchange each two shares held for one share of National Biscuit Co. stock.

Siscoe Gold Mines. In February shareholders authorized increasing capitalization from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 shares.

Smith (Howard) Paper Mills, Limited. Holt-Gundy & Co. bid \$150 per share cash for control of company to holders of old \$100 par common stock. Offered alternative of \$100 in cash and two shares of no par value common of reorganized company. May 15 last day for deposit. All outstanding 8% cumulative participating preferred called for redemption May 10 at \$120 and accrued dividends.

Southern Canada Power Company. Dec. 21, shareholders voted on splitting \$100 par common shares into new no par common shares, on basis of 4 new for each 1 of old. Also to increase stock from 400,000 to 500,000 shares of no par.

Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills. Mar. 1st, final date for deposit of preferred and common shares under offer from Abitibi Power & Paper Co. to exchange $1\frac{1}{3}$ shares of 6% preferred for $1\frac{1}{6}$ shares of 6% preferred and $\frac{1}{4}$ shares of common or 1 share of preferred and $\frac{1}{2}$ share common for each preferred share of Spanish River.

Steel Company of Canada. Old \$100 par 7% preferred split 4 for 1 into new \$25 par preferred. Old \$100 par common shares split four for one into new no par common.

Supertest Petroleum Corporation. Feb. 20, shareholders approved plan to cancel 3,000 unissued class "A" preferred shares of \$100 par and change 25,000 no par common shares into 50,000 fully participating non-voting ordinary shares, and 25,000 fully participating voting shares. Common holders received 2 shares of new non-voting stock and one share of voting stock for each 1 previously held. Also approved creation of 225,000 ordinary fully participating non-voting shares.

Toronto General Trusts Corporation. Feb. 1st, shareholders approved plan to increase capitalization from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

United Securities, Limited. In January, 2,500 shares of 6% cumulative preferred called for redemption at 105 and accrued dividends.

Winnipeg Electric Company. In April, old \$100 par common shares exchanged share for share into new common shares of no par value.

Dividend Changes During 1928 and Early Part of 1929*

Abitibi Power & Paper Company.—New no par common placed on \$4 annual basis with payment for first quarter of 1928 year. At meeting in December, 1928, payment due for Jan. 20, 1929, was passed, this being for fourth quarter of 1928; and not resumed in first half of 1929.

Associated Breweries of Canada.—Nov. 27, declared initial 25 cents a share on common, payable Jan. 1st, 1929, to stock record Dec. 15. Indicated \$1 annual basis.

Belding-Corticelli, Limited.—With semi-annual payment Aug. 1st, increased from \$3 to \$3.50, placing stock on \$7 annual basis. Also decided to pay dividends quarterly in 1929.

Brading Breweries, Limited.—Jan. 5, 1928, paid 50 cents and quarterly thereafter; basis of \$2 a year.

Brazilian Traction, L. & P. Co.—Paid final \$3.50 on old \$100 par shares before split. On new no par shares paid 44 cents quarterly, Sept. 1st and Dec. 1st, 1928, indicating \$1.76 annual basis. Stock placed on \$2 annual dividend basis for 1929 by declaration of 50 cents quarterly dividend, payable Mar. 1st, 1929, to shareholders of record, Jan. 31, 1929.

Brewers & Distillers of Vancouver.—Aug. 1st, paid 5 cents and Jan. 15, 1929, paid 10 cents per share out of 1928 profits, and on split stock, making 15 cents a share for year.

British American Oil Co.—Stock placed on \$1 annual basis for 1928, with four quarterly payments of 25 cents each. Also bonus of 25 cents paid Jan. 2, 1929, making \$1.25 for year 1928 against \$1 in 1927.

British Columbia Power Co.—On class "A" shares initial quarterly 50 cents a share paid Oct. 1st, 1928, placing stock on \$2 annual basis.

Bruck Silk Mills, Limited.—Initial quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share on new split stock no par common paid Feb. 15, 1929, to stock record Jan. 31, 1929.

Building Products, Limited.—Jan. 2, initial 30-cent quarterly payments made on "A" and "B" shares. Jan. 2, 1929, rate increased to 40 cents quarterly, placing these stocks on \$1.60 annual basis.

Canada Foundries & Forgings.—On new "A" stock, initial 37½ cents paid Oct. 15, and since continued, indicating \$1.50 annual basis.

Canada Malting Co.—Initial 37½ cents quarterly paid Mar. 15, placing stock on \$1.50 annual basis.

Canada Vinegars, Limited.—Initial 40-cent quarterly paid Aug. 15, placing shares on \$1.60 annual basis.

Canadian Brewing Corporation.—Jan. 16, 1928, paid quarterly 50 cents per share, placing capital stock on \$2 annual dividend basis.

Canadian Bronze Co.—On split shares initial 50 cents payable Feb. 1st, 1929, indicates \$2 annual basis, equal to \$4 rate on old stock in 1928.

Canadian Cannery, Limited.—Both 6% 1st preferred and 60-cent convertible no par preferred shares placed on regular quarterly basis, both receiving full year's payments in 1928.

*NOTE.—Where not otherwise specified dates refer to year 1928.

Canadian Dredge & Dock Co.—On preferred, initial quarterly payment of $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ made May 1st, 1928; on Nov. 1st, 1928, paid initial 50 cents regular on common plus bonus of 25 cents and Feb. 1st, 1929, paid regular quarterly of 75 cents, this latter placing shares on \$3 annual basis.

Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp.—On 6% 1st preferred full 6% paid in 1928, on quarterly basis.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co.—Jan. 15, paid 38 cents quarterly on "A" and "B" shares, placing them on \$1.52 annual basis. Also paid for 1928 a bonus of 25 cents a share, Jan. 15, 1929.

Carling's Breweries, Limited.—In 1928 paid 50 cents Jan. 2 and 50 cents Apr. 5. Then paid \$2 Jan. 4, 1929, making \$2.50 paid out of 1928 earnings as against \$1 in 1927.

Catelli Macaroni Products Corp.—Initial quarterly 60 cents on "A" shares paid Dec. 15, 1928, placing stock on \$2 annual basis.

Cockshutt Plow Company.—Feb. 1st, 1929, paid dividend of 75 cents per share, being initial disbursement on present stock and applicable against final 2 quarters of 1928 calendar year. Stock placed on \$1.50 annual basis for 1929.

Conduits Co., Ltd.—Initial dividend of 50 cents on split common shares paid Dec. 15.

Consolidated Bakeries of Canada.—Initial dividend of 50 cents on new shares paid Jan. 1st, 1929, indicating \$2 annual basis.

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co.—Besides the \$1.25 regular dividend for each 6 months, there were also declared bonuses of \$5 each, this bringing the return for the year to \$12.50 per share, or at the same rate as that which prevailed in 1927. For first half of 1929 similar payment, \$6.25, made.

Corrugated Paper Box Company.—Initial $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ on preferred stock paid June 1st and continued at regular intervals.

Cosgrave Export Breweries.—After making usual $1\frac{1}{2}\%$ quarterly payments for the first three quarters of year, payment due Dec. 15, 1928, was not declared and dividend basis deferred up to present.

Distillers Corp.-Seagram's.—Initial *interim* dividend of 25 cents a share paid Oct. 15.

Dominion Bakeries.—Initial $1\frac{5}{8}\%$ quarterly dividend on first preferred stocks paid Dec. 1st, 1928, being at rate of $6\frac{1}{2}\%$.

Dominion Bridge Co.—On new no par shares, initial dividend of 65 cents for the quarter, paid Feb. 15 and continued on that basis to end of year. Also paid 20-cent cash bonus Nov. 15, together with regular quarterly disbursement. Brought return of shares for year 1928 to \$2.80. Basis for 1929 at rate of \$3 *per annum*.

Dominion Engineering Co.—In calendar year 1928 Company disbursed equivalent of \$3.35 per share, including regular payments and bonuses, and giving effect to various increases—placed on \$4 annual basis with payment due Apr. 15, 1929.

Dominion Stores.—Dividend basis on stock increased from \$2.50 to \$3 *per annum*, with quarterly payment of 75 cents made on Apr. 1st. Dividends on new split stock in 1929 of 25 cents a share, equivalent to old rate of \$3 *per annum*.

Durant Motors of Canada.—On common, initial dividend of 10 cents per share paid Mar 31, and continued quarterly to year end, making 40 cents in all.

Eastern Dairies.—Full 7% prior preferred, initial quarterly of $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ paid for first 3 months of year and continued throughout year.

Enamel & Heating Products.—Initial quarterly of 50 cents per share on common paid Aug. 1st, placing stock on \$2 annual basis.

Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc.—Initial dividend of \$1 per share on common established with payment of 25 cents for quarter, payable Apr. 1st.

Farmers Dairy Co.—On no par value common, initial dividend of 25 cents paid Feb. 18, basis of \$1 per year.

Fraser Companies.—On no par value common, initial dividend of 25 cents paid Apr. 2, placing stock on \$1 annual basis.

General Steel Wares.—Initial $1\frac{3}{4}\%$ paid on 7% preferred for first quarter of year, and continued regularly.

Great West Saddlery Co.—Initial quarterly of $\$1.62\frac{1}{2}$ per share paid June 1st, 1928, on first and second preference shares.

Greening (B) Wire Company.—For fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, Company disbursed \$1 per share on the common stock.

Hamilton Bridge Co.—On $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ first preferred initial quarterly dividend paid May 1st and continued regularly.

Hamilton Cotton Co.—On \$30 par value preferred stock, initial 50 cents quarterly paid July 1st and continued, stock being placed on a \$2 annual basis.

Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts.—Aug. 23, 1928, directors declared regular quarterly of 50 cents and bonus of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15, record of Aug. 31. On Nov. 16, 1928, directors declared 75 cents a share for quarter, payable Dec. 15, to record Nov. 31, 1928. Latter action placed stock on regular \$3 annual basis.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines.—Dividend reduced from 10 cents every 4 weeks, to 5 cents every 4 weeks, reduction being effective with payment made Oct. 6. This was reduction from former rate of 26% , to new basis of 13% on the \$5 par value shares. Continued first half of 1929.

Holt, Renfrew & Co.—Common stock placed on \$3 annual dividend basis with initial quarterly payment of 75 cents July 3, 1928.

Howard Smith Paper Mills.—On new 6% preferred, initial \$1.50 paid Aug. 30 and continued.

Humberstone Shoe Co.—Besides maintaining regular \$2 annual dividend, there was paid bonus of 50 cents on Oct. 15.

Hunt's.—Initial dividend of 25 cents on no par common paid Apr. 1st, this placing stock on \$1 annual basis.

Imperial Oil.—Disbursed \$1 regular and 50 cents extra payments during 1928. Early in 1929 quarterly bonus basis was increased from $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 25 cents, promising at least \$2 disbursements in 1929 on basis old stock before split.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada.—Oct. 1st, 1928, Company paid stock bonus of 20 cents on \$5 par value ordinary stock, the additional issue ranking for Oct. 1st and subsequent dividends.

International Holding & Investment Co.—Apr. 16, paid \$1.25 dividend on common stock.

International Nickel Co. of New Jersey.—\$25 par value shares placed on \$3 annual dividend basis with payment made Sept. 29, of 75 cents per share. Dividend on new split stock in 1929 started on basis \$2.80 and increased to \$3 *per annum*.

International Paper & Power Company.—Initial dividend of \$1.75 a share on new \$7 preferred, and \$1.50 on new \$6 preferred declared payable Jan. 15, 1929, to stock record Dec. 26, 1928. Initial dividend of 60 cents a share declared on Class "A" common of new Company. Payable Feb. 15, 1929.

International Proprietaries.—Sept. 15, initial dividend of 60 cents on Class "A" no par value stock indicating \$2.40 annual basis. As from Dec. 15, stock ranked for \$2.60 annual dividend.

Keeley Silver Mines.—Mar. 15, paid 4% , this giving effect to reduction in dividend to 12% *per annum* basis.

King Edward Hotel.—Jan. 2, 1929, paid 50 cents extra on no par value common, in addition to regular dividend, increasing disbursement for 1928 to \$6.50 per share.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.—June 1st, 1928, paid initial 80 cents per share on no par common stock, placing issue on \$3.20 annual basis.

Lake Shore Mines.—In 1928 paid regular 80 cents per share plus bonus of 20 cents per share, in December.

Laura Secord Candy Shops.—Dec. 1st, paid initial 50 cents on no par common, placing stock on \$2 annual dividend basis.

C. W. Lindsay & Co.—June 1st, initial quarterly on 6½% preferred paid and since continued. Dec. 1st, initial 25 cents per share paid on no par common stock, placing stock on \$1 annual basis.

Lyall, P., & Sons Construction Co.—No par common placed on \$3 annual basis by payment of 75 cents per share Sept. 1st.

Manitoba Bridge & Iron Works.—Jan. 7, 1929, directors declared 8% plus 2% bonus on old common, payable Jan. 20, 1929, out of 1928 earnings. Compares with 7% paid out of 1927 earnings.

McCull-Frontenac Oil Co.—Jan. 15, 1929, paid initial dividend of 25 cents a share on no par common, this being an *interim* disbursement.

McKinnon Industries.—Jan. 15, 1929, disbursed initial 50 cents quarterly dividend on no par value common stock.

Mond Nickel Co.—On common shares dividend of 18½% declared Dec. 20, 1928. In 1929 merged with International Nickel Company.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons.—Disbursed \$2 on the no par shares during 1928, then raised dividend to basis of \$2.40 per share with initial quarterly payment for 1929, made Jan. 31, 1929, to stock of record Dec. 31, 1928.

Muirheads Cafeterias.—On preferred stock paid 75 cents in 1928 and on no par common paid 30 cents, this latter representing half year's disbursement and placing common on 60 cents annual basis.

Northern Bakeries.—Initial 50 cents quarterly dividend paid July 2 to stock record June 15, 1928, placing shares on \$2 annual basis. Equivalent continued after absorption by Consolidated Bakeries.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.—In fiscal year ended Aug. 31, 1928, Company disbursed total of \$20 per share in regular and extra payments, being an increase from \$15 paid in the year ended in 1927, and \$10 paid in the year ended in 1926.

Ontario Silknit.—In 1928 dividends during final half of year were disbursed amounting to 3¼% on the 7% dividend-bearing preferred stock.

Orange Crush.—On first preferred initial 1¾% paid Apr. 1st, 1928, and quarterly thereafter, placing stock on fixed 7% annual basis. On second preferred, initial 50 cents paid Apr. 1st, 1928, and quarterly thereafter, placing stock on regular \$2 annual basis.

Page-Hersey Tubes.—Disbursed full \$3 on common shares in 1928 and then raised rate to \$4 basis with initial payment of \$1 per share for first quarter of 1929.

Photo-Engravers & Electrotypers.—On no par value capital paid \$2 regular dividend for 1928.

Port Hope Sanitary Manufacturing Co.—June 1st, 1928, quarterly disbursement on common stock increased to \$1.50 from previous \$1 quarterly basis, and also disbursed \$2 bonus Mar. 1st, 1928, placing stock on \$8 annual basis. After giving effect to 4 for 1 split, new no par shares placed on \$2 annual dividend basis.

Power Corporation of Canada.—On no par value common stock initial *interim* dividend of \$1 per share paid Dec. 20, 1928, to shareholders of record Nov. 30, 1928.

Premier Gold Mines.—After payment of usual 8 cents for quarter ended Apr. 5, 1928, dividend rate was reduced to 24 cents *per annum*, or 6 cents per quarter, making year's disbursements in 1928 work out at 28 cents per share.

Riverside Silk Mills.—On class "A" shares dividends accrued from Apr. 1st, 1928, and initial payment of 50 cents quarterly made July 1st, 1928, and regularly thereafter.

Rolland Paper Co.—On present 6% preferred stock, 3% disbursed covering final half of 1928.

Sarnia Bridge Co.—On "A" shares Company disbursed \$1 in 1928, this covering 2 quarters and placing the stock on regular \$2 annual basis.

Service Station Equipment Co.—Dividend on preferred accrued from Nov. 1st, 1928. On Jan. 3, initial 40 cents paid on "A" common covering 3 months to Dec. 31, 1927, and quarterly thereafter. Dec. 12, 1928, declared bonus of 40 cents per share, payable Jan. 2, making \$2 in all for year. Dec. 11, 1928, directors declared initial quarterly being 40 cents per share on "B."

Simon, H., & Sons.—On \$7 preferred stock company paid \$4.91 during 1928 covering *interim* period and regular quarter intervals.

Southern Canada Power Co.—Disbursed \$4 in 1928 fiscal year ended Sept. 30, and after four-way split in common stock declared initial 25 cents on the new, payable Feb. 15, 1929, and placing shares on \$1 annual basis.

Standard Chemical Co.—On no par value common stock disbursed \$2 in 1928.

Standard Paving.—In 1928 Company disbursed equivalent of \$1.62½ on outstanding capital stock, being at rate of \$2 *per annum*. Payments made included regular and extra dividends.

Stanfords, Ltd. Company.—Disbursed \$1 in dividends on common shares during 1928.

Steel Company of Canada.—Dec. 20, 1928, directors declared initial 50 cents dividends on new \$25 par preferred and no par value common stock, accompanied by bonus payments on each share class of 18¾ cents per share, both payable Feb. 1st, 1929, out of 1928 earnings. These payments had the effect of bringing to the shareholders the equivalent of \$8 per share on the old preferred and common stocks during 1928, and placing the new preferred and common shares on \$2 annual basis respectively for 1929, after giving effect to four-way split in both share classes. In first quarter of 1929 and thereafter dividend rate reverted to 44 cents (\$1.76 *per annum*) on both stocks owing to legal action referred to elsewhere.

Supertest Petroleum Corp.—Initial 25 cents paid Nov. 1st, 1928, placing this no par value common stock on 50 cents annual basis. Also paid 25 cents bonus on same date.

Tamblyn, G. & Co.—In 1928 disbursed 4⅞ on 7% preferred stock, being for adjustment period and also regular quarterly dividends.

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines.—In 1928 paid 60 cents per share, including regular and extra dividends.

Thayers.—On first preferred stock which carried \$3.50 annual rate, Company disbursed \$1.75 in 1928.

Twin City Rapid Transit.—In September, 1928, Company announced passing of common dividend, making \$3 paid for year.

Wabasso Cotton Company.—In 1927-28 fiscal year Company disbursed \$6.00 in regular and extra payments. Oct. 1st, 1928, only regular was paid and Jan. 1st, 1929, dividend finally passed altogether.

Waterloo Manufacturing Company.—Initial dividend on Class "A" shares of 25 cents paid in first quarter of 1928 and then continued, placing stock on \$1 annual basis.

Winnipeg Electric Co.—Disbursed \$3 on common stock during 1928.

Financial Appointments

(July, 1928 to July, 1929)

Company	Office	Appointee	Address
Bank of Montreal	Member Executive	E. W. Beatty, k.c.	Montreal
"	Supt. Sask. Branches	E. Haberer	Toronto
"	Asst. Gen. Mgr.	S. C. Norsworthy	Toronto
"	Asst. Gen. Mgr.	Jackson Dodds	Winnipeg
"	Asst. Gen. Mgr.	G. W. Spinney	Montreal
"	Asst. Gen. Mgr.	J. W. Spears	Regina
Bank of Nova Scotia	Director	Hon. F. B. McCurdy	Halifax
"	Director	A. L. Ellsworth	Toronto
Barclays Bank (Canada)	Chairman	Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. Borden	Ottawa
"	Director	Hon. L. A. Taschereau	Quebec
"	Dir. and V.-Pres.	Arthur B. Purvis	Montreal
Canada Permanent Mort. Corp.	Director	John A. Rowland, k.c.	Toronto

Financial Appointments—Continued

(July, 1928 to July, 1929)

Company	Office	Appointee	Address
Canada Trust Company.....	Director.....	Chas. H. Houson.....	Chatham
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Asst. Gen. Mgr.....	B. P. Alley.....	Regina
" " ".....	Director.....	S. H. Logan.....	Toronto
" " ".....	V.-Pres. and Director.....	Arthur F. White.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Director.....	Thos. H. Wood.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Director.....	A. R. Auld.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Director.....	W. K. Jordan.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Director.....	F. W. Cowan.....	Oshawa
" " ".....	Director.....	A. M. M. Kirkpatrick.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Manitoba Supt.....	E. E. Henderson.....	Halifax
" " ".....	Maritime Supt.....	W. V. Gordon.....	Regina
" " ".....	Asst. Gen. Mgr.....	A. E. R. Scott.....	Toronto
Dominion Bank.....	Director.....	C. H. Carlisle.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Director.....	C. O. Stillman.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Director.....	John M. Mackie.....	Montreal
Dominion Securities Corp.....	President.....	Arthur F. White.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Director.....	George P. Rutherford.....	New York
" " ".....	Director.....	Kenneth N. Pringle.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Director.....	Harry N. Bawden.....	Toronto
Eastern Trust Co.....	Director.....	J. McG. Stewart, k.c.....	Halifax
" " ".....	Director.....	John C. MacKeen.....	Halifax
Guaranty Co. of Nor. America.....	Director.....	Sir Chas. B. Gordon.....	Montreal
Huron & Erie Mtge. Corp.....	Vice-President.....	Hon. S. C. Newburn, k.c.....	Hamilton
" " ".....	Director.....	Morley Aylsworth.....	London, Ont.
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	Western Supt.....	Gordon S. Ritchie.....	Winnipeg
" " ".....	Manager at Ottawa.....	J. D. Hood.....	Niagara Falls
" " ".....	Asst. Gen. Mgr.....	H. T. Jaffray.....	Winnipeg
Investment Bankers' Association of Canada.....	President.....	F. J. Coombs.....	Toronto
Montreal City and District Savings Bank.....	Director.....	Lieut.-Col. H. Molson.....	Montreal
Montreal Trust Co.....	Director.....	Julian C. Smith.....	Montreal
National Trust Co.....	Director.....	J. A. McLeod.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Director.....	James A. Richardson.....	Winnipeg
Northern Trusts Co.....	Director.....	Sidney T. Smith.....	Winnipeg
" " ".....	Director.....	N. J. Breen.....	Winnipeg
Provincial Bank.....	Director.....	J. B. de Boucherville.....	Montreal
" " ".....	Director.....	Jos. Coderre.....	Sherbrooke
" " ".....	Comm. Censor.....	Alfred Lambert.....	Montreal
Royal Bank of Canada.....	Director.....	Archibald Fraser.....	Fredericton
" " ".....	Director.....	W. J. B. Wilson.....	Vancouver
" " ".....	Manager, Toronto.....	V. L. Mitchell.....	Vancouver
" " ".....	V.-Pres. and Man. Dir.....	C. E. Neill.....	Montreal
" " ".....	General Manager.....	M. W. Wilson.....	Montreal
Royal Securities Corp.....	Vice-President.....	H. J. Symington, k.c.....	Winnipeg
" " ".....	Vice-President.....	A. F. Culver.....	Montreal
" " ".....	Vice-President.....	N. S. Brooke.....	Montreal
" " ".....	Vice-President.....	J. C. MacKeen.....	Montreal
" " ".....	Director.....	K. C. Jennings.....	London, Eng.
" " ".....	Director.....	James Douglas.....	Montreal
" " ".....	Director.....	Wm. Barr.....	Montreal
Royal Trust Co.....	Director.....	Hon. Thos. Ahearn.....	Ottawa
" " ".....	Calgary Adv. Bd.....	P. Burns.....	Calgary
" " ".....	Winnipeg Adv. Bd.....	J. C. Gage.....	Winnipeg
" " ".....	Winnipeg Adv. Bd.....	James Stewart.....	Winnipeg
" " ".....	Winnipeg Adv. Bd.....	H. J. Symington, k.c.....	Winnipeg
" " ".....	Director.....	W. A. Black.....	Montreal
" " ".....	Director.....	Chas. F. Sise.....	Montreal
" " ".....	President.....	Sir Chas. Gordon, G.B.E.....	Montreal
" " ".....	General Manager.....	R. P. Jellett.....	Montreal
" " ".....	Director.....	F. E. Meredith, k.c.....	Montreal
" " ".....	Asst. Mgr.....	Ross Clarkson.....	Montreal
" " ".....	Calgary Adv. Bd.....	J. H. Woods.....	Calgary
Securities Holding Corp.....	Director.....	A. L. Ellsworth.....	Toronto
Standard Trusts Co.....	Manager.....	M. W. L. Murray.....	Winnipeg
" " ".....	Director.....	R. T. Evans.....	Winnipeg
Sterling Trusts Corp.....	Director.....	W. H. McEwen, k.c.....	Regina
Title Guarantee & Trust Corp.....	President.....	E. R. Decary.....	Montreal
Toronto General Trusts Corp.....	Supt. West. Branches.....	John Paton.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Mgr., Winnipeg Office.....	G. L. Wright.....	Winnipeg
" " ".....	Director.....	W. G. Watson.....	Toronto
" " ".....	Winnipeg Adv. Bd.....	C. G. Spencer.....	Winnipeg
" " ".....	Vancouver Adv. Bd.....	W. J. B. Wilson.....	Vancouver
Western Trust Co.....	President.....	Hon. J. G. Turriff.....	Winnipeg
Winnipeg Grain Exchange.....	President.....	James A. Crowe.....	Winnipeg
Winnipeg Stock Exchange.....	President.....	Peter Lowe.....	Winnipeg
" " ".....	Vice-President.....	T. C. Anderson.....	Winnipeg

Financial Incidents.

An offering of a \$1,000 Graduate Fellowship by the Royal Bank of Canada to the student in attendance at any Canadian university who should submit the best paper on one of a number of specified subjects, created keen competition. Sixty-two essays were received in 1929 from a large number of colleges and universities throughout Canada. The judges, Dr. Adam Shortt and Dr. Oscar D. Skelton, awarded the Fellowship to Miss Kathleen E. Best, a student at McMaster University, Toronto, for her paper on "The Economic Aspects of the St. Lawrence Waterway Plan."

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., formerly President and afterwards Chairman of the Board of the Bank of Montreal, who died on Feb. 24, 1929, made seven bequests totalling \$575,000, consisting of \$100,000 each to Royal Victoria Hospital, McGill University, the Royal Trust Company for pension fund, the Bank of Montreal for pension fund, and to the officers' sick benefit fund of the Bank of Montreal. In addition there was bequeathed \$50,000 to the endowment fund of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and \$25,000 to the similar fund of the Art Association of Montreal.

An important event in the first half of 1929 was the organization of a new chartered bank in Canada, to be known as Barclays Bank (Canada) and to be controlled by one of the leading British banks, Barclays Bank, Limited, of London, England. In an official statement issued from the Canadian office (Montreal), late in June, 1929, it was stated that a meeting of subscribers was held as a "further step towards the completion of the parent bank's purpose of establishing another link in the chain of their affiliations with a view to fostering trade within the Empire." The meeting elected the following Directors: Sir Robert Borden, K.C., G.C.M.G.; Honourable L. A. Taschereau, K.C. (Premier of the Province of Quebec); A. B. Purvis, H. P. Alton and J. S. Crossley. (At the Annual Meeting held in July, 1929, Sir Robert Borden was elected President and A. B. Purvis, Vice-President). The Bank purchased the premises on St. James Street, Montreal, formerly occupied as Head Office of the Bank of British North America, which later was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal. The Bank planned to do a general banking business in Canada and was to open on Sept. 3, 1929.

Cable despatches from London, Dec. 11, 1928, stated that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had in effect decided that the Provincial Legislatures of Canada had no authority to control sales of shares of companies operating under Dominion charters. This decision was conveyed in the dismissal of the Appeal of Manitoba from a ruling by the Manitoba Appellate Court in favour of the Dominion of Canada, and given in the previous year.

Certain shareholders of the Prudential Trust Co. Ltd., Montreal, objected to the manner in which its affairs were being administered by the Board of Directors, and sought to restrain them from certain actions and to oust them from office. After prolonged court actions through injunctions and counter-injunctions, the Court of Appeal on Nov. 14, 1928, declared a new Board of Directors headed by Brig.-Gen. G. Eric McCuaig duly and lawfully elected and required B. Hal. Brown, the former President, and his associates to vacate.

Certain shareholders of the Bank of Montreal resident in Quebec City, the Jeffrey Hale's Hospital being one of them, challenged the right of the Directors to make a subscription of \$200,000 to Montreal hospitals in a financial campaign conducted for the benefit of the latter some years before. The case was argued during the month of May, 1929, in Montreal, and judgment reserved by the Court.

The Dominion Mortgage & Investments Association elected the following officers at the Annual Meeting held on Mar. 14, 1929, in Toronto: Honorary Presidents: Hume Cronyn, E. M. Saunders. Past President, J. F. Weston; President: R. P. Jellett; 1st Vice-President: M. Aylsworth; 2nd Vice-President: C. M. Bowman; Secretary-Treasurer: John Appleton.

INSURANCE IN CANADA IN 1928

**Increasing
Yearly
Volume
Added to
Accumulated
Total**

Life insurance in Canada made further rapid strides in 1928, establishing new high records for such significant items as new assurance paid for, premium income and total assurance in force. A notable feature was the acceleration in the rate of increase in the total assurance in force, the gain in 1928 over 1927 being over 30 per cent. greater than the increase in 1927 over 1926. In 1927 the total was brought up to the \$5,000,000,000 mark for the first time. It required only two years' effort to extend the total by \$1,000,000,000 from the four to the five-billion mark. In comparison with this it is interesting to note that it required 50 years or more of the writing of insurance in Canada to bring the total up to the first one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000). This was in 1912. Seven years only were needed to reach the mark of \$2,000,000,000, and an additional \$2,000,000,000 was secured by 1925, in six years, bringing the total to \$4,000,000,000. What took seven years between 1912 and 1919, needed little more than two years—between 1925 and 1927—for the adding of \$1,000,000,000 more, and this rate of increase was exceeded in 1928.

New assurances paid for in cash in Canada in 1928 amounted to \$945,915,028 as compared with \$864,980,640 in 1927, an increase of about 9 per cent., while the net amount of assurance in force was \$5,609,032,167 as against \$5,044,408,834 at the end of 1927. Life insurance companies also continued to enjoy the remarkably low rate of mortality which had prevailed for two or three years.

The combined records for all companies doing business in Canada, compare as follows for the two years:

	New Assurance Paid For	Assurance in Force	Matured Claims	Premium Income
1928.....	\$945,915,028	\$5,609,032,167	\$33,017,577	\$192,944,926
1927.....	864,980,640	5,044,408,834	28,150,247	173,732,359

Canadian, British and Foreign Life Companies. Canadian life companies established two new high records in 1928. New assurance policies paid for in cash reached the \$1,000,000,000 mark for the first time, and the Foreign business of Canadian companies exceeded the business in Canada of all non-Canadian companies.

The year's operations showed Canadian companies still further increasing their former lead over British and Foreign companies who were writing insurance in Canada. New assurance policies paid for in cash in the case of Canadian companies amounted to \$1,082,683,969 net as compared with \$900,107,067 in 1927. Of the 1928 total, \$607,219,069 represented business in Canada which compared with \$12,312,500 for British companies and \$299,527,456 for Foreign companies. Total assurance in force among Canadian companies (domestic and outside) at the end of 1928 amounted to \$5,720,412,808, a gain of over \$828,000,000 in the year. Of this total, \$3,672,010,075 represented assurance policies in force in Canada and \$2,048,402,733 assurance of Canadian companies in force outside of Canada.

The following table shows the comparative growth in the writing of insurance among Canadian companies, and also outside companies doing business in Canada, for a period of four years:

	Premium Income	Net Assurance Paid For	Assurance In Force
Canadian Companies, 1928.....	\$219,695,165	\$1,082,683,969	\$5,720,412,808
" " 1927.....	189,773,972	900,107,067	4,892,173,689
" " 1926.....	166,433,775	852,636,509	4,299,047,931
" " 1925.....	145,924,473	663,806,271	3,722,569,189
British Companies, 1928.....	4,036,424	12,312,500	115,353,734
" " 1927.....	3,963,695	15,414,004	113,883,716
" " 1926.....	3,888,776	16,042,800	111,375,336
" " 1925.....	4,121,230	17,118,928	108,565,248
Foreign Companies, 1928.....	64,255,078	299,527,456	1,821,668,358
" " 1927.....	58,124,125	278,675,642	1,653,474,770
" " 1926.....	53,012,033	266,568,498	1,518,874,230
" " 1925.....	47,759,652	251,077,335	1,377,464,924

These tables show the remarkable growth in life insurance in Canada since 1875:

Assurance Effected In Years Only	Canadian*	British	Foreign	Total
1875.....	\$5,077,601	\$1,689,833	\$8,306,824	\$15,074,258
1885.....	14,881,695	3,950,647	8,332,646	27,164,988
1895.....	27,909,672	3,337,638	13,093,888	44,341,198
1905.....	67,539,141	3,881,980	34,486,215	105,907,336
1915.....	121,033,310	5,727,313	94,358,935	221,119,558
1925.....	467,736,555	17,443,928	251,597,335	736,777,818
1928.....	633,229,176	12,437,500	300,248,352	945,915,028

Total Assurances in Force at End of Year	Canadian*	British	Foreign	Total
1875.....	\$21,957,296	\$19,455,607	\$43,596,361	\$85,009,264
1885.....	74,591,139	25,930,272	29,440,735	149,962,146
1895.....	188,326,057	34,341,172	96,590,352	319,257,581
1905.....	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240
1915.....	829,972,809	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677
1925.....	2,672,989,676	108,565,248	1,377,464,924	4,159,019,848
1928.....	3,672,010,075	115,353,734	1,821,668,358	5,609,032,167

*Figures do not include business of Canadian companies outside of Canada.

Among Canadian companies in 1928 the Sun Life Assurance Company led with \$441,244,391 of new assurance paid for, and \$1,896,915,935 of assurance in force. Second in the list was the Canada Life, with \$111,924,897 paid for, and \$736,271,817 in force. The entire list was as follows:

RECORDS OF INSURANCE OF CANADIAN COMPANIES

	New Assur- ances Paid For	Assurances In Force		New Assur- ances Paid For	Assurances In Force
Canada Life.....	\$111,924,897	\$736,271,817	Maritime.....	\$1,789,218	\$5,880,829
Capital.....	3,237,720	15,570,934	Monarch.....	8,015,350	55,498,392
Commercial.....	2,386,090	9,963,498	Montreal.....	7,630,672	31,857,090
Confederation....	44,223,242	279,028,896	Mutual of Can... 53,675,291		405,315,676
Continental.....	5,600,601	34,966,737	National of Can. 8,840,914		49,672,188
Crown.....	21,394,747	97,891,406	North American. 21,714,958		165,803,469
Dominion.....	18,990,867	115,105,987	Northern.....	16,700,660	53,565,450
Dom. of Can. Guar. 1,578,093		5,175,105	Royal Guardians 1,408,648		4,581,487
Eaton.....	5,450,748	15,935,943	Saskatchewan... 2,422,300		11,900,981
Excelsior.....	13,208,191	80,841,652	Sauvegarde.... 4,883,495		26,989,068
Great West.....	67,151,698	537,302,807	Security.....	1,776,771	9,516,717
Imperial.....	36,749,380	248,511,524	Sovereign.....	4,178,569	26,186,997
London.....	98,455,918	352,042,077	Sun.....	441,244,391	1,896,915,935
Manufacturers.... 76,725,808		439,849,885	Western.....	1,324,732	8,270,161

A statement issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in February, 1929, declared that there were nearly 3,000,000 policies in force in Canada out of the total of 26,000,000 for the Company as a whole. Nearly 3,000,000 pamphlets on health subjects had been distributed in Canada during 1928. The year's business in this country included the writing of \$212,000,000, increasing the total in force to over \$850,000,000. Investments in Canada increased over \$18,000,000 to \$171,318,170. Payments to Canadian policy-holders amounted to \$12,940,046 during the year.

During the year, the death claims of Canadians in companies paid amounted to \$31,319,143 as compared with \$28,010,672 in 1927 and \$26,524,157 in 1926. The amount of business lapsed during the year was \$298,524,107, or 28.56 per cent. of the gross of new business written, as compared with \$285,756,800 and 29.95 per cent. respectively in 1927. The total amount surrendered was \$110,177,584, or 10.54 per cent. of the gross new business written, as compared with \$103,789,889 or 10.88 per cent. in 1927. Combining lapsed and surrendered business total for 1928 was \$408,701,691, or 39.10 per cent. of the gross new business written, as compared with \$389,546,689 or 40.83 per cent. in 1927.

Fire Insurance in Canada. Increased premium receipts in 1928 were accompanied by a higher loss ratio than in 1927. The loss ratio, however, was favourable as compared with most recent years, though the comparison suffered in relation to 1927 when Canadian fire companies had the best experience in over 25 years. The experience of Canadian companies in 1928 was better than that of non-Canadian companies doing business in this country, the loss ratio being 43.12 per cent. for Canadian companies as compared with 47.12 for British and 47.11 for Foreign companies. British companies continued to obtain the largest share of the fire business in Canada.

As usual the ratio of losses to premiums differed widely in the different Provinces, being the highest in Alberta (60.91) and the lowest in Prince Edward Island (35.49) with Yukon Territory in a class by itself with a loss ratio of 169.12. The two most densely populated Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, had loss ratios close to the average for the whole of Canada, that for Ontario being 46.08 and for Quebec, 48.01.

The total amount of risk in Canada for all fire companies reached a new high total of \$9,207,219,165 as compared with \$8,531,139,424 in 1927. The following table shows the relative business of Canadian, British and Foreign companies in Canada:

	Net Premiums	Net Amount at Risk	Net Losses	Loss Ratio
Canadian Companies	\$11,032,079	\$1,671,020,080	\$4,850,294	43.12 %
British Companies	25,609,322	4,206,038,510	12,067,467	47.12 %
Foreign Companies	20,461,669	3,330,160,575	9,639,933	47.11 %
All companies, 1928	\$57,103,070	\$9,207,219,165	\$26,557,694	46.51 %
Totals for 1927	\$53,893,198	\$8,531,139,424	\$21,944,984	40.72 %
Totals for 1926	55,026,368	8,051,444,136	27,065,465	49.19 %
Totals for 1925	53,272,767	7,583,297,679	28,226,670	52.99 %

Fraternal Insurance. The total amount of new certificates issued in Canada in the mortuary department by Canadian Fraternal Societies was \$15,896,261 as compared with \$13,867,269 in 1927, while the amount issued by Foreign Fraternal Societies was \$6,077,604 as compared with \$7,045,512 in 1927. The total amount of insurance in force in the mortuary department at the end of the year was, for Canadian Societies, \$136,444,765, and for Foreign Societies, \$50,184,324; or a total of \$186,629,089. At the end of 1927, the total amount in force was, for Canadian Societies, \$135,090,443, and for Foreign Societies, \$57,160,804; or a total of \$192,251,247. The decrease in insurance in force is thus entirely attributable to a decline in the amount in force of Foreign Societies.

The premiums paid during 1928 in the mortuary departments amounted to \$2,984,515 for Canadian Societies, and \$973,144 for Foreign Societies.

In the sickness department the premiums received by Canadian Societies amounted to \$463,982 and by Foreign Societies, \$76,347 or a total of \$540,329.

The benefits paid to members in Canada by Canadian Societies amounted to \$3,169,953 in the Mortuary Department and to \$443,476 in the Sickness Department and for Foreign Societies to \$756,424 in the Mortuary Department and \$56,708 in the Sickness Department, making a total payment in Canada for Canadian Societies of \$3,613,429, and for Foreign Societies, \$813,132, the grand total for all Societies amounting to \$4,426,561.

Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association. The following were elected officers and executives for 1928-1929: T. A. Dark, Excelsior Life, President; W. H. Somerville, Mutual Life, First Vice-President; H. R. Stephenson, Crown Life, Second Vice-President; J. H. Lithgow, Manufacturers Life, Honorary Secretary; T. G. McConkey, Canada Life, Past President. Executive: C. C. Ferguson, Great-West Life; H. W. K. Hale, Sun Life; F. S. Kumpf, Dominion Life; E. J. MacIver, Prudential Insurance; R. A. Mannings, Royal Insurance; G. C. Moore, Imperial Life; H. E. North, Metropolitan Life; V. R. Smith, Confederation Life; John Appleton, Secretary-Treasurer.

Life Underwriters' Association of Canada. The following are the officers for the year 1929, elected at the Convention held in Toronto on Feb. 8, 1929: Honorary President, J. B. Hall, Sun Life, Toronto; President, Hugh Cannell, Mutual Life, Montreal; First Vice-President, R. G. McCuish, Canada Life, Vancouver; Registrar of the Degree of Chartered Life Underwriter of Canada, J. G. Taylor, Mutual Life, Toronto; Honorary Secretary, W. C. Laird, London Life, Toronto; Honorary Treasurer, S. C. Vinen, Canada Life, Toronto; Chairman of the Board of Directors, J. J. McSweeney, London Life, Toronto; Chairman of the Active Board of the Institute of Chartered Life Underwriters of Canada, F. Robinson, Mutual Life, Toronto; Chairman of the Membership Committee, A. D. Anderson, Aetna Life, Toronto; additional Members of the Board of Directors, O. B. Shortly, North American Life, Toronto; W. E. Hamilton, Sun Life, Guelph, Ont.; J. O. Laird, London Life, Windsor, Ont. Provincial Vice-Presidents: Ontario, J. F. H. Wallace, Sun Life, Peterborough; British Columbia, E. A. Davis, Dominion Life, Vancouver; Nova Scotia, S. C. Bryson, Northern Life, Halifax; Alberta, S. N. Carscallen, Manufacturers Life, Calgary; Saskatchewan, Victor E. Lee, Monarch Life, Regina; New Brunswick, A. R. Fraser, Maritime Life, Moncton; Quebec, J. J. Chouinard, North American Life, Quebec City; Manitoba, J. H. O'Connor, Sun Life, Winnipeg; Prince Edward Island, W. G. Hogg, Confederation Life, Charlottetown. Permanent Officers: Field Supervisor, Eric V. Chown, LL.B.; Secretary, L. W. Dunstall.

Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada. At the Eleventh Annual Conference of the Association, held in Regina from Sept. 19-21, 1928, the following officers were unanimously elected: President, Arthur E. Fisher, Saskatchewan; Vice-President, J. P. Dougherty, British Columbia; Secretary-Treasurer, R. Leighton Foster, Ontario.

Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association. The 1929 Annual Meeting was held at St. Andrews, N.B., on June 25, when the following officers were elected: President, Colin E. Sword, Toronto; Vice-President for Quebec, P. L. Monkman, Montreal; Vice-President for Ontario, J. H. Riddell, Toronto.

Insurance Appointments

(July, 1928 to July, 1929)

Company	Office	Appointee	Address
Aetna Life Insurance Co.	Manager, Winnipeg	O. Pryce Jones	Winnipeg
" " " "	Chief Agent, Canada	E. J. Christmas	Montreal
" " " "	Montreal Manager	Bruce H. Curry	Winnipeg
" " " "	Dominion Manager	R. I. Clancey	Winnipeg
British America & Western Assurance Companies	Director	James Stewart	Winnipeg
British America & Western Assurance Companies	Director	W. H. McWilliams	Winnipeg
Canada Life Assurance Co.	Chairman, Board	Herbert C. Cox	Toronto
" " " "	President	Leighton McCarthy	Toronto
" " " "	Director	T. G. McConkey	Toronto
" " " "	Director	Aimé Geoffrion, k.c.	Montreal
" " " "	Winnipeg Manager	Trevor Howgood	Toronto
Canadian Fire Insurance Co.	Director	A. L. Denison	Toronto
Confederation Life Ass'n.	President	Peleg Howland	Toronto
Crown Life Insurance Co.	President	Rt. Hon. Sir R. L. Borden	Ottawa
" " " "	Director	Grant Hall	Montreal
Dominion Fire Insurance Co.	Director	C. S. MacDonald	Toronto
Dominion Life Assurance Co.	Director	W. H. Malkin	Vancouver
" " " "	President	Ford S. Kumpf	Waterloo
Excelsior Life Insurance Co.	Director	S. F. Duncan	Toronto
" " " "	Supt., W. Agencies	L. J. Robb	Regina

Insurance Appointments—Continued

(July, 1928 to July, 1929)

Company	Office	Appointee	Address
General Accident Assurance Co.	Vancouver Manager	F. C. Broadfoot	Vancouver
Great-West Life Assurance Co.	Vice-President	Sir Daniel McMillan	Winnipeg
Halifax Fire Insurance Co.	Manager, Winnipeg	Fred W. Pace	Winnipeg
Imperial Life Assurance Co.	Director	Hon. Donat Raymond	Montreal
Manufacturers Life Ins. Co.	Asst. Actuary	Geo. L. Holmes	Toronto
Montreal Life Insurance Co.	Director	Lyon Cohen, K.C.	Montreal
Mount Royal Assurance Co.	Director	F. G. Donaldson	Montreal
Mutual Life Assurance Co.	Asst. Actuary	C. B. Spurgeon	Waterloo
" " " "	Asst. Actuary	H. L. Guy	Waterloo
" " " "	Manager of S.-W. Ont. Div.	R. C. Carter	Windsor
National Life Assurance Co.	West. Supt., Agencies	Alfred C. Down	Winnipeg
" " " "	Director	Dr. A. A. Macdonald	Toronto
North American Life Assur. Co.	Manager, Group Dept.	O. B. Shortly	Toronto
Northern Assurance Company	} Member, Canadian Bd.	William Miller	Montreal
Scottish Assurance Corp.			
North West Fire Insurance Co.	Director	Walter A. Hastings	Winnipeg
" " " " "	V.-Pres. and Director	Arthur W. Chapman	Winnipeg
" " " " "	Director	Chas. E. Drewry	Winnipeg
" " " " "	President	M. J. Breen	Winnipeg
Ontario Equitable Life	Vice-Pres. and Mgr., Agencies	E. Irwin	Waterloo
" " " "	Supt., Agencies	C. E. Mooney	Vancouver
Royal Exchange Assurance Co.	Director	James A. Richardson	Winnipeg
Toronto Casualty Company	Vice-Pres.	Rt. Hon. A. Meighen	Toronto
" " " "	Director	C. V. Cummings	Toronto
" " " "	Director	R. P. Evans	Toronto
Trans-Canada Insurance Co.	Director	Hon. N. Pérodeau	Quebec
" " " "	Director	Armand Chaput	Montreal
" " " "	Director	Victor Marchand	Montreal

THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Political and Economic Development During the Year

In general the Province of Ontario between the period July 1st, 1928, and June 30, 1929, continued to record progress in every particular affecting the life of the people. There was activity in industry and manufacturing, with satisfactory employment conditions. Building created new records, an outstanding feature being the completion of the Royal York Hotel, Toronto,—a \$16,000,000 Canadian Pacific Railway enterprise—formally opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, June 11, 1929. Mining was marked by great advances in discovery and production. Agriculture, on the whole, yielded good returns though unusually wet weather in the Spring of 1929 caused considerable damage to roads, bridges, and culverts and, in many areas, retarded work on the land. Remarkable progress was recorded in the organization and work of the Ontario Research Foundation.

Educational and immigration matters received considerable attention. The Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, with Mrs. Ferguson, left Canada May 23, 1928, on an extensive tour of the European continent and the British Isles during which much time was devoted by Mr. Ferguson to the investigation of educational systems, agricultural methods, and the question of suitable migrants for settlement in Ontario. In several addresses in Great Britain, notably one at the Canadian Club, London, on July 11, 1928, the Premier stressed the loyalty of Canada to the Throne and the Empire. A self-sustained Empire was possible, he believed, and he suggested that conferences of its great business leaders might draw closer together all its scattered sections. The address was favourably commented upon in the British House of Commons by several speakers during a discussion upon Oversea Dominions affairs. His Majesty granted Premier Ferguson an audience at Buckingham Palace, July 21. On his return to Canada in August the Premier delivered in Toronto, Ottawa, and elsewhere, a number of addresses in which he extolled Britain and the Empire, reiterating his view that the next ten years ought to be the most striking in the history of Empire development.

Legislation putting lower High School work into the Public School *curricula* and first year University work into the High School would be introduced at the next Session, the Premier said in the course of an address in the Legislature Mar. 26, 1929. The matter of educational reforms was also discussed by him, Apr. 2, at one of the sessions of the Ontario Educational Association

Convention, and at other meetings, notably at the annual gathering of the Western Conservative Association in London, May 10. W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., Liberal Leader, in an address to the Huron North Liberal Convention at Wingham, May 28, criticized these plans as being unworkable and bound to involve increased burdens for the taxpayers.

That a contract had been let for a new five-storey Ontario Government building in London, England, was announced by the Premier, May 16, 1929. It was to cost \$250,000 and the site was that occupied by the present offices, 163, Strand, W.C., and the adjoining property which had been purchased.

Negotiations with the British Government were completed early in the Spring of 1929, according to announcement by Hon. J. S. Martin, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, whereby 200 Welsh miners would be given work on Ontario farms.

On June 2, 1929, C. A. Magrath, Chairman of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, announced that power rate reductions had been made in 243 municipalities and rebates in customers' bills in 43 others. This action had been intimated during the 1929 Session, by Hon. J. R. Cooke, a member of the Commission, who as well as Premier Ferguson, outlined in part some of the advances and projects of the Hydro System. (See paragraph on Ontario Hydro-Electric).

The Liberal Leader, with several of his followers in the Legislature, began a tour of Northern Ontario, June 2, 1929. His first political address delivered at Fort William, June 3, contained significant references to the Liquor Control Act. In view of the expression of the will of the people as registered in 1924 and 1926 the Liberal resolution of 1919 (upholding the Ontario Temperance Act) was, he said, no longer applicable. He was quoted in despatches to *The Mail and Empire* and *The Globe*, Toronto, as also saying that: "The Liberal party always stood for advanced temperance legislation and does not recede from that position now. Methods of dealing with problems change. The method now required by the people as the means of dealing with the temperance question is that of Government control. To this problem the Liberal party must now bring its best judgment." He charged that the Government's administration of the Liquor Control Act was partisan and promised that the Liberals, if entrusted with office, would allow the Commission full scope free from political interference in enforcing the measure.

Sir William Mulock was sworn in to act as Administrator of the Province from May 29 to July 22, 1929, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. W. D. Ross, being absent on a trip to Great Britain.

The 1929 Session of the Legislature

The third Session of the Seventeenth Legislative Assembly was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William D. Ross, LL.D., on Jan. 30, 1929, and prorogued by His Honour on Mar. 28, 1929, Royal assent being then given to some 141 Bills that had been passed. In the preliminary paragraphs of the Speech from the Throne at the opening ceremony deep solicitude was expressed for the health of the King, gratitude for the progress he was making toward recovery, and an earnest prayer offered that it might please God "to restore His Majesty fully to health and strength." Reference was made to the visit to Ontario of the British Empire Parliamentary Association and the formation of a branch for the Province which would bring members of the Legislative Assembly into closer touch with British Parliamentary institutions throughout the world.

The Speech reviewed the progress made by various Departments of the Government and noted that negotiations had been carried on "between the Oversea Settlement Board and representatives of the Federal Government and my Ministers with a view to the encouragement of British immigration to this Province." It was also stated that the generous response to the appeal for support of the Ontario Research Foundation ensured the successful launching of the undertaking. Individual contributions having exceeded the amount provided by the Legislature (\$1,000,000), the latter body would be asked to increase its appropriations accordingly. Provincial Revenues had exceeded the Estimates and had enabled the Government to meet the increasing requirements of the Province with a "favourable balance on the year's financial operations." The following paragraph of the Speech indicated the prospective Government legislation of the Session:

Legislation will be submitted to you respecting old age pensions, respecting Provincial forests, for the preservation of the pulpwood resources of the Province, to amend the Niagara Parks Act, dealing with frauds in real estate transactions, respecting widows and orphans, respecting the Election Act, to improve the mining regulations, to amend the Registry Act, to amend the Constables Act, respecting the school laws, to amend the Probation Act, respecting the sale of Alberta coal, and for other purposes.

Bills relative to this specifically forecast legislation were introduced and passed, with one exception, as were others particularly intended to improve social conditions, as well as the expected Act increasing the Gasoline tax from three to five cents per gallon. The exception was an Act for the Prevention of Fraud in Real Estate Transactions (Bill No. 73), introduced by Premier Ferguson, Mar. 25. He explained that it was not intended to pass the measure during the Session, but to print and distribute it widely throughout the Province so that the public would get a fair understanding of it before it became law.

The Premier also forecast, Mar. 26, the probable introduction, at the next Session, of legislation effecting complete reorganization

of Ontario's Educational system. Higher education for the secondary schools would be included. He also intimated that commencing in September, 1929, a revised system of grants for Public and Separate Schools would become operative.

Though much of the legislation adopted was of an important nature and in keeping with the progress of Ontario in all phases of life, the Session in general was devoid of sensational features, though it had its moments of more than usual interest. The most significant of these, probably, was the statement by Premier Ferguson, Feb. 25, with respect to power policies and plans, and the note of warning it conveyed to enemies of the publicly-owned Hydro-Electric Power System.

On its opening day three new members of the House, all Conservatives, who had been returned in the By-elections, June 27, 1928, (see the Ontario Section of *The Review*, 1927-28) were introduced, and took their seats. They were Hon. Edward A. Dunlop, Minister without Portfolio, Renfrew North; F. G. Moffat, Bruce South; and W. Morrison, Hamilton East. Hon. Mr. Dunlop was sworn in as a Minister on Jan. 29, 1929, and another Minister without Portfolio took the oath of office on Mar. 21 in the person of Fred T. Smye, Member for Hamilton West. He was to have taken the oath at the same time as Hon. Mr. Dunlop, but was prevented by illness.

The House unanimously adopted on Jan. 31 a resolution expressing gratitude for the restoration of the King from beneath the shadow of death and embodying the hope and prayer that he would be vouchsafed a full measure of health and long spared "for the service of the Empire and the welfare of humanity." The resolution was moved by the Premier, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, and seconded by W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., Liberal Leader, and J. G. Lethbridge, Progressive Leader.

On the same day W. Morrison (Hamilton East) moved, and F. G. Moffat (Bruce South) seconded the adoption of a Humble Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Sinclair on Feb. 5, vigorously criticized the Administration in general and various Departments. He stressed the increase in Provincial Expenditures and expressed his belief that the current fiscal year would disclose a deficit. In concluding he moved an amendment to the Address deploring "the failure of the Government to appreciate the difficulties of the farmers of Ontario, and condemning its indifference and inactivity in neglecting to afford that relief to them which lies within its power."

The Progressive Leader, J. G. Lethbridge, speaking on Feb. 7, declared that taxes on farmers had increased out of all proportion to the increase in rural population or in field crop values. He moved an amendment to the Sinclair amendment, deploring failure of the Government to forecast legislation to alleviate the difficulties of the farmers, and, "in particular," condemning the Government "for its failure to carry out the recommendations of the Agricultural Committee for the appointment of a Co-operative Council for

Ontario, and for its failure to give any assistance or encouragement towards the formation of co-operative enterprises.”

On the same day Premier Ferguson in an aggressive speech condemned the Federal Government for withdrawing the grants to agriculture in Ontario and those to the vocational schools. The Provincial Government was replacing these grants. He held that there never was a Government in Ontario which had spent so liberally in the interests of the farmers as that for which he spoke. He instanced expenditures during the year of \$4,017,000 and \$1,085,000 on county and township roads respectively; \$3,400,000 on rural education; \$1,142,000 for rural Hydro. Altogether \$13,000,000 had been spent directly in improving agriculture in the Province. Hydro rates, he pointed out, in dealing with criticisms of the two Opposition Leaders, must depend upon cost of delivery which in turn depended upon the distance from the source of supply and the consumption. The greater the latter, the less the cost.

The Debate on the Speech closed Feb. 21, the amendment and the amendment to the amendment being lost, 65 to 29 on a straight party division. Hon. J. S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, who made the concluding address, intimated that in a short time the Government would be in a position to develop the Co-operative Council asked for. It was planned, he said, to appoint a permanent fruit marketing representative in London, England, to have charge of selling Ontario fruit shipped to Great Britain. There would also be appointed an official to have charge of grading and classifying all Ontario-grown potatoes. The situation at present in this respect was bad, he said.

A Letter and Its Sequel. There was a lively debate in the House Feb. 11 when Mr. Sinclair referred to reports that the Central Liberal-Conservative Association of Toronto had solicited contributions from winery, brewery and liquor interests by letter. The Opposition Leader asked what action had been taken by the Premier in this matter, and especially if he had written J. R. L. Starr, K.C. (Treasurer of the Finance Committee of the Association) to refuse such contributions and to return them to the donors.

Premier Ferguson in a warm reply read the letter, a circular one, which, he stated, had not been sent to any particular class of the community. It had been brought to his attention, he said, by the Attorney-General and he (the Premier) immediately had written to Mr. Starr, as Treasurer of the Committee named, expressing his astonishment and disapproval of the circular letter. While the Government had no control over the Central Association nor any voice in its affairs, he thought it should be laid down as “an inflexible rule that no funds should be solicited or accepted from either distillery, brewery or winery interests.” It would be the Premier’s duty to repudiate the whole transaction should the circular letter become public. He urged, in his communication to Mr. Starr, that the circular letter should be recalled, and any

contributions from the interests named, returned. This suggestion, he understood, had been acted upon.

In further answer to Mr. Sinclair the Premier stated that his concern had been to protect the good name of the Government. He declared that since he had been the head of that Government there had not been a single dollar directly or indirectly solicited or accepted for the assistance of the Government in election campaigns or organization work.

A sequel to this discussion resulted in the first division of the Session, Feb. 12, when Premier Ferguson moved a resolution censuring *The Toronto Daily Star* for having named the Attorney-General (Hon. W. H. Price) as the man requested by the Premier to return the contributions, instead of J. R. L. Starr, K.C. The Liberal Leader, opposing a condemnatory resolution, proposed one which deprecated the article but accepted the apology published by *The Star* the next day. The Premier thought that there was considerable discrepancy between the space and the prominence allotted to the offending article and to the retraction. The Progressive Leader, Mr. Lethbridge, suggested that the matter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The Attorney-General made a spirited contribution to the debate in which several private members took part. The vote, which was on strictly party lines, was 63 to 34 in favour of the Premier's motion.

Hydro Enemies Warned. It was revealed in a brief but outstanding address by the Premier, Feb. 25, that the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, with the approval of the Government, had embarked upon a great expansion programme in Northern Ontario, having acquired some half-dozen power plants. It was hoped that the plans under way would also help to relieve pressure upon the existing system in southern Ontario. In plain words Mr. Ferguson proceeded to warn all private power interests, American-controlled or otherwise, that might be seeking by propaganda and attacks to destroy Ontario's publicly-owned system, that their efforts would have to stop. If they persisted, he said, in what looked to the Government like an effort on their part to undermine the great Hydro enterprise, they would find that the Government would instruct the Hydro Commission to go in and expropriate them, and put them out of business, paying them a fair price for their assets. Incidentally the Premier again made clear his view of the St. Lawrence Waterway proposals, being quoted by *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto, as follows: "When we have a successful business growing, developing and expanding, is it a good time to take in a big, powerful partner? I am not inclined to the view that we should become minority shareholders in the greatest project that this country has ever been faced with. If we want to dig a canal, let us dig it on our own side."

The Old Age Pensions Measure. It is probable that the widest public interest in the proceedings of the Session centred around the Government Bill introduced by Premier Ferguson, Mar. 15, entitled "An Act to Provide for Old Age Pensions" (Bill No. 156), on the principle of which all in the House were agreed, though there was difference of opinion as to some details. The measure provided that, in keeping with the Dominion Act, pensions would not be more than \$240 a year, of which the Federal Government would pay 50 per cent., the Province, 30, and the Municipalities, 20 per cent. On this basis, the Premier said the Dominion would pay \$120, the Province, \$72, and the Municipality, \$48. In the unorganized districts of New Ontario, with the exception of towns and cities of more than 10,000 population, the Province would pay the 50 per cent. which the Bill proposed it should otherwise divide with the Municipalities. The whole cost of administration throughout Ontario would be borne by the Province. Pensions would be payable to all needy persons of 70 years of age and up, those owning their own homes to be eligible subject to certain qualifications. Commissions appointed by county, city or town councils would receive applications for pensions and make recommendations to a Provincial Commission to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. In a further statement, Mar. 21, on the second reading of the Bill, the Premier said that the survey in Ontario (made by J. A. Ellis, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Affairs), showed that probably 21,000 people would be eligible for the pension. Excluding administration costs the total estimated cost to the Province and the Municipalities at this time would be \$2,431,000, the Province paying two dollars to every one dollar paid by the Municipalities.

Mr. Sinclair, Liberal Leader, argued that the Province should bear 50 per cent. of the pension, and contended that the Federal Act indicated that the Provinces were expected to assume that amount. The Progressive Leader, Mr. Lethbridge, suggested a 10 per cent. contribution by the Municipalities. Both Leaders of the Opposition groups approved the idea of old age pensions, and second reading of the Bill carried unanimously. On Mar. 25 when the Bill passed Committee of the Whole House the Premier expressed the hope that it would become effective Nov. 1st, 1929, adding that much depended upon the speed with which the Councils organized the local Commissions.

On June 11 Hon. Peter Heenan, Federal Minister of Labour, and Premier Ferguson formally signed the Old Age Pensions Act Agreement for their respective Governments. Mr. Heenan flew to Toronto from Ottawa in a Royal Air Force seaplane. He was the first Minister of the Crown to land at the new seaplane dock of the Toronto Harbour Commission. It was decided by the Ontario Cabinet, June 12, that the Act would be administered by the Department of Labour through a Commission under Dr. David Jamieson, Chairman of the Mothers' Allowance Commission, and possibly by that Commission.

Ontario Research Foundation. Hon. George S. Henry, in the absence of the Premier through indisposition, on Mar. 7 introduced an Act to Amend the Research Foundation Act, 1928 (Bill No. 141). He explained that the legislation of 1928 provided a contribution of \$1,000,000 from the public funds if private interests would give a like amount. The response had been so enthusiastic that the amending Act called for a subscription up to \$2,500,000 from the Provincial Treasury. On May 14, 1929, the Premier himself announced the appointment of an Advisory Committee to guide the work of the Foundation, the Chairman, Sir Joseph Flavelle, having been appointed Mar. 21, 1928. Leaders in the industrial, agricultural and scientific activities of the Provinces were included in the Committee as follows:

J. Stanley McLean, General Manager, Canada Packers Ltd., Vice-Chairman; Thomas Bradshaw, Vice-President and General Manager, Massey-Harris Co. Ltd., Toronto; E. Holt Gurney, President, Gurney Foundry Co., Ltd., Toronto; Dr. G. I. Christie, President, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; H. H. Champ, Treasurer, Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Hamilton; Kenneth J. Dunstan, Vice-President, Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, Toronto; J. H. Black, Vice-President, Spruce Falls Pulp and Paper Co., Toronto; Thomas A. Russell, President, Willys-Overland, Ltd., Toronto; Paul J. Myler, President, Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd., Hamilton; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; N. E. Bolton, Research Department, T. Eaton Co. Ltd., Toronto; Elmer Davis, Kingston; Dr. R. M. Jenkins, Manager, Donalds Farm, Donlands; J. P. Bickell, Toronto financier; George McLaughlin, Oshawa; Louis Lang, Kitchener; W. J. Bell, Principal, Kemptville Agricultural School; Robert Miller, Stouffville; G. C. McEwan, Imperial Varnish and Colour Co. Ltd., Toronto; Colonel Robert McEwan, London; Prof. J. C. McLennan, University of Toronto; Prof. Lash Miller, University of Toronto; Dean A. L. Clark, Faculty of Applied Science, Queen's University; Prof. Humphrey Michell, McMaster University; Prof. R. C. Dearle, Department of Physics, University of Western Ontario; Prof. J. G. Fitzgerald, University of Toronto.

Mr. Ferguson also stated that private subscriptions to the Foundation amounted to almost \$1,900,000 and that a \$150,000 addition to the Foundation headquarters at 47 Queen's Park, Toronto, would be started at once and would provide accommodation for ten more laboratories.

Premier Ferguson, speaking of the Bill in the House, Mar. 20, paid tribute to the professional heads of Departments who had been appointed by the Foundation. With one exception, Prof. O. W. Ellis, a graduate of Birmingham University, all were graduates of the University of Toronto. Several had abandoned posts at larger salaries in the United States, India, and elsewhere to take up the work in Ontario. He also outlined some of the work that the Foundation was already doing, emphasizing solution of the problem of capturing from the air the sulphur fumes from

smelters which, in several Northern Ontario districts, escaped to rot foliage and vegetation. Ontario spent \$3,000,000 annually on imported sulphur so that the process, now speeding to perfection, had great economic worth. He envisioned a new Pittsburg north of the Great Lakes, as a result of experiments proceeding with the known iron deposits there. *The Mail and Empire*, in a report published Mar. 23, credited the sulphur recovery to Prof. M. G. Boswell of the Faculty of Applied Science, University of Toronto, and a group of associates.

Immediate erection of a \$4,000,000 unit of a copper refinery near Sudbury, the first in Eastern Canada, was announced in the House, Mar. 26, by Premier Ferguson. It would have an initial capacity of 120,000 tons per year, and would be under the joint operation of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. and the International Nickel Co. Toronto newspapers subsequently stated that Ventures Limited and the Sherritt-Gordon Company were associated with the other companies mentioned in the enterprise. Press despatches from Sudbury in giving details of the project, added that Canadian Industries Limited would erect a sulphuric acid manufacturing plant at Copper Cliff in proximity to the new smelter, and that part of the latter's sulphur fumes would be used in making the acid.

Other Legislation and Incidents. Hon. W. Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests, introduced two important forest conservation measures on Feb. 6. The Pulpwood Conservation Act (Bill No. 78) was a comprehensive plan to place pulpwood supply for the various mills on a sustained yield basis. It gave control to the Minister of cuttings on Crown Lands and authority to compel purchase of pulpwood from settlers where the operating company was exporting too much pulpwood. The Provincial Forests Act (Bill No. 79) provided for establishment of eight forest reserves comprising approximately 20,000 square miles for the purpose of carrying out modern conservation methods. Under the latter Act the appointment of J. Frank Sharpe, as Forester in Charge of Provincial Forests, was announced Apr. 30, 1929.

Clauses of several Bills to amend the Election Act, introduced by Hon. Messrs. Price and Finlayson and Messrs. Sinclair and Nixon, were embodied in Bill No. 65 sponsored by the Attorney-General. The amendments provided safeguards with respect to ballots, based upon the recommendation of the Royal Commission which had investigated the finding of ballots on the streets of Ottawa printed for use in the South riding of that City for the General Election of 1926 (pages 374-5, *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1927-28). Provision was made to allow sailors to vote by proxy, and returning officers were barred from disqualifying candidates on minor technicalities, decision as to disqualification being left to the Chief Election Officer. A related measure, adopted as a Government Bill, was that introduced by the Progressive Leader, Mr. Lethbridge, namely, an Act Respecting Contributions for Political Purposes (Bill No. 98). It provided that no incorporated or unincorporated company or association, except one formed for political purposes only, might directly or indirectly contribute money in aid of any candidate at any election or to assist any political party, committee or association. Individuals making such contributions, or receiving them in violation of the Act were to be subjected to its penalties.

Nine Bills introduced by Hon. Mr. Price had as their objective a uniformity of salary for the outside service of the Attorney-General's Department. The *personnel* affected included the Crown Attorney and the Clerk of the Peace, the Local Registrar of the Supreme Court, the County Court Clerk, the Surrogate Court Clerk, the Sheriff, the Registrar of Deeds, and the Division Court Clerk.

All were being paid by different methods, some combining salary and fees or percentage of fees. The Bills were entitled, an Act to Amend the Registry Act (Bill No. 107); an Act to amend the Administration of Justice Expenses Act (Bill No. 108); an Act to Amend the Crown Attorney's Act (Bill No. 109); an Act to amend the Public Officers Fees Act (Bill No. 110); an Act to Amend the Division Courts Act (Bill No. 111); an Act to Amend the Summary Convictions Act (Bill No. 112); an Act to Amend the Sheriffs Act (Bill No. 113); an Act to Amend the Execution Act (Bill No. 114); and an Act to Amend the Jurors' Act (Bill No. 115).

An Act to Amend the Gasoline Tax Act (Bill No. 179) increased the tax from three to five cents per gallon, and became effective as from Mar. 27, 1929. It was subjected to considerable criticism by the Opposition groups on the motion for its second reading, Mar. 27, but the motion carried by a straight party vote of 62 to 28.

The Provincial Police Force was made responsible for the discipline of the County Police and given supervisory authority over all High Constables in an Act to Amend the Constables' Act (Bill No. 169). It provided for Government appointment of High Constables in counties where no such officers existed, and for payment by the Province of salaries of all High Constables. Municipalities paying such salaries, however, had the option of coming under the new supervisory arrangements or continuing existing systems. Closer co-operation between the Police forces was the principle involved. Intimation of a central Finger Print and Criminal Record Bureau for Ontario was given by the Attorney-General in discussion on the second reading of the Act on Mar. 25.

An Act to Validate Certain By-laws Respecting the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (Bill No. 178) included a section confirming votes by Southamptton electors, authorizing the Commission and the Municipality to enter into contract and allowing the latter to issue \$36,000 in debentures for power purposes. The section was a sequel to a sharp conflict between private interests and the Commission for the privilege of supplying Hydro service to Southamptton. On Mar. 27 Mr. Justice Rose of the Supreme Court at Toronto dismissed an application for an *interim* injunction, secured locally by two Southamptton rate-payers, which sought to restrain the Town Council from entering into a contract with the Commission, and from acting upon a By-law for the issue of debentures.

An Act to Amend the Security Frauds Prevention Act (Bill No. 168), provided for the appointment of brokers' auditors whose duty it would be to audit the books of companies operating upon the Toronto Stock Exchange and the Standard Mining Exchange, Toronto. The executives of the Exchanges were given wide powers with respect to investigation and also relative to regulation of the bookkeeping systems of their members. The same measure imposed further restriction on registered brokers and salesmen, and registered partnerships and companies relative to personal canvassing for sale of certain stocks.

An Act to Amend the Game and Fisheries Act (Bill No. 174) included authorization to officials to search aeroplanes as one means of checking the slaying and smuggling of game by unlicensed persons, and extended the areas in which a \$2 gun licence was already imposed. In the final discussion upon this measure, Hon. Charles McCrea said that negotiations were progressing with Quebec Province and the State of Minnesota to increase the wolf bounty to \$30 or \$40 in order to cope with the wolf menace of which many complaints had been made in recent years.

An Act to Amend the Mining Act (Bill No. 70) was designed to carry out safeguarding recommendations made by Judge Godson of the Mining Court who investigated the Hollinger Mine fire of February, 1928, on behalf of the Government.

An Act respecting the Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid Railway Company (Bill No. 144) empowered the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, in agreement with the interested municipalities, to take over operation of the line for rehabilitation.

An Act to Amend the Liquor Control Act (Bill No. 159) made some changes in penalties for conviction on charges of drunkenness; other penalty clauses were



ROYAL YORK HOTEL, TORONTO

New Canadian Pacific Railway Company hotel (400 feet high—said to be the tallest building and the largest hotel in the British Empire)

Opened by His Excellency Viscount Willingdon, June 11, 1929

also amended. The clauses regarding Municipal votes on the question of opening liquor stores were amended by providing that two months must elapse between the passage of a By-law by a Municipal Council, or the filing of a petition, and the taking of a vote. The Liquor Control Board was authorized upon application of the proprietor to declare any hotel a public place and, therefore, an illegal place for the consumption of liquor. This was intended as an aid to hotel men who complained of damages done to their premises by guests who brought liquor in.

By Order-in-Council, details of which were made public May 11, 1929, the Government, at the request of the Liquor Control Board, prohibited purchase of rubbing alcohol by individuals, except on the prescription of a physician, and then only in quantities of not more than 16 ounces.

An Act to Provide for the Better Definition and Extension of the Jurisdiction of Certain Magistrates (Bill No. 164). The first practical action under this measure was announced June 16, 1929, and involved establishment of a Domestic Relations Court in Toronto, with Judge H. S. Mott of the Juvenile Court of that City in charge and R. S. Hosking as his assistant. The Court was to deal with cases arising under a variety of Acts for the protection of women and children and the general relationships of families. It was hoped that much of its work would be preventive; the reconciliation of quarrelling wives and husbands, the restoration of peace, and the rehabilitation of homes threatened with wreck through various causes being visioned.

An Act to Amend the Corporation Tax Act (Bill No. 143) brought within the Act companies not under its provisions, and which were dealing in mortgages, automobile financing and loans.

For the Prevention of Fraud in the Sale (in Ontario) of Alberta Coal (Bill No. 57).

An Act to Amend the Municipal Act (Bill No. 59) enabled a By-election for the Board of Control to be held in Toronto. The contest was necessitated by failure of a successful candidate to pay his property taxes as required under the sections governing Municipal elections. Royal Assent to this measure was given Feb. 8, 1929.

An Act to Facilitate the Investigation of Titles of Real Estate (Bill No. 72) limited investigations of titles to a period of 40 years and included provisions intended to prevent forgery in mortgage transfers. This was to come into effect one year after receiving Royal Assent.

An Act to Amend the Niagara Parks Act (Bill No. 71) empowered the Niagara Parks Commission to co-operate with Municipalities on the Canadian side to construct new bridges across the Niagara River. It was stated in the House, Feb. 8, by Hon. G. S. Henry that the Commission, in conjunction with the United States authorities, contemplated ownership and operation of the Peace Bridge at Fort Erie and that the construction of another bridge was under consideration.

An Act to Facilitate the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments and Awards (Bill No. 61) provided for reciprocity in judgments between Ontario and other Provinces having similar jurisdictional arrangements.

An Act to Amend the Loan and Trust Corporation Act (Bill No. 151) gave trust and loan companies operating under Ontario charter the same privileges with regard to investment of trust funds and deposits as those operating under Dominion charter.

The School Law Amendment Act, 1929, (Bill No. 152) gave permission to teachers and school boards to enter into group insurance plans; placed county school inspectors on the same salary basis as other inspectors; added gymnasiums to the permanent school improvements upon which grants might be paid, and made some changes regarding payments by counties for non-resident pupils in urban schools.

An Act to Make Further Provision for Northern Ontario Development (Bill No. 121) set apart out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund \$5,000,000, to be applied for the purposes set out in the Northern and Northwestern Ontario Development Acts and in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Land Settlement Act.

Among other measures passed and other incidents in the House were:

An Act to Amend the Probation Act (Bill No. 162) which gave wide discretionary powers to magistrates and judges granting probation.

An Act to Amend the Juvenile Courts Act (Bill No. 163). This practically enabled establishment of a Domestic Relations Court in every centre where there was a Juvenile Court.

An Act to make Better Provision for the Dependants of Deceased Persons (Bill No. 56). Care of widows and orphans deprived of maintenance under the will of deceased husbands and fathers and safeguarding his rights where the husband was the survivor.

An Act to Amend the Highway Traffic Act (Bill No. 120) allowed increase of loads carried on certain roads from eight to ten tons gross, the roads being grouped into A and B classes for that purpose. This Bill also empowered municipalities bordering on cities with not less than 100,000 population to limit speed of motor vehicles to 20 miles an hour on certain roads. Suburban areas around Toronto had asked for this.

An Act to Amend the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act (Bill No. 133) provided that in cases of girls working beyond the statutory limit of sixty hours per week, wages should be paid and arrears collected in terms of the order issued by the Minimum Wage Board.

An Act to Amend the Jurors Act (Bill No. 68) raised the age limit of those eligible to act as jurors from 60 to 65 years of age.

An Act to Amend the Extra Provincial Corporations Act (Bill No. 136) provided that companies incorporated in other Provinces might operate in Ontario if the same privileges were accorded companies incorporated in this Province.

An Act to Amend the Insurance Act (Bill No. 142) contained provisions that all companies selling insurance in Ontario must be licensed. This was aimed at such sales by unlicensed United States companies. Aviation insurance was also created as a separate class from automobile insurance. Consideration for loss covered by policies was provided for those who had purchased cars on the instalment plan and who had not made all payments.

An Act to Amend the Succession Duties Act (Bill No. 103) permitted payment of duty by instalments in cases of beneficiaries in life interests in estates, instead of calling for the immediate payment of full duties.

An Act for Better Prevention of Silicosis Among Stone Workers (Bill No. 134).

An Act respecting the Oddfellows Relief Association (Bill No. 4), a private measure, which authorized incorporation as The Mutual Relief Life Assurance Company.

Bonds to the amount of \$10,000 were shown to the House, Mar. 18, 1929, by the Premier who explained that they had been presented that day as the first instalment of \$30,000 that Rotarians of Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Peterborough, Lindsay and Bowmanville planned to raise to establish a gymnasium at the Boys' Training School, Bowmanville.

The Attorney-General announced, Feb. 6, 1929, the appointment of Mr. Justice F. E. Hodgins as the Royal Commissioner to investigate increases in automobile insurance rates decided upon at a meeting of the Canadian Automobile Insurance Underwriters' Association held in Toronto, Jan. 9. Premier Ferguson, answering Mr. Sinclair in the House on Feb. 7, said that the Commission would also have power to review the methods by which insurance matters were dealt with in the Provincial Department of Insurance.

The Budget of 1929. The third Budget Speech of the Hon. J. D. Monteith, M.D., Provincial Treasurer, was delivered on Feb. 26, 1929. The forecast for 1929 included figures for the previously announced increase in the Gasoline tax from three to five cents per gallon, but no further levies or reductions in taxation were mentioned. Ordinary Revenue for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31,

1928, amounted to \$58,426,982, a new high record for the Province, the previous year's figure being \$56,306,224. Ordinary Expenditures, including interest, were \$58,198,746, as against \$55,947,001 for the fiscal year 1927. Thus the Surplus of Ordinary Revenue over Ordinary Expenditures amounted to \$228,236. Among the items of Ordinary Revenue were: Liquor Control Board Profits, \$7,225,000; Motor licences, \$6,500,000; Gasoline tax, \$4,600,000; Dominion subsidy, \$2,642,000; Amusement tax, \$1,187,000; Corporations tax, \$4,853,000; Succession duties, \$4,668,000; Liquor permits, \$893,000; Interest, from Hydro, \$7,808,000, from Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, \$1,300,000, and from the Agricultural Development Board, \$607,000.

Increases in the Net and in the Gross Debt respectively amounted to \$16,000,000 and \$24,800,000, stated the Treasurer. The Gross Debt increase was represented by: Capital expenditures on highways, Northern Development, Provincial lands, buildings, etc., less repayments, \$15,700,000; advances to Hydro, less repayments, \$5,000,000; agricultural and other loans, \$3,500,000. The Gross Debt of the Province amounted in all to \$393,747,000. After deducting Assets which are of an income-producing or realizable nature the Net Debt stood at \$173,793,000. In connection with the Debt retirement plan (outlined in *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1925-26) the Treasurer said that once again a total of over \$3,000,000 had been paid off during the year, making a total of over \$6,000,000 since the inauguration of the scheme.

The Province's Assets exceeded Liabilities by \$33,754,000.

In discussing long term financing, Dr. Monteith pointed out that two issues of bonds were put out at the cheapest interest rates secured anywhere in the Dominion with only one exception. The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission had floated in January, 1928, a \$6,000,000 issue of 4 per cent. 40-year bonds at 4.21 per cent., while the Province, in May, floated its first annuity issue of \$30,000,000 in 4 per cent. 40-year debentures which cost the Province 4.41. In November, 1927, there was a \$24,000,000 30-year, 4½ per cent. issue, maturing serially, the figure being 4.56. Of the \$54,000,000 total \$34,000,000 was for the purpose of refunding and \$20,000,000 represented "new" money. To date the Province had issued three serial issues with total annual maturities of \$2,300,000. In addition to these loans the Niagara Parks Commission in December, 1927, issued \$2,000,000 4 per cent. 20-year annuity bonds at a cost of 4.42. In view of an adverse money market for the greater part of the fiscal year, time money being at 7 per cent. in New York when the \$30,000,000 loan was issued, the Treasurer pointed out that the Province had been particularly fortunate in the prices obtained. Short term financing was also very satisfactory.

The fact was again emphasized that a large proportion of Ontario's annual expenditure was totally or partially uncontrollable. Payments which were altogether uncontrollable included the interest on the Public Debt, Debt retirement payments and discount on

bonds, amounting to \$19,805,000. Most of the \$10,052,814 spent on Education as well as large portions of the cost of other Departments was uncontrollable, so that some 65 per cent. of total payments could be listed under that category.

The Treasurer, in speaking of good roads and highways, stressed the value of the tourist traffic. During 1928 more than 2,760,000 cars entered Ontario, while 11,144,000 tourists entered by all means of transportation, motor cars being credited with bringing approximately 9,000,000. Although the Government spent only \$67,000 in advertising tourist attractions, direct revenue from tourists amounted to \$342,000 in gasoline tax, \$176,000 in liquor permits, \$161,000 in hunting and \$185,000 in fishing licences. It was estimated that the visitors spent in all \$103,000,000 in the Province.

The Provincial Savings Offices had another successful year, over 15,000 accounts being operated, an increase of 3,000. At the end of the fiscal year \$19,800,000 was on deposit, an increase of over \$1,000,000. The sixteen offices paid \$540,000 in interest to depositors, and surplus from operations amounted to \$12,000, bringing the total surplus for reserve up to \$158,000.

The estimated Ordinary Revenue for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1929, was given as \$58,806,000, and Ordinary Expenditure placed at \$58,608,000, leaving an estimated surplus for the current year of \$198,000. Estimated revenue included \$8,000,000 interest from the Hydro-Electric Power Commission, \$15,063,000 from the Treasury Department, \$15,564,000 from the Public Works and Highways Department and \$7,225,000 from the Liquor Control Board. Capital Expenditure was estimated at \$37,905,000.

Supplementary Estimates, tabled Feb. 26, totalled \$15,071,001. The chief item was \$10,325,357 for Hydro expenditures, which included \$5,566,407 for developments in the Niagara system; \$3,795,000 for Northern Ontario developments; \$468,000 for work in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa systems; and \$400,000 for additions to administration buildings and laboratories. The Public Works Department accounted for \$1,934,747.42 and the Provincial Secretary's Department for \$581,964.91 of the total.

Further supplementary Estimates amounting to \$949,658.10 were passed Mar. 21.

The Debate on the Budget opened Feb. 28. R. F. Miller (Lib., Haldimand) moved an amendment to the Government motion to go into Committee of Supply, condemning "the extravagance of the Government" and recommending a "complete survey of Provincial taxation, with a view to reducing taxation, eliminating double taxation, and relieving the municipalities of a portion of their present heavy obligations due to Provincial legislation." Mr. Miller claimed that the Gross Debt had been increased by \$90,000,000 since 1923. Harry C. Nixon (Brant) opened for the Progressives and also criticized the Budget and attacked the Liquor Control Act. A. Russell Nesbitt (Bracondale) was the

first Conservative speaker. He pointed out that former deficits had been turned into surpluses by Dr. Monteith and claimed that increases in total expenditure were unavoidable. He further declared that while the Ontario Government made some \$8,000,000 out of liquor sales, the Federal Government made over \$50,000,000.

E. B. Miller (Lib., Elgin East) declared on Mar. 12 that a road had been constructed to Long Point, Lake Erie, for the benefit of duck hunters and that the expenditure could not be found in the Public Accounts. He also intimated that there were irregularities in the collection of ten dollar licence fees for "hides" in Rondeau Park, the money never reaching the Treasury. On Mar. 13 the Hon. William Finlayson showed that the cost of the road built by the Lands Department as an improvement to Provincial property, was listed in the Public Accounts, as were all moneys collected or expended in connection with Rondeau Park. Fees for hides were collected not by Park officials but by persons who had land leased from the Government.

On Mar. 14, W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal Leader, termed the Budget "spendthrift financing," and deplored the increase in Debt and Expenditures. He had some sharp criticism for Hydro administration, and declared that the House lacked sufficient information on this matter. J. G. Lethbridge, Progressive Leader, followed, comparing Government financing unfavourably with that of the Drury Administration, and appealing for more effort in aid of Hydro rural extensions. Premier Ferguson, returning to the House after a ten-day absence due to illness, concluded the Debate with a vigorous address, defending the Budget and the work of the various Government Departments. The Government, he declared, was living within its income, although tax reductions had been made. He attacked the critics of the Liquor Control Act, and deprecated Opposition statements with regard to the condition of the agricultural community, pointing out that Ontario's agricultural production reached \$500,000,000 in the past year.

At the close of the Premier's address the R. F. Miller amendment was defeated by 66 votes to 27, and the House went into Committee of Supply.

On May 6, 1929, the Province sold a \$25,000,000 5 per cent. 30-year bond issue at a price bid of 99.15 per cent.

The Public Accounts Committee. J. E. Thompson (Cons., St. Davids) was re-elected Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, Mar. 6, 1929. Chief interest centred about matters connected with the forced resignation of a Provincial Police officer, R. C. Brien, at Kitchener. Evidence of the Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and other officers of the Force was to the effect that it was due to Mr. Brien's debts and not to political interference with his duties as had been charged in some quarters. Liquor Control Board profits, Hydro-Electric Power Commission refund and some advertising accounts, figures with regard to which

appeared in the Public Accounts, 1928, were also under inquiry. The Committee returned a purely formal Report to the House on Mar. 27.

Prorogation. The House finished its business at 3.25 a.m., Mar. 28, 1929, after a sitting lasting from 3 p.m. on the previous day during which several votes were forced by the Opposition. The closing hour was featured by an impassioned address from A. Belanger (Lib., Russell) who urged "British fair play" in the distribution of taxes between the Public and the Separate Schools. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor prorogued the House at 3 p.m., on the same day.

Department of Education. Ontario education continued under the vigorous direction of the Prime Minister, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, who announced in May, 1929, that he intended to retain the portfolio of Education in conjunction with the Premiership. His Annual Report for 1928 showed that the enrolled attendance in elementary and secondary schools during 1927 was over 770,000; the total sum invested in buildings, land and equipment was \$145,000,000; the annual expenditure by trustee boards exceeded \$48,000,000, of which about \$26,000,000 was in salaries to teachers. After summarizing recent advances, Mr. Ferguson referred to coming reforms: (1) township boards for rural schools, adverse criticism of which was on the decline; (2) transfer of first and second year University courses to certain collegiate institutes equipped to carry them on efficiently; (3) extension of the elementary school curriculum to include the first two years of high school work so as to enable parents in rural parts to keep the children at home that much longer. These changes, he said, pointed to a modification of the school system which would be embodied in a Bill for the consideration of the Legislature. School attendance throughout the Province had much improved, the average in urban centres having risen to 90 per cent. The attendance of adolescents, pupils between fourteen and sixteen years of age, numbered in 1927, 92,476, of whom only 6 per cent. were released either on home permits or employment certificates. There were about 6,000 part-time pupils, so that in the urban centres where the Adolescent Act applied the children were either at school or at work.

Other features of the situation reported on were: (1) the widespread movement in rural and village schools to extend the courses beyond the high school entrance examination; (2) the use of four school cars to carry instruction to the outlying groups of people along the railway lines in Northern Ontario, many adults of foreign birth receiving in evening classes instruction in the English language; (3) the growth of correspondence courses in sparsely settled districts isolated from schools, the pupils numbering 1,000; (4) the multiplication of auxiliary classes attended by children handicapped either from physical defects or retarded mental progress, which numbered 207, an increase of 28 over the previous year.

In vocational education, the number of schools being 42, the day schools were attended by 20,193 full-time pupils, 2,878 part-time pupils, and 1,455 in special courses. The night schools numbered 61 and had an attendance of 39,096, chiefly adults improving their technical knowledge for various occupations. On vocational schools the amounts expended were: by the municipalities, \$3,788,735; by grants from the Legislature, \$849,569; by Federal subsidy, \$347,646. The last-mentioned source of income came to an end, Mar. 31, 1929. Mr. Ferguson outlined his proposed reforms to a meeting of the Conservative Association of Western Ontario in London, May 10, 1929, and Mr. Sinclair, Liberal Leader, in a critical review of present education policies at Wingham, May 28, declared generally that the suggested changes were impracticable.

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Educational Association was held in Toronto beginning Apr. 1st, 1929. The following officers were elected: Past President, R. A. Gray, B.A., Principal, Oakwood Collegiate, Toronto; President, W. I. Chisholm, M.A., Department of Education, Toronto; Vice-President, Judge J. H. Scott, Perth; General Secretary, A. E. Bryson, 44 Silverthorn Avenue, Toronto; Treasurer, R. M. Speirs, 17 Woolfrey Avenue, Toronto. On June 8, Judge Scott was raised to the Presidency following the death of Mr. Chisholm.

The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation was held in Hamilton, Dec. 27, 1928. The following were elected for the year 1929: President, W. H. Tuke, B.A., Haileybury; First Vice-President, J. H. Hardy, B.A., Perth; Second Vice-President, Miss R. J. McQueen, B.A., Stratford; Treasurer, A. S. Zavitz, B.A., Peterborough; General Secretary, S. H. Henry, M.A., 226 Evelyn Avenue, Toronto.

The Annual Meeting of the Federation of Women Teachers' Associations of Ontario was held at Toronto, Apr. 3, 1929. Officers elected were: President, Miss M. C. Straith, Windsor; Vice-President, Miss M. Burns, Ottawa; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss H. E. Carr, 76½ St. Mary Street, Toronto.

The Ontario Library Association, at the Annual Conference held at Toronto, Apr. 2, 1929, elected the following officers: President, James Steele, Stratford; First Vice-President, Mrs. A. A. Kennedy, Kingston; Second Vice-President, Miss Winnifred Matheson, Brantford; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss E. Blanche Steele, Toronto.

The University of Toronto. A special Convocation was held on Nov. 7, 1928, when the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain, and the Honorary Degree of D.Litt. was conferred upon His Excellency Paul Claudel, French Ambassador to the United States.

The vacancy on the Board of Governors caused by the death of Sir John Willison was filled by the nomination of Sir Edward Kemp* by the Provincial Government, Nov. 15, 1928.

*NOTE.—Sir Edward Kemp's death is announced (Aug. 11, 1929) as *The Review* goes to press.

New scholarships announced during the season 1928-29 were: the Wickett Scholarship; the Henderson Scholarship; the Maritime Provinces Scholarships (two), \$800 and \$500; the J. H. Harris Donation of \$25,000; the J. H. Gundy Scholarship of \$1,500 *per annum* for five years, to be named after Mr. Gundy's partner, the late W. E. Wilder; the Charles J. O. Hastings Scholarships in Public Health, \$10,000 foundation; the Maurice Cody Research Scholarships (two), \$300 each, and Fellowship, \$1,500—amounts raised by the friends of the late Maurice Cody.

A foundation for establishing a Lectureship in Medicine was made possible through the generosity of Dr. D. C. Balfour, Rochester, Minn., a graduate of the University.

Among the staff changes since June 30, 1928, were the following: Dr. Maurice Hutton, retired, Principal of University College for 41 years, to be Principal and Professor *Emeritus*; Dr. G. M. Wrong, retired, Professor *Emeritus* of History; Prof. Andrew Hunter, B.Sc., M.B., Head of the Department of Bio-chemistry, resigned to accept a chair in the University of Glasgow, and was succeeded by Prof. H. Wasteneys, Ph.D.; Dr. J. J. Macleod, M.B., D.Sc., LL.D., Head of the Department of Physiology, resigned to accept a chair in the University of Aberdeen, and to succeed him Charles H. Best, M.A., M.B., co-discoverer with Dr. Banting of insulin, was appointed Professor of Physiology; Prof. W. S. Milner, M.A., Greek and Roman History, retired, appointed a Professor *Emeritus*; Prof. G. M. Smith, M.A., History, retired to enter the business field; as also did A. G. Brown, M.A., Associate Professor of Ancient History, University College; Prof. P. Gillespie, M.Sc., C.E., Applied Science, died May 27, 1929.

A. B. Fennell, M.C., Assistant Registrar, was appointed Acting Registrar to take over the duties of James Brebner, B.A., LL.D., who was granted one year's leave of absence at the close of which he planned to retire after 40 years service.

Associate Professors appointed Professors, were:—

C. N. Cochrane, Greek and Roman History; A. L. Parsons, Mineralogy; W. E. Blatz, Psychology, and E. G. R. Ardagh, Chemical Engineering. Appointments to Ontario College of Education, G. M. Jones, Professor, Methods in English and History; and F. E. Coombs, Professor of Methods in Elementary Education. Other appointments recorded were:—Prof. H. S. Jackson, Mycology; Dr. E. W. Gallie, Professor of Surgery and Chief Surgeon at the Toronto General Hospital, succeeding the late Dr. C. L. Starr; and Prof. C. Martin, History.

On June 6 and 7, 1929, Commencement and Convocation exercises were held, Sir William Mulock, the Chancellor, presiding. No Honorary Degrees were conferred at this Convocation.

Enrolment of students for the Session 1928-29 was 6,420. In the Arts Course 60 per cent. of the students were in Honour Courses and no failures were recorded in the latter during the year.

It was announced that beginning with the 1929-30 Session, in September, 1929, the second Aeronautics Course for undergraduates would be opened. This, it was stated, was the only course in Aeronautical Engineering in the Universities of Canada. The first step in this development was the establishment in 1917 of an Aerodynamic Laboratory complete with wind tunnel and equipment, which had enabled researches of an important nature, aiding in the advancement of aviation in the Dominion and the development of aircraft, suitable to Canadian requirements. British experts were present at important experiments for testing and designing aeroplane floats and seaplane bodies in June, 1929.

Extension Courses were carried out on a widening scale with largely increased enrolment. Newspaper reports in January, 1929, estimated that 22,000 persons throughout the Province would receive instruction in these Courses during the year. Three hundred and fifteen research problems were under investigation in the University during 1928, including anatomy, astronomy, Banting and Best Chair of Medical Research, bio-chemistry, biology, botany, chemistry, dentistry, forestry, geology, household science, mineralogy, obstetrics and gynaecology, pathological chemistry, pediatrics, pharmacology, physics, physiology, political

science, psychology, radiology, therapeutics, civil engineering, mining engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical engineering, electrical engineering.

During the year the new Pathology Building—to be known as “Banting Institute”—was commenced and at the end of June, 1929, was nearing completion.

Trinity College, Toronto. Registration of students for 1928-29 was 332. Professor C. M. A. Grube, M.A. (Cantab), University College, Swansea, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Department of Classics caused by the death of Professor Duckworth. Miss Cartwright, B.A., LL.D., who had completed 25 years as Principal of St. Hilda's, was appointed an Associate Professor in English. Rev. John Lowe, Fellow in Divinity, was appointed Professor of New Testament Language and Literature. Mrs. Charles E. Doolittle, of Hamilton, donated \$10,000 to establish a Lectureship in Music and Singing. Announcement was made that the late Right Rev. Charles Henry Brent, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Western New York, and a graduate of Trinity in 1884, had bequeathed a number of valuable books to the College. At a special Convocation held Sept. 19, 1928, the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon: Most Rev. D. Williams, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Lord Archbishop of Huron and Metropolitan of Ontario, the Venerable C. L. Ingles, Archdeacon of Simcoe; Ven. J. McL. Snowden, Archdeacon of Ottawa; Rev. J. C. Waller, Senior Missionary of the Church of England in Canada. Archbishop Matheson, Primate of All Canada, acted as Pro-Chancellor on the occasion.

St. Michael's College, Toronto. Enrolment of students for 1928-29 was 300 in Arts. The death of Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, Professor of Philosophy and Anthropology in the College and Professor of Ethnology in the University of Toronto, on Feb. 14, 1929, was a grievous loss to the College and to education generally. In addition to his work at the College and University his popular lectures given for several seasons, aroused great public interest and were attended by large audiences and widely reported in the press. The campaign to raise \$3,000,000 for additional buildings and an endowment fund was actively carried on during part of 1929, initiatory steps being taken in April when it was inaugurated with a contribution of \$125,000 from Frank P. O'Connor, Toronto. On June 8, 1929, the press announced a contribution of \$50,000 from “a friend” who “was not a Roman Catholic,” and who desired that his name be not made public. He had not been canvassed.

Knox College, Toronto. At the 85th Annual Convocation of Knox College, Apr. 16, 1929, the Principal, Rev. Dr. Thomas Eakin, said that two years before enrolment had been 45; in 1927-28, 60; and in 1928-29, was 73, including Theological, Arts and Extra-Mural students. Ten graduates received parchments as licensed preachers at the ceremony compared with five in the preceding year. At the opening ceremonies, Oct. 9, 1928, the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred *in absentia* upon Rev. Dr. Ephraim Scott, of Montreal.

Wycliffe College, Toronto. At Convocation, Apr. 25, 1929, the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rt. Rev. W. A. Geddes, Bishop of Mackenzie River, a graduate of the College. The Acting Principal, Rev. Dr. W. E. Taylor, conducted the proceedings and reviewed the history of the ten graduates who received parchments. It was announced that the Principal who had gone to the Orient would confer the Honorary Degree of D.D. upon Rt. Rev. Lindel Tsen, newly consecrated Chinese Bishop for Honan, China.

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Attendance for the 1928-29 courses showed a total of 1,508 with 260 in the regular course in Agriculture; 207 in Home Economics (Macdonald Institute), and 209 in Girls Conference (Junior Women's Institutes). On Aug. 1st, 1928, the new President, G. I. Christie, B.S.A., D.Sc., took office. (See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1927-28, page 389). Among other appointments were: D. R. Sands, Dean; F. C. Hart, Professor of Economics; J. C. Steckley, Professor of Animal Industry; J. Buchanan, Director of Extension.

Major-General Lord Lovat, Chairman, Oversea Settlement Committee, visited the College, Aug. 23, 1928, with the object of gaining further knowledge to assist in the development of his scheme for settling British immigrants in

Ontario. The Empire Parliamentary Association party, then touring Canada, made a visit to the College, Sept. 1st, 1928, accompanied by the Premier, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, the Attorney-General, Hon. W. H. Price and the Speaker of the Legislature, Hon. W. D. Black. His Excellency the Governor-General, Viscount Willingdon, was a visitor, Oct. 30, 1928.

The new horticultural building was expected to greatly facilitate research and experimental work in horticulture to the general benefit of the industry throughout the Province. The College departments also carried on research work in Agricultural Economics and Engineering, Animal Husbandry, Bacteriology, Botany, Chemistry, Dairying, Entomology, Field Husbandry and Poultry.

Queen's University, Kingston. Enrolment of students for the 1928-29 Session was 3,577, including those taking the 1928 Summer Courses. On Sept. 11, 1928, the Trustees announced creation of a Lectureship in United States History, the first time that distinct and separate provision had been made for such a study in a Canadian university. J. P. Pritchett, a native of California, was appointed Lecturer on the subject.

At the Annual Autumn Convocation, Oct. 5, 1928, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon W. H. Nichols, M.D., New York; Canon J. E. E. Chartier, Vice-Rector, University of Montreal, and Hon. Martin Burrell, Librarian, House of Commons, Ottawa.

Press announcements Dec. 17, 1928, stated that under the will of the late J. B. McIvor, for many years its treasurer, Queen's received \$5,000 for a Scholarship in Arts; a Scholarship in the same Faculty was provided for in the sum of \$2,500 bequeathed by the late F. Welch.

At the Annual Convocation, May 8, 1929, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon: Professor W. S. Milner, University of Toronto; Dr. J. J. Sederholm, Geological Commission, Helsingfors, Finland; W. H. Moore, Tariff Advisory Board, Ottawa. The Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. T. J. Thompson, Ottawa; and Rev. T. W. Savary, Kingston.

Announcement of the resignation of the Principal, Dr. Bruce Taylor, was made May 9, 1929, to the Trustees who accepted it with profound regret. In his letter, Principal Taylor said that having seen the University successfully carried through its greatest endowment campaign, he would like to be free from a large and exacting task and to devote his time to literary work. Deep appreciation of his services was expressed by the Trustees who asked that he carry on until their Committee select a successor. On May 10 it was announced that Professor E. L. Bruce had been appointed to the newly-founded Miller Memorial Chair in Geology, his place as head of the Department of Mineralogy being filled by the appointment of Professor J. E. Hawley, University of Wisconsin, a B.A. and M.A. of Queen's.

Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, resigned, according to announcement made May 21, 1929, and James A. Richardson, Winnipeg, a graduate and trustee of Queen's, was subsequently appointed to succeed him as Chancellor.

The University of Western Ontario, London. Enrolment for 1928-29 was: Faculty of Arts, University College, 787; Alma College (St. Thomas), 4; Assumption College (Sandwich), 66; Waterloo College (Waterloo), 19; Faculty of Medicine, 140; Faculty of Public Health, 11; gross total, 1,134, less 74 duplicates, or a net total of 1,060.

The first Annual Autumn Convocation was held in October, 1928, in connection with the Jubilee Convocation and the inauguration of Dr. W. Sherwood Fox, as President of the University. On Oct. 19, 1928, as part of the Jubilee ceremonies, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon: R. P. Baker, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute; D. B. Fraser, Stratford, Ont.; P. S. McKibbin, University of Michigan, late Dean of Western University Medical School; and H. Williams, University of Western Ontario.

Professor R. E. Freeman, Department of Economic and Political Science, who resigned to enter a Cleveland financial firm, was succeeded by H. A. Logan, Ph.D., Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va. Rev. J. M. Dobson

was appointed to the new office of Alumni Director and Endowment Fund Secretary.

At the Annual Convocation, May 31, 1929, Hon. Henry Cockshutt, Brantford, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, was installed as Chancellor of the University. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon: Edward Johnson, a native of Guelph, Ont., and famous tenor of the Metropolitan Opera, New York; and Ven. Archdeacon G. B. Sage, London.

A wide range of research work was carried on in the Medical School, the Faculty of Arts and by the senior students in the Department of Business Administration.

Victoria University and Emmanuel College, Toronto. The amended charter, under Provincial legislation became effective Aug. 1st, 1928, by which the former Victoria College Faculty of Theology amalgamated with Union Theological Faculty to form a new College in Victoria University, to be called Emmanuel College for instruction in Theology. The enrolment of students in Arts (Victoria College) for 1928-29 was 805, and registration in Emmanuel College was 186 of whom 60 were taking full time Theology.

At the first meeting of the Board of Governors of Victoria held under the new charter, Sept. 23, 1928, Rev. Dr. Chown, Chairman for fourteen years, resigned that post and on his suggestion, Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., was unanimously chosen as successor. Plans were discussed for raising a fund of \$1,200,000 for new buildings for the University and College, the official campaign for which started May 12, 1929, with Sir James Woods as Chairman of the general Campaign Committee.

At a special Convocation of Victoria, Dec. 7, 1928, the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon the following: Right Rev. W. T. Gunn, D.D., Rev. F. Lawrence Brown, Rev. J. A. Cranston, Rev. C. A. Myers, B.D., Rev. R. A. Powell, all of Toronto; Rev. W. A. Bradley, Aberfoyle; Rev. G. G. D. Kilpatrick, Ottawa; Rev. W. J. Mortimore, West China; Rev. A. L. Smith, B.D., Brampton; and Rev. A. E. M. Thomson, B.D., London.

Professor John Line was appointed to the staff of Victoria as Associate Professor of Ethics.

Among the bequests to Victoria during 1928-29, were: R. J. Tackaberry, the Tackaberry Library Scholarship, \$1,000, and to Annesley Hall, \$3,000.

McMaster University, Toronto. Enrolment of students for 1928-29 was 416. Professor L. H. Marshall was transferred from the Chair of Practical Theology to that of New Testament Interpretation. C. H. Stearn, M.A. (Cantab) was appointed Professor of Classics. At the Annual Convocation, May 14, 1929, Honorary Degrees were conferred as follows: LL.D., Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., Toronto; D.D., Rev. A. M. McDonald, Minneapolis, U.S.A., and Rev. R. McKay, Sarnia. The first sod on the site for the new University to be erected at Hamilton, in accordance with the decision to move to that City, was turned Oct. 28, 1928, by Mr. Alfred Matthews, Chairman of the Board of Governors. It was hoped to occupy the new building, Sept. 30, 1930. The affiliated College at Brandon, Man., had 153 students in Arts in 1928-29.

Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto (Law Society of Upper Canada). In his Annual Report for 1928-29 Dean John D. Falconbridge, K.C., stated registration of students as: first year, 103; second, 148; third year, 116; total, 367. The second published Canadian case book—Smith's *Cases on Trusts*—was in use during the Session, towards the close of which its editor, Sidney Earle Smith, M.A., LL.B., was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Law, Dalhousie University, (Halifax, Nova Scotia). In his place two appointments were made to the Osgoode Hall staff, namely, Vincent C. MacDonald, LL.B., gold medallist, Dalhousie Law School, 1920, and John J. Robinette, B.A., gold medallist, Osgoode Hall, 1929, the first as part time, the second named as full time lecturer. On the invitation of Dalhousie Law School, Dean Falconbridge gave three lectures there in April, 1928, and in February, 1929, at the invitation of McGill University, Montreal, he gave three lectures there. Dean P. E. Corbett, M.A., McGill Faculty of Law, gave three lectures at Osgoode Hall, March, 1929.

On May 2, 1929, the press announced that Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., Treasurer of the Law Society of Upper Canada, had presented to the latter a gift of \$10,000 in securities to be utilized for the improvement of legal education and the encouragement of legal research.

The Department of Agriculture. The various activities of the Department were carried on with success during the year under the direction of Hon. J. S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture. Good response from the public was received in the fight against the weed menace.

1928 Crop Statistics

	Bushels	Acres
Fall Wheat.....	16,766,408	693,660
Spring Wheat.....	2,181,855	109,805
Oats.....	93,461,068	2,659,980
Barley.....	19,944,133	615,433
Rye.....	1,131,172	66,307
Buckwheat.....	5,692,376	271,243
Peas.....	1,892,588	109,887
Beans.....	873,427	50,953
Corn for Husking (in the ear).....	6,921,850	110,192
Mixed Grains.....	33,691,418	905,693
Flax.....	67,441	7,964

	Tons	Acres
Alfalfa.....	1,730,135	743,230
Hay and Clover.....	4,455,615	2,811,076
Fodder Corn.....	2,685,727	299,307

	Bushels	Acres
Potatoes.....	19,791,851	181,241
Turnips.....	34,323,412	71,791

Live stock and poultry statistics: horses, 609,249; cattle, 2,682,053; sheep, 1,014,106; swine, 1,833,538; poultry, 19,703,576.

Statistics of Values

Field Crops.....	\$243,768,000	Fur Farming.....	\$ 600,000
Farm Animals.....	75,908,000	Maple Products.....	1,888,000
Wool.....	1,502,000	Tobacco.....	5,823,000
Dairy Products.....	102,000,000	Flax Fibre.....	509,000
Fruits and Vegetables.....	19,658,000	Clover and Grass Seed.....	2,212,000
Poultry and Eggs.....	45,993,000	Honey.....	960,000
		Total.....	\$500,821,000

The Agricultural Representatives Branch Report contained a summary of crop conditions. Weather conditions in 1928 were discouraging, and legumes and Fall wheat suffered killing in late Winter and Spring. Seeding was completed with difficulty, but growth was rapid. Haying and harvesting were badly delayed because of rain. The corn crop was good, the borer being less troublesome. The apple crop was below normal. The weather was unfavourable to good potato crops and late blight was bad. An ever-increasing demand for the services of the Agricultural Representatives was noted. Offices were operated in all of the 51 counties and districts.

The Live Stock Branch reported that 22 prizes were won by Ontario cattle at the National Dairy Show at Memphis, Tenn. In co-operation with the Department of Northern Development eight carloads of cattle were supplied to northern settlers.

The Report of the Agricultural Development Board for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1928, showed that 1,567 applications for loans totalling \$5,670,025 had been passed. Loans paid out numbered 1,132 and totalled \$5,000,000. In all, 5,594 loans of \$22,388,000 had been paid out since 1922. The statement of arrears showed that of the \$624,516 due May 31, 1928, \$114,365 was unpaid Oct. 31. In each case there was good security and special reasons justified an extension of time. The amount outstanding through the Short Term Loan Association was further reduced to \$144,393.33. Operating surplus for the year was \$109,617. Since its inception the Board had paid back to the Treasury more than its expenditures, at the same time retaining a sufficient surplus to enable it to meet all payments on bonds and debentures and to carry temporarily the inevitable arrears.

The Colonization and Immigration Branch placed 3,127 people during the year, including 168 women and 306 children. Some 110 families received from the London, England, office were placed.

The Western Ontario Experimental Farm at Ridgeway had another year of satisfactory work, special attention being given to experiments in tobacco growing.

The attendance at the Kemptonville Agricultural School was: senior year, 18; junior year, 27; domestic science, 17. Short courses: agriculture, 50; teachers' Summer course, 45. An addition to accommodate 32 agricultural students was added to the residence.

The Ontario Veterinary College had 76 students for the year 1927-28. Of these 18 received the degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science. Registration for the 1928-29 term was 80. Graduates of the College made excellent showing in passing Civil Service examinations in Canada and the United States.

The Co-operative and Markets Branch reported 11 new co-operatives incorporated during the fiscal year 1928. Ten additional community hall projects were completed, grants amounting to \$16,444.51 being paid on a total expenditure of \$81,272.59. J. A. Carroll was appointed Director of the Branch in December, 1928, succeeding F. C. Hart, who was appointed Professor of Economics at the Ontario Agricultural College. Weed control had been placed under this Branch, the name of which was changed to the Crops and Markets Branch. A. G. Smith of Waterloo County and J. D. McLeod of Glengarry were appointed Special Weed Commissioners for Western and Eastern Ontario, respectively, according to announcement made May 8, 1929.

On Feb. 21, 1929 the Agricultural Committee of the Legislature passed a resolution based upon a suggestion previously made by Dr. G. I. Christie, President of the Ontario Agricultural College, that loans of \$1,000 to \$2,000 be made to graduating students of the College in order to facilitate their taking up farm work. The resolution was forwarded to the Department of Agriculture for study and a possible report on which legislation might be introduced at the 1930 Session of the Legislature.

Hon. Mr. Martin announced on May 9, 1929, a comprehensive schedule of soil improvement work involving some 400 demonstrations in various centres of the Province, and a measure of aid by private interests.

Women's Institutes. 1928 witnessed splendid development in the Women's Institutes of Ontario. The membership of the 1,115 branches was something over 40,000. A series of twelve conventions was held in various parts of the Province during the Autumn and on Nov. 30, 1928, the following officers of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario were elected: Honorary Presidents: George A. Putnam, Superintendent of Women's Institutes, Toronto; Mrs. George Edwards, Komoka; Mrs. C. Field Robertson, Lanark; President, Mrs. J. W. Stone, Bond Head; Vice-Presidents: Mrs. J. C. McMillan, West Lorne; Mrs. W. J. MacLachlan, Burritt's Rapids; Mrs. R. Wagle, Dryden; Executive: The President, the Vice-Presidents, and Mrs. F. S. Caldwell, Carp; Mrs. J. W. MacFie, Appin; Mrs. W. Jenkins, Trout Creek; Mrs. R. Henderson, Drayton; Mrs. A. E. Walker, Bartonville; Corresponding Secretary-Treasurer; Mrs. Charles Macoun, Campbellford; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. J. MacLachlan, Burritt's Rapids.

The Department of Mines. The Annual Preliminary Report of the Department of Mines for 1928 contained the following significant introductory paragraph:

"For the first time on record the value of Ontario's mineral production has reached one hundred million dollars. The total for 1928 was \$100,238,933 as against \$90,238,447 in 1927, the highest record heretofore. This increase of nearly ten million dollars represented a gain of 11 per cent."

Metallics was the most important group with 71 per cent. of the total production. Gold mining accounted for \$32,688,817, a decrease of slightly over one million dollars compared with 1927. A variety of reasons were responsible for this, re-adjustments at the Hollinger Mine being among them. Notes as to the exploratory and development work in various gold-bearing areas and at a number of mines conveyed the impression that production might reasonably be expected to show a substantial increase during 1929. The nickel-copper industry, "which," said the Report, "must also be credited with all the platinum metals and a small quantity of gold and silver, was \$32,494,723." There was a slight gain in non-metallic minerals. Structural materials showed an increase of more than half a million dollars and clay products, in which was included all branches of the ceramic industry "using domestic clay as raw material" recorded an increase of \$818,538.

Quantity production of the principal minerals in the Province for 1928 was:

Gold (ozs.).....	1,578,306	Lead, pig (lbs.).....	6,786,471
Silver (ozs.).....	7,163,177	Arsenic, white (lbs.).....	4,097,226
Copper, metallic (lbs.).....	39,997,336	Natural gas (M. cu. ft.).....	7,432,976
Nickel, metallic (lbs.).....	49,213,773	Petroleum, crude (bbls.).....	134,065
Nickel, Oxide (lbs.).....	12,690,342	Salt (tons).....	279,841

A striking feature of the Report was the reference to the attention given by the Department to lignite beds which "outcrop on the Abitibi River at Blacksmith Falls." Tests made by the Mines

Branch at Ottawa showed a grade equal to the lignite of southern Saskatchewan. It was subsequently announced by Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines, that a contract had been let, and thorough exploration of these beds would be made during the Summer of 1929. The land in the meantime was withdrawn from private prospecting.

Under Ontario laws 210 mining companies were incorporated in 1928 and licences granted to 17 extra-Provincial and mortmain companies, while mining claims recorded on Crown lands totalled 15,046.

It was noted that in addition to discoveries of gold in new districts, closed mines in some of the originally discovered gold areas were re-opened and operated with modern equipment and prospects of success. In the newer districts air transportation as an aid to actual mining as well as to prospecting was so general as to no longer attract attention. By this means formerly "remote and inaccessible localities" were brought within close range. In the Patricia district hydro-electric power developments were under way to serve mines at Red Lake, also the Woman-Narrow Confederation Lake area. The Report stated that "an east and west belt from Red Lake to Fort Hope on the Albany River, a distance of 250 miles, was prospected with the result that two new areas, Shonia Lake and Crow River, were brought to light."

Total dividends paid by metal mines in the Province in 1928 were given as \$21,288,907 and the grand total since the first mining dividends were recorded, \$284,576,081. Preliminary estimates for 1928 from various sources showed Canada in third place among the gold-producing countries of the world, for which position Ontario production was responsible. The Transvaal with \$214,000,000 led the field. The United States was second with \$43,000,000 as against \$101,000,000 in 1915. Canada, which in 1915 produced \$19,000,000 had an estimated production of \$39,100,000 in 1928. In the same period Ontario's output rose from \$8,500,000 to \$32,626,476.

Silver production in 1928 was at its lowest level in 22 years, being 7,163,117 fine ounces valued at \$4,117,652 as against 9,294,032 fine ounces worth \$5,230,402 in 1927. Peak of production was 31,507,791 ounces in 1911. "This gradual decline," said the Report, "is the natural result of mine depletion, although with a higher price for silver many lower grade ore deposits might be economically operated." Encouraging features were noted and the conclusion reached that "world conditions as regard prices would indicate that the present low price of silver would obtain for some time or at least until a slackening of production became apparent."

Ontario may "now be credited with 85 per cent. of the world production of nickel," the Report said, that from New Caledonia, the chief competitor, having been stationary at about 4,000 tons *per annum* for some time past. Growth in the use of nickel in fabricated articles and in an increasing number of alloys was

responsible for the rapidly increasing demand for it and the consequent increased production. It was stated that developments at depth in the Sudbury basin had revealed ore of high copper content and "since the demand for copper is practically unlimited" this adds to the interesting possibilities. Gold, silver and platinum are also found in "important quantities."

Figures for the first quarter of 1929 showed a metaliferous production of \$19,780,780, as against \$15,842,790 for the similar period of 1928. Large increases in silver, copper and nickel were noted. Gold production decreased slightly.

In December, 1928, arrangements were completed whereby Major J. McMillan, M.C., Mining Inspector for Cobalt and Kirkland, had been loaned by the Department to the Republic of Uruguay, South America, to assist in the investigation of its mineral resources.

T. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines, who had been in the Government service since 1880, while retaining his title was assigned important special work for the Department in the role of Advisory Consultant, a new post. Chief Inspector T. F. Sutherland, was appointed Acting Deputy Minister of Mines. These changes were announced May 16, 1929.

The officers of the Ontario Mining Association elected for the year 1929-30 were: President, J. C. Nicholls; 1st Vice-President, F. D. Reid; 2nd Vice-President, D. L. H. Forbes; Secretary-Treasurer, G. C. Bateman, 330 Bay Street, Toronto.

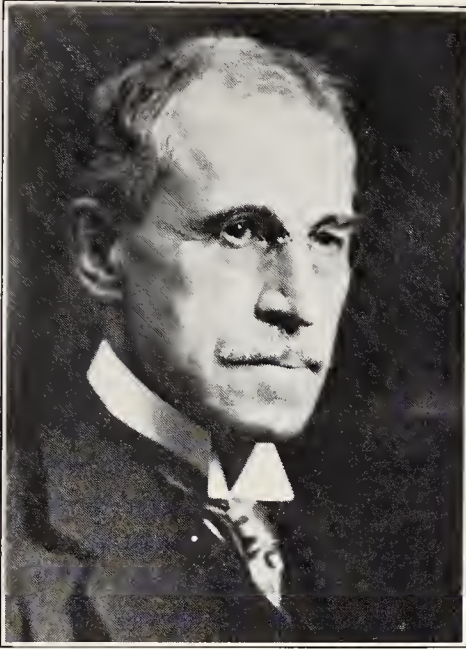
Department of Lands and Forests. The Report of the Department of Lands and Forests for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1928, recalled the fact that one hundred years before the first Commissioner of Crown Lands for Upper Canada, Peter Robinson, had been appointed. It gave a summary of the history of the Office since that date. In 1827 revenue from timber, amounted to \$360, while in 1928 it was some \$4,000,000.

The Supervisor of Settlement reported that satisfactory progress was being made by group settlements in Thunder Bay and Cochrane districts. Practical discussions were held with representatives of the Oversea Settlement Board and the Dominion Government in preparation of a tripartate agreement involving co-operative arrangement for the placing of British settlers on improved farms in the Clay Belt district. The usual amount of survey of Crown Lands was carried on. Co-operation with the Dominion Government's aerial photographic work tended to produce better and more up-to-date maps of the sections covered,

Provincial Land Tax collections amounted to \$157,551.83. For agriculture, townsite, tourist and various other purposes the total area sold and leased comprised 92,218 acres, and the revenue, \$120,618.60.

Uncertain general conditions in the pulp and paper industry did not justify offering extensive pulp limits for sale, only 11 of the 71 timber limits sold being in the nature of pulp propositions. The cut of pulpwood on Crown Lands was 684,582 cords, a reduction of 68,873 cords. Settlers' and patented lands produced 1,111,224 cords, and of this total 612,000 cords were exported.

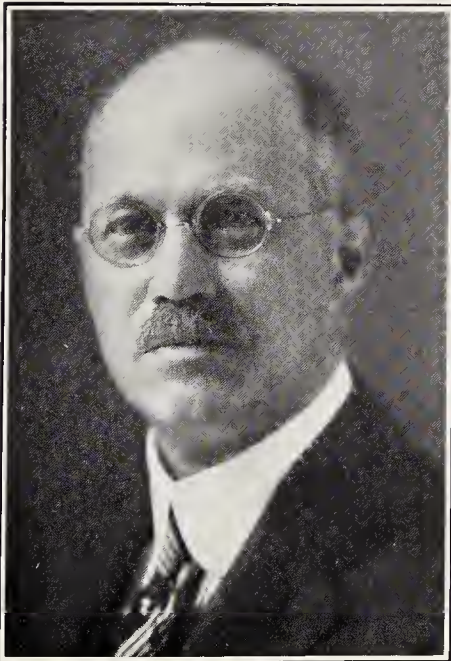
The logging industry showed a decided improvement, the cut of white and red pine being 210,532,068 feet B.M. as against 128,314,028 feet for the previous year. The jack pine cut also increased from 48,000,000 to 78,000,000 feet. In other classes, excluding pulpwood logs, production was much the same. There was a general feeling of optimism in the industry.



P. D. ROSS, ESQ.
Appointed, June 12, 1929,
Chairman, Royal Commission on
Ontario Mental Hospitals



HON. GEORGE S. HENRY, LL.B.
Minister of
Public Works and Highways,
Province of Ontario



W. SHERWOOD FOX, ESQ.,
Ph.D., D.Litt.
Formally inaugurated, Oct. 19, 1928,
President, University of Western Ontario



G. I. CHRISTIE, ESQ., B.S.A., D.Sc.
President,
Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph

Except in inaccessible portions of Patricia district the forest fire situation was good throughout the year. Of the area burned over 87 per cent. was in fires occurring in May and June in the inaccessible areas. Fires totalled 536, and in all 100,383 acres were burned over. New steel towers erected numbered 26, and 400 miles of telephone lines were constructed. Eight wireless stations were operated.

Reforestation work resulted in the distribution of 11,500,000 trees. Municipal forestry projects were enlarged by the addition of four new county forests. Forest pathology studies were carried on in connection with a fungus attacking white spruce. Survey of Parry Sound and Muskoka districts was made to determine the prevalence of white pine blister rust. Co-operating with the Federal Entomological Branch, experiments were carried out with a view to controlling insect pests by aircraft dusting.

The total revenue of the Department for the fiscal year was \$4,741,229.31, and expenditures amounted to \$2,857,235.45.

The Annual Report of the Air Branch of the Department showed flying hours of over 6,000, covering close to 500,000 miles without a major mishap. Captain R. Maxwell, Director, reported that over 1,000 hours were spent in the suppression of forest fires. Planes of the Service were used for many other purposes including surveying, the carriage of medicines and the bringing of sick people to hospitals from unsettled territory.

The Provincial Secretary's Department. The year 1928 marked another era of advancement in the Provincial Secretary's Department under the direction of the Hon. Lincoln Goldie. Among the many additions and improvements at the Ontario Hospitals for the Insane were: the opening of the Mowat wing at Kingston accommodating three hundred patients, the construction of a laundry at Brockville and the rebuilding of laundries at Kingston and Cobourg; a new infirmary and the re-conditioning of the laundry at Hamilton; and the building of new attendants' quarters at the Toronto Hospital where a new nurses' home was also planned.

Dental work received special attention and dental laboratories were completed at all hospitals, regular dental practitioners making sufficient visits to cover the requirements of each institution. At Orillia a new laboratory and operating suite was installed and an ice-house constructed; at Cobourg and Guelph cold storage plants; a general reconstruction was being carried out at Mimico where great improvements had been made; while at London a new front entrance had been put on the main building.

The total population of the mental hospitals on Oct. 31, 1928, was 9,774 as compared with 9,708 the previous year. The addition did not exactly represent the increase, however, as in addition to the number discharged as cured and improved the placement officers of the Department effected the transfer of 147 patients to Houses of Refuge and other institutions.

The cost to the Province for maintenance of and grants to the various branches were as follows: Mental hospitals, \$4,235,867.56; Reformatories, \$1,056,024.36; Boys' Training School, Bowmanville, \$99,208.43; General Hospitals and Charities, \$1,488,906.76.

The gaol reports for the year showed the number of prisoners committed: male, 21,884; female, 1,639; total, 23,523. Number sentenced: male, 15,474; female, 884; total, 16,358.

The Board of Parole reported having dealt with 1,680 cases during the year of which 369 paroles were effected. Of this number 35 disappeared; 31 committed crime while on parole and 24 had parole cancelled. The *personnel* of the Board was: G. S. Matthews, Chairman; W. A. Evans, Vice-Chairman; Judge Emerson Coatsworth, Judge J. F. McKinley, Dr. F. C. Greenside, Mrs. D. M. Brodie, Messrs. J. B. Tudhope, G. B. Woods; Dr. A. E. Lavell, Secretary and Chief Officer.

The Assistant Provincial Secretary's Branch was divided into two fields of endeavour according to announcement, Dec. 6, 1928. These were headed by Colonel W. W. Denison, p.s.o. who became Registrar of Companies and Brokers

with the rank of Deputy Minister, and F. V. Johns who retained the title and duties of Assistant Provincial Secretary with supervisory and administrative powers over several branches.

Premier Ferguson announced June 13, 1929, the appointment of P. D. Ross, publisher of *The Ottawa Journal*, as Chairman of the Royal Commission to investigate conditions in the Ontario Mental Hospitals, the Public Hospitals and the various juvenile welfare organizations.

Protection of Children. During 1928, 706 children were made permanent and 283 temporary wards of Children's Aid Societies, according to the Report of J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Branch. In all some 9,500 children were under active supervision. There were 663 legal adoptions during the year. Cases of unmarried parents investigated numbered 1,865, an increase of 141. There were 573 children in four Industrial Schools. There were in 1928 fifty-five Children's Aid Societies in Ontario with a paid official devoting all his time to the work in each county or district.

Hydro-Electric Power System. The Annual Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (C. A. Magrath, Chairman; C. A. Maguire and Hon. J. R. Cooke, Commissioners) for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1928, was a record of continued progress and expansion. At the end of the year distribution to the eight systems of 20-minute peak horse-power totalled 1,032,500 as against 949,700 horse-power the year previous. The Niagara system, which included some exported power, carried a load of 879,357 horse-power. A 220-volt transmission line costing \$3,000,000 was constructed from the Ottawa river to Toronto to carry the 260,000 horse-power supplied by the Gatineau Power Company to the Niagara system. Plans were under way for a second transmission line which would add to the reliability of the service. Commencement of a new development at Trethewey Falls on the Muskoka river was necessitated by increase in load on the Georgian Bay system. Work on the Nipigon river at Alexander Landing to eventually produce 54,000 horse-power for the Thunder Bay system was started. During the year 150 miles of transmission lines were constructed to convey from the Ottawa river to the Central Ontario, Ottawa, Rideau and St. Lawrence systems the 100,000 horse-power purchased for those systems from the Gatineau Power Company. A new generating plant at Elliott's Chute having a capacity of 2,400 horse-power was commenced which would meet the growth of demand upon the Nipissing system.

The year under review saw great activity in the construction of lines to serve rural customers, some 1,000 miles of such lines being completed. In 1922 there were 320 miles of such lines serving 2,226 customers with a load of 393 horse-power. In 1928, 4,103 miles served 31,063 customers with 16,980 horse-power. These lines represented an expenditure of \$8,951,779.14 as against \$681,891.49 in 1922.

The total capital investment of the people of Ontario in power undertakings and Hydro-Electric railways, including expenditures made by the municipalities, stood at approximately \$300,000,000. This was made up of: the eight generating and transmission systems operated by the Commission, \$201,320,058.12; office and service buildings, construction plant, etc., \$2,908,076.46; Hydro-Electric Railways, \$6,989,246.88; and approximate municipal investment, \$89,000,000. During the fiscal year the Commission collected from municipal utilities and other customers, for power sold, a total of \$24,287,296.23. Costs of operation, maintenance, administration, interest and other current expenses totalled \$16,489,620.67, while \$6,857,012.49 was reserved for sinking fund, renewals, contingencies and obsolescence. The net surplus, credited to the municipalities was, therefore, \$940,663.07. Accumulated reserves of the Commission for sinking fund, renewals, contingencies and other purposes were increased to \$37,545,583.86. Adding to this the reserves of the municipal systems the grand total of reserves of the entire undertaking amounted to \$75,545,583.86, an increase of 560 per cent. in ten years. During the year the Commission paid the Province \$1,600,000 out of reserves and thereby placed itself in the satisfactory

position of owing the Province nothing except loans on capital account which were being paid off by sinking fund according to law. It was estimated that the reserves of the Commission would exceed its present capital expenditure of \$211,000,000 in fifteen years.

In 1928 the Commission were planning great future developments in Northern Ontario. In the region extending from Mattawa on the upper Ottawa river westward through North Bay, Sturgeon Falls and Sudbury to the Mississagi river—some 225 miles—there were available for development 400,000 to 500,000 horse-power. The Town of Sudbury was to be the centre of a proposed new system involving a 225-mile trunk line from Mattawa to the Mississagi. A line from Toronto joining this east and west line was to be no longer than the existing line to the Ottawa river.

On May 17, 1928, W. B. Foshay, President of the Foshay Company, Minneapolis, U.S.A., conferred with Premier Ferguson at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto. To the press the Premier stated that as a result of the conference it was possible that negotiations for purchase of the Foshay power sites in Ontario might be undertaken by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. In Bruce County the Foshay interests and Hydro were the contestants in several conflicts, and particularly in the Town of Southampton, for the right to supply power to municipalities.

Department of Health. The Report of the Department (Hon. Forbes E. Godfrey, M.B., Minister) for 1928, noted advancement in the treatment of tuberculosis. The travelling clinic inspected 1,700 cases and because of its work and the work of similar units real progress was discernible. Education and instruction, it was claimed, were leading to earlier intervention and thereby to shorter periods of treatment and a better chance of recovery. A feature of the Report was the mention of a disease heretofore never reported in Ontario, namely, undulant or Malta fever. Of the 14 cases investigated, 10 were found to have developed from the indigestion of infected raw milk. A decrease in the number of permits taken out for emigration purposes was shown for the years 1924-28.

The Registrar-General's Branch gave the following returns for 1927, the latest available, the estimated population of the Province being 3,187,000 against 3,146,000 in the previous year:

Births.....	67,671, being 21.2 per 1,000 of population
Marriages.....	24,677, being 7.7 per 1,000 of population
Deaths.....	34,775, being 10.9 per 1,000 of population

The totals for 1926 were: Births, 67,617; Marriages, 23,632; Deaths, 35,909. The highest causes of death and the rates per 100,000 of population were:

Causes	1926		1927	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Apoplexy.....	1,405	44.6	1,329	41.7
Arterial Diseases.....	2,718	86.3	2,738	85.9
Bright's Disease.....	1,568	49.8	1,629	51.1
Cancer.....	3,116	99.0	3,177	99.6
Infantile Diarrhoea.....	615	19.5	573	17.9
Influenza.....	1,588	50.4	1,004	32.3
Organic Heart Disease.....	5,132	163.1	4,454	139.7
Pneumonia (all forms).....	2,872	91.2	2,447	76.7
Tuberculosis.....	1,835	58.3	1,803	56.7

From the figures regarding communicable diseases (other than influenza given in the foregoing) the following statistics as to deaths and rates per 100,000 of population were taken:

Causes	1926		1927	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
Diphtheria.....	227	7.2	297	9.3
Measles.....	156	4.9	82	2.5
Scarlet Fever.....	91	2.9	87	2.7
Smallpox.....	5	0.1	3	0.0
Typhoid Fever.....	76	2.4	109	3.4
Whooping Cough.....	245	7.8	181	5.6

Department of Labour. The Annual Report of the Department of Labour, under Hon. Forbes Godfrey, recorded a continued improvement in the industrial situation throughout the Province during the fiscal year 1928. Taking the index number for January, 1920, as 100, the volume of employment for the year 1928 was indicated by 106.3 as compared with 98.6 for 1927 and 93.1 for 1926. Value of building permits in 30 Ontario centres amounted to \$100,014,963, an increase of 29.8 per cent. over 1927. Increases in wages in several sections of the building trades were noted. Strikes and lockouts totalled 52, as compared with 25 in 1927, but the aggregate duration in working days was only 5.6 per cent. greater, or 59,889 days. Of the disputes, 13 were settled in favour of the employers, 8 in favour of the workers, 14 ended in compromises, 13 were indefinite as to outcome and four remained unterminated at the end of the fiscal year.

The Employment Offices effected 153,783 placements, an increase of 12.3 per cent. Number of vacancies increased 10.1 per cent. to 175,870, while the 212,422 applicants for employment, showed an increase of 6.5 per cent. Of the 6,863 handicapped ex-service applicants, 62.7 per cent. were placed.

The expansion of the work of the Steam Boiler Branch resulted in increased revenue. The Factory Inspections Branch conducted 18,565 inspections. Industrial accidents numbered 5,809 of which 35 were fatal. The Board of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers issued 1,373 permits to engineers found by examination competent to be in charge of stationary boilers. The Inspector of Caisson Work reported a decrease in sickness due to employment in compressed air.

Mothers' Allowances. In the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1928, the Mothers' Allowances Commission paid \$2,190,407 to beneficiary families. The amount paid from Nov. 1st, 1928 to Mar. 31, 1929, was \$954,428, making the aggregate paid since the Commission began operations on Nov. 1st, 1920, \$14,275,998. On Oct. 31, 1928, 5,139 families with 15,152 children were on the list, but during the year 837 families were dropped from the list, so that in all 5,976 families with 17,328 children were dealt with during the year. Of this total 4,340 families were dependent because of the death of the father; incapacitation accounted for 1,044 cases; desertion for 351; while, both parents being dead, the allowance was paid to foster mothers in 241 instances. Cities accounted for 2,895 cases; towns for 84; and counties and judicial districts for 2,997. Of the 5,139 families on the list Oct. 31, 1928, 2,384 had 2 children; 1,338 had 3; 702 had 4; 348 had 5; 175 had 6; 59 had 7; 21 had 8; 5 had 9; 1 had 10; and 3 had 11.

Department of Public Highways. The Department of Public Highways with Hon. George S. Henry as Minister, made continued progress in road construction and other essentials during 1928. Total road mileage in Ontario stood at 70,374 of which 36,383 miles were of improved gravel and 6,536 paved, the totals for the previous year being 69,956, 35,970 and 6,277 respectively. The system of highways directly under the control of the Department amounted to over 2,400 miles. During the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1928, the total expenditure of the Department on roads was \$17,012,657, of which \$13,081,687 was for construction and \$3,930,970 for maintenance. Of the total \$11,650,000 was spent on Provincial highways, while subsidies for county roads amounted to \$3,740,444 and for township roads, \$1,602,548. Total revenue of the Department was \$13,335,889, of which \$6,204,764 was represented by licence collections, and \$4,607,380 by the gasoline tax.

Motor vehicle accidents during 1928 numbered 5,874, of which 477 were fatal, the figures for 1927 being 4,398 and 422 respectively. Tourist motor cars entering Ontario during the year totalled 2,762,162 as against 2,415,833 in the previous year. Of the total 2,253,334 stayed 24 hours or less, while 507,957 entered for from 2 to 90 days and 871 for from 3 to 6 months. Total registration of motor vehicles in Ontario for 1928 showed: passenger cars, 429,426; commercial vehicles, 54,714; buses, 712, and motorcycles, 3,197. Concerns and individuals

operating bus services numbered 98, with 528 buses covering 124 different routes, the mileage of which totalled 3,600.

Under the direction of the Motor Vehicles Branch an intensive campaign in the interests of highway safety was carried on. A Committee composed of representatives from the various parts of the Province co-operated with the Department in the various activities of this campaign. Every method of advertising was used and the subject of safety was presented through the medium of newspaper and periodical advertising, bill-board posters, radio talks, motion picture exhibitions and by speakers provided for service and motor club functions.

The Department of Public Works. The Public Works Department with Hon. G. S. Henry as Minister, spent a total of \$2,210,705 during the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1928. The Technical Teachers' Training College at Hamilton and the new school building at the Boys' Training School at Bowmanville were completed. Among the other works carried out by the Department were the new dormitory at the Bowmanville school, the addition to the student's residence at the Ontario Agricultural School at Kemptville, and the commencement of the Infirmary Building at the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton. Seventy-two bridges were built. A number of buildings of various kinds were remodelled, repaired or added to in connection with the various hospitals and other institutions.

The Liquor Control Board. The Annual Report of the Liquor Control Board for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1928, was presented by Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman, Stewart McClenaghan, Vice-Chairman, and His Honour J. M. McNamara, Commissioner. It showed total sales of \$48,995,591, including \$34,345,925 in sales through the Board's stores and warehouses, and \$14,649,666 through breweries and brewery warehouses. A gross trading profit of \$9,869,020 was shown, and a net trading profit of \$7,019,944. This sum was augmented by other revenue to the extent of \$808,144, resulting in a total amount of \$7,828,088 being carried to the balance sheet. The balance sheet showed a surplus of \$607,848, being the balance of the net profits for the year after paying the Provincial Treasurer the sum of \$7,225,000. Thirty-nine new stores and 27 brewery warehouses were opened during the fiscal year, raising the totals to 117 and 102 respectively. Thirty-seven Ontario breweries were producing as well as five other Canadian breweries represented in the warehouses, and the Board was of the opinion that no new brewery or distillery enterprises should be incorporated. Native wineries to the number of 51, all duly licensed, were in operation.

Sales for the last five months of the fiscal year showed an increase of \$6,040,008 or 34.5 per cent. over the corresponding period of the previous year, when the Liquor Control Act first came into effect. Permits issued totalled 493,143, of which 376,839 were resident; 88,135, tourist; and 26,064, duplicate. A total of 5,118 permits were cancelled for various reasons. The regulations regarding the sale of grain alcohol were changed, as the Board became convinced that it was being used largely as a beverage, a dangerous procedure. Consequently general sale was discontinued after which it could be obtained only for medicinal, scientific and manufacturing purposes.

The number of employees on the staff under the Board's direction was 1,095, of whom 623 were employed in the stores. Administration and operating expenses totalled \$2,293,382, or 4.69 per cent. of total sales. Purchases of stock amounted to \$40,146,296.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the year 1928 recorded a substantial increase in the number of accidents, which stood at 79,398 as compared with 71,979 in 1927. Expansion in the active state of industry throughout the Province was given as a partial explanation of the increase. While the actual number of employers decreased during the year from 24,700 to 23,685 this did not indicate any decrease in industry, since wage expenditures increased 14 per cent. from \$440,578,000

for 1927 to \$503,392,000 for 1928. Practically every class of industry was represented in the increase. Of the 61,384 accident cases wherein aid was allowed by the Board of which 30,298 involved medical aid only, 28,305 involved temporary disability only, leaving 2,436 cases in which awards were made for permanent disability. Fatal accidents numbered 553, as compared with 429 during 1927. The administration expenses of the Board increased from \$283,718 to \$317,247, the increase being explained by contributing to group insurance for the employees, by the payment of Commissioners' salaries from the Accident Fund, and by extra work handled. During the year an average of 813 cheques were issued daily. Benefits awarded increased from \$6,087,617 to \$7,067,946. Amount spent on safety work decreased from \$117,981 to \$115,620. A levy had to be made to meet calls on the Disaster Fund, the only reserve fund carried by the Board, necessitated by the Hollinger Mine fire, when 39 lives were lost. Losses in this case were apportioned one-third each to employer, to the class involved and to the Disaster Fund, requiring the withdrawal of \$50,000 from the latter fund, which, however, totalled \$269,263, an increase of \$3,000, at the end of the year.

During the first quarter of 1929, ended Mar. 31, 19,064 accidents were reported, as against 16,337 for the corresponding period of 1928. Benefits awarded amounted to \$1,926,731, the 1928 figure being \$1,885,807.

Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway. The Report of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission (George W. Lee, Chairman) for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1928, recorded another year's successful operation. The expansion of the Railroad from a few miles in 1902 to approximately 600 miles of combined trackage in 1928, with a capital investment of \$37,000,000—including the subsidiary, the Nipissing Central Railway—showed the enormous increase in the development and requirements of the territory served. In October, 1928, a further extension of the line from Rouyn to Noranda townsite was completed and opened to traffic, and during the year the extension of the main line north of Cochrane was completed for a further 30 miles. The gross revenue from all sources amounted to \$5,339,258, an increase of \$186,726 over the preceding year. Expenditures also increased \$195,177 to \$4,136,128. Net earnings were, therefore, \$8,451 less and amounted to \$1,203,129. The Nipissing Central Railway Company, operating 13.69 miles of electric and 70.78 miles of steam lines, showed a deficit of \$80,454. The Commission floated a bond issue for \$6,000,000 instalment debentures in New York and Toronto in February, 1928, at a price of \$96.632. The bonds bore the guarantee of the Provincial Government as to principal and interest, and the fact that they brought the best price realized for borrowing under such guarantee for many years reflected highly upon the nature of the security behind the issue. During the year, according to Dr. Monteith's Budget, \$1,300,000 was paid to the Government by the Commission for interest on capital investment.

Department of Northern Development. The Chief Engineer's Report of the Department of Northern Development, showed that during the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1928, a total of \$3,846,004 was expended on the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. In the electoral districts of Nipissing, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, Manitoulin, Algoma, Sault Ste. Marie, Temiskaming, South and North Cochrane, Fort William, Port Arthur, Rainy River and Kenora, all road and bridge work was done under the Northern Development Act, with the exception of the work done under municipal By-law, which followed the system in operation under the Colonization Roads Act but the supervision of which was part of the duties of the Northern Development officials. During the year the policy of the maintenance and improvement of existing roads throughout this part of the Province was continued. New roads were opened to connect the various districts and give settlers access to their lands. Special attention was given to the improvement of alignment and grade on the south section of the Ferguson Highway. Work was continued on the Espanola-Little Current road which when completed would connect Manitoulin Island with the mainland. On the Sudbury-Sault Ste. Marie road, the Nipigon highway between Port Arthur and Nipigon, and the Cochrane-Hearst road, much improvement

work was done. The paving operations begun the previous year between North Bay and Callander were completed. The work performed by the 84 municipalities operating under agreement with the Department included: cutting new road, 13.58 miles; side brushing old road, 166.8 miles; grading new road, 19.61 miles; re-grading old road, 382.83 miles; ditching, 69.55 miles; gravelling new road, 29.18 miles; gravelling old road, 475.51 miles; dragging, 7,674.18 miles; 166 metal culverts, 264 wooden culverts, 23 new bridges constructed.

Department of Game and Fisheries. Revenue of the Game and Fisheries Department for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1928, was \$733,260 with expenditures of \$610,729, leaving a net surplus of \$122,530. Revenue derived from non-resident angling licences in 1928 was \$185,455 against \$172,327 in 1927. The revenue from angling licences was \$56,477 greater than that from commercial fisheries. The production of raw furs was worth \$3,927,506 to the trapper. Fox pelts produced on licensed fur farms were worth \$379,751. Of silver fox pelts 83 per cent. were ranch raised. There were 1,148 licensed fur farms in 1928, an increase of 16 per cent. The Wolf Bounty Act created an expenditure of \$92,674, covering application for bounty on 5,988 pelts, 21 per cent. of which were timber wolves.

Ontario Railway and Municipal Board. During 1928 the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board composed of C. R. McKeown, K.C., Chairman, A. B. Ingram, Vice-Chairman and J. A. Ellis as the third Commissioner, received 551 formal applications, and heard and disposed of all in which the parties were ready to go to trial. Applications for validation of municipal debentures numbered 80, involving values aggregating \$4,726,726 making a total of \$70,000,000 in municipal debentures formally validated since 1908. Railways in the Province under the jurisdiction of the Board reported 31 persons killed and 848 injured in accidents during the year.

Ontario Provincial Police. In his Annual Report Commissioner Maj.-Gen. V. A. S. Williams said that the total cases prosecuted by the Ontario Provincial Police from Nov. 1st, 1927 to Oct. 31, 1928, were 11,305, an increase of 3,563 over the preceding year. There were 9,300 convictions, and 100 cases were awaiting disposal. The increase was due to additions to the Force—75 constables—with consequent adequate police protection in sections that had not received such before, and not to any particular outbreak of lawlessness. In fact, the Province had been commendably free from crimes of the more serious nature. There was a general improvement in the enforcement of the Liquor Control Act and considerable petty bootlegging had been successfully dealt with.

King's Counsels Appointed. On the King's Birthday, June 3, 1929, the Attorney-General announced appointment of 24 new King's Counsels. This was in keeping with the new policy of appointing a few in each year instead of a much larger number at seven or eight-year periods. All the appointees had practised law for at least 15 years, a rule adopted some time before. The list follows: J. F. Boland, Everett Bristol, J. G. Gibson, Leopold Macaulay, M.P.P., J. C. McRuer, J. Y. Murdoch, W. K. Murphy, Ald. Nathan Phillips, Reginald H. M. Temple, and George T. Walsh, all of Toronto; Earl O. Awrey of Windsor; Samuel R. Broadfoot of Ottawa; E. W. Clement of Kitchener; Gordon S. Henderson of Ottawa; Col. J. A. Hope of Perth; F. A. Hough of Amherstburg; Otto E. Klein of Walkerton; D. G. McIntosh of Kitchener; George Mitchell of Cobalt; Col. Andrew H. Monteith of Paris; William Morrison, M.P.P. of Hamilton; George F. Peterson of St. Catharines; W. T. Robb of Dunnville, and George C. Thomson of Hamilton.

Political Associations. The Annual Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Ontario was held in Toronto, Nov. 21, 1928, with President John R. MacNicol in the Chair. Many topics of public interest, apart from those of a political nature, were discussed. Hon. R. B. Bennett and

Premier Ferguson were among the speakers. Premier and Mrs. Ferguson were presented with an oil painting and Mr. MacNicol with a radio set.

The Western Ontario Conservative Association held its Annual Meeting in London, May 10, 1929. Officers elected were: Honorary Presidents, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Hon. Hugh Guthrie; President, Arthur R. Ford, London; First Vice-President, N. L. LeSueur; Second Vice-President, D. Bonis, St. Mary's; Third Vice-President, M. Flatt; Fourth Vice-President, Dr. J. D. Curtis, St. Thomas; Secretary, Gordon Reid, London; Financial Secretary, E. R. Seabrook, London; Treasurer, W. J. McCully, Stratford.

Harry H. Johnson, a well-known Toronto newspaper man was appointed Secretary and Organizer of the Ontario Liberal Association beginning his duties May 1st, 1929. It was announced, May 29, that F. G. Sanderson, M.P. for Perth South and Ontario Liberal Whip in the Commons, would spend most of his time after prorogation of the Commons in organization work in Ontario.

United Farmers of Ontario. The fifteenth Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Ontario was held in Toronto, Dec. 5-6, 1928, with President Bruce McNevin in the chair. Enthusiasm and harmony marked all the sessions. Among the resolutions adopted was one expressing belief in the section unit of school administration and opposing the plan to substitute Township School Boards therefor. Another resolution that carried requested the Government to inaugurate a Women's Bureau and to discontinue support of the Women's Institutes. A motion to table a resolution opposing Old Age Pensions was carried. The Convention also carried resolutions demanding a flat rate for Hydro-Electric services and asking the Dominion Government to abandon the policy of assisted passages to agricultural classes. Officers elected were: President, Bruce McNevin, Omeme; Vice-President, R. J. Scott, Belgrave; Executive Member, N. E. Lindsay, Glasgow Station; Secretary-Treasurer, J. J. Morrison, Toronto (U. F. O. Headquarters).

H. A. Gilroy, Alvinston, was elected President of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company; R. J. McMillan of Seaforth, Vice-President; J. J. Morrison, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer. General Manager H. B. Clemes presented a favourable report on the year's operations.

The United Farm Women of Ontario elected the following officers: President, Mrs. R. Wyman, Thessalon; Vice-President, Mrs. J. Alex Wallace, Simcoe; Executive Member, Mrs. D. C. MacKinnon, Allenford; Secretary, Miss Marion J. Macpherson, Toronto (U. F. O. Headquarters).

The United Farm Young People of Ontario elected: President, W. H. Hamilton, Glasgow Station; Vice-President, Miss Reta Rathwell, Warton; Secretary, Miss Marion J. Macpherson, Toronto.

Other Agricultural Organizations. The Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions reported a membership of some 230,000, at the end of 1928, exclusive of the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto; Central Canada, Ottawa; and the Western, London. Officers elected for 1929 were: Honorary Presidents, Hon. John S. Martin and A. J. H. Eckardt, Toronto; President, A. E. Culver, Simcoe; 1st Vice-President, R. H. Crosby, Markham; 2nd Vice-President, D. D. Gray, Ottawa; Secretary and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, J. E. Peart, Hamilton; Auditor, G. de W. Green, Toronto; Honorary Director, J. A. McLean, Rodney.

The Ontario Horticultural Association during 1928 reported a membership of 80,000 and the following officers were elected for 1929: President, W. P. Bailey, Fort William; 1st Vice-President, F. C. Nunnick, Ottawa; 2nd Vice-President, J. Albert Smith, Kitchener; Secretary and Editor, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, C. A. Hesson, St. Catharines; Honorary Director, T. J. Hannigan, Guelph; Auditors, A. G. Roberts and W. G. Sanderson, Toronto.

The Ontario Plowmen's Association reported 3,500 members at the end of 1928 and officers for 1929 were: Honorary Presidents, Hon. John S. Martin and A. J. H. Eckardt, Toronto; President, J. J. Tierney, Brockville; Past Presi-

dent, M. O. Bingeman, Waterloo; 1st Vice-President, L. H. Winslow, Ida; 2nd Vice-President, D. A. McIntyre, Alvinston; Secretary and Managing Director, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, Clark Young, Milliken; Auditor, J. R. Herrington, Richmond Hill; Honorary Director, W. H. Paterson, Agincourt; Honorary Treasurer, William Doherty, Toronto.

The Ontario Field Crop and Seed Growers' Association, with a membership of 300, elected for 1928 the following officers: President, James McLean, Richmond Hill; Vice-President, H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham; Honorary President, R. H. Crosby, Markham; Secretary, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto; Treasurer, G. de W. Green, Toronto.

The Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association reported a membership of 1,500 and elected for 1929 the following officers: President, N. T. Sanderson, R.R. No. 7, London; 1st Vice-President, Joseph Cyr, Cyrville; 2nd Vice-President, Cecil Delworth, Weston; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Lockie Wilson, Toronto.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario reported the following officers for 1929: Honorary President, H. Stirrett, Brighton; President, H. T. Foster, Burlington; Vice-President, George Mitchell, Clarksburg; Secretary-Treasurer, P. W. Hodgetts, Fruit Branch, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

The Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario, at the Convention held in Belleville on Jan. 4-5, 1929, elected the following officers: President, J. F. Gibbons, Renfrew; 1st Vice-President, M. Ward Shepherd, Bradley Creek; 2nd Vice-President, W. A. Edwards, Aultsville; Secretary, T. A. Thompson, Almonte

The Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario at the Convention in London, Jan. 9-10, 1929, elected the following officers: President, C. H. Barber, Seaforth; 1st Vice-President, W. MacWaddell, Strathroy; 2nd Vice-President, W. Krotz, Millbank; Secretary, Frank Herns, London.

The Canadian Creamery Association of Ontario elected the following officers for the year ending November, 1929: President, H. N. Carr, Campbellford; 1st Vice-President, R. T. Stillman, Brantford; 2nd Vice-President, W. H. Finkle, Trenton; Secretary-Treasurer, A. S. Thurston, Thornbury.

The Ontario Federated Dairy Associations held their Annual Conference in Toronto, Feb. 14, 1929, representatives from nine organizations being present. The officers were re-elected: Chairman, Frank Herns, London; Vice-Chairman, J. F. Gibbons, Renfrew; Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Barr, Toronto.

The Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association re-elected the following officers for 1929: President, W. E. Thompson, Woodstock; Vice-President, William Waldie, Stratford; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto.

Miscellaneous Incidents. T. P. Loblaw and J. Milton Cork, Toronto, prominent in the mercantile world, gave \$1,000,000 to the Western Hospital of that City to aid in the erection of a new hospital for the North-western section. The gift was announced Feb. 26, 1929.

The chapel of the old Trinity College, Toronto, which property with its surrounding grounds had for years been in possession of the municipality, was destroyed by fire on the night of Mar. 4, 1929.

The Report of the Public Service Superannuation Board for the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, showed that employees contributions for the period were \$309,549, and Government contributions, \$386,852. Total payments were \$297,711 and the surplus on the year's operations, \$398,690 and the aggregate surplus, \$2,804,642.

An Advisory Planning Commission presented to Toronto Municipal Council, Mar. 11, 1929, a Report, with plans for the southern extension of University Avenue and the creation of other traffic areas on an enlarged scale in the heart of the city.

The Attorney-General of Ontario was plaintiff against the Minister of Justice of Canada in a writ filed at Toronto, Mar. 22, 1929, which claimed that portions of the Dominion Insurance Act, Section 8 of the War Revenue Act, and Section 507 of the Criminal Code, the latter two also dealing with insurance, were

ultra vires. The objective of the action was to secure a permanent settlement of the conflict over jurisdiction in insurance legislation.

On Monday, Jan. 14, 1929, the first Appellate Division Court at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, set aside a judgment of Mr. Justice Logie in which he held that Section 10 of the Succession Duties Act was *ultra vires* of the Province.

The partially built St. Alban's Cathedral, Toronto, was destroyed by fire, Apr. 8, 1929.

Changes in the Attorney-General's Department, announced Feb. 10, 1929, relieved E. Bayly, K.C., Deputy Attorney-General, of much office work so that he might devote more time to legal work in the courts. J. A. Humphries, Inspector of Legal Offices was appointed as a Solicitor to the Department, and A. N. Middleton, solicitor, succeeded Mr. Humphries as Inspector of Legal Offices.

Dr. G. H. Locke, Chief Librarian, Toronto, went to Italy at the end of May, 1929, as guest of the Government of that country during the first World Conference of Librarianship and Bibliography. C. R. Sanderson, B.Sc., Professor of the Library School of the University of London College, was appointed Assistant Librarian and head of the circulating division of the Toronto Public Library, his duties to commence in July, 1929.

In the robbery of a branch bank at Beamsville, Apr. 16, 1929, bandits used a machine gun, mounted on a motor car, to sweep the streets with bullets and terrorize people who might have assisted the bank staff and Town Constable Juhike. The latter, armed only with a revolver, exchanged shots with the bandits several of whom were subsequently arrested in the United States, brought to Canada for trial and sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary. This was the first instance in which robbers had used a machine gun while operating in Ontario.

Ontario Government Appointments

1928 (July 1 to Dec. 31)

Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, County of Peel.....	A. Grenville Davis.....	Brampton
Deputy Police Magistrate, City of Hamilton.....	James McKay.....	Hamilton
Registrar of Deeds, City of Ottawa.....	James F. Moxley.....	Ottawa
Police Magistrate, Town of Sudbury, and Provisional Judicial District of Sudbury.....	James S. McKessock....	Sudbury
Police Magistrate, Town of Oakville and County of Halton.....	William E. McIlveen...	Oakville
Local Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, County of Wellington.....	Leo W. Goetz.....	Guelph
Police Magistrate, Village of Richmond Hill.....	Garnett H. Duncan....	Richmond Hill
Police Magistrate, Town of Pembroke, Townships of Alice, Fraser, McKay, Petawawa, Stafford, Pembroke, Wilberforce, Westmeath.....	Williams K MacGregor.	Pembroke
Local Master of the Supreme Court of Ontario, County of Hastings.....	William C. Mikel.....	Belleville
Sheriff, County of Perth.....	McCausland Irvine....	St. Mary's
Police Magistrate, Town of Penetanguishene, Townships of Tiny and Floss and Georgian Bay Islands lying south of Moose Deer Point.....	George E. Copeland....	Penetanguishene
Police Magistrate, Town of Lindsay.....	George A. Jordan.....	Lindsay
Police Magistrate, City of London.....	Thomas W. Scandrett...	London
Police Magistrate, City of Sarnia.....	Charles S. Woodrow....	Sarnia
Judge of the Surrogate Court, County of Wentworth.....	His Honour Henry Carpenter.....	
Judge of the Surrogate Court, County of Wellington.....	His Honour Robert L. McKinnon.....	
Police Magistrate, City of Owen Sound, and County of Grey, Judge of the Juvenile Court, County of Grey.....	Eugene C. Spereman....	Owen Sound

1929 (Jan. 1st to June 30)

Judge of the Surrogate Court, County of Carleton.....	His Honour Edward J. Daly	
Members, Executive Council, Province of Ontario.....	{ Frederick T. Smye.....	Hamilton
	{ Edward A. Dunlop.....	Pembroke
Chairman, Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission.....	R. Home Smith.....	Toronto

Province of Ontario

(As at June 30, 1929)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. William Donald Ross, LL.D.

The Ferguson Ministry (Conservative)

President of the Council and Minister of

Education.....	Hon. George Howard Ferguson, B.A., K.C., LL.B.
Minister of Public Works and Highways.....	Hon. George Stewart Henry, B.A., LL.B.
Attorney-General.....	Lt.-Col. Hon. William Herbert Price, K.C., LL.B.
Minister of Mines.....	Hon. Charles McCrea, K.C.
Minister of Health and Labour.....	Hon. Forbes Elliott Godfrey, M.B., I.R.C.P. & S.
Secretary and Registrar.....	Hon. Lincoln Goldie
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. John Strickler Martin, B.A.
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. William Finlayson, K.C.
Treasurer.....	Hon. Joseph Dunsmore Monteith, M.D., C.M.
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. John Robert Cooke
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Edward Arunah Dunlop
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Frederick Thomas Smye

Speaker of the House.....Hon. W. D. Black

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Minister in the Office of the Prime Minister.....	Horace Wallis
Deputy Minister of Education.....	A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....	George Hogarth
Deputy Minister of Public Highways.....	R. M. Smith
Deputy Attorney-General.....	Edward Bayly, K.C.
Clerk, Executive Council.....	C. F. Bulmer
Public Trustee.....	A. N. Middleton (Acting)
Superintendent of Insurance and Registrar of Loan Corporations.....	R. Leighton Foster
Deputy Minister of Mines.....	T. W. Gibson
Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries.....	Donald McDonald
Deputy Minister of Labour.....	James H. H. Ballantyne
Deputy Minister of Health.....	Dr. W. J. Bell
Assistant Provincial Secretary.....	F. V. Johns
Deputy Provincial Secretary.....	H. M. Robbins
Registrar of Companies and Brokers.....	Walter Wallbridge Denison
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....	W. Bert Roadhouse
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests.....	W. C. Cain
Surveyor-General.....	L. V. Rorke
Deputy Minister of Forestry.....	E. J. Zavitz
Deputy Minister of Northern Development.....	C. H. Fullerton
Finance Comptroller and Assistant Treasurer.....	F. Martin Turnbull
Provincial Auditor.....	Gordon A. Brown
Provincial Archivist.....	Col. Alexander Fraser, LL.D.
Solicitor to the Treasurer.....	John T. White, K.C.
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....	Alexander C. Lewis
Law Secretary.....	Allan Dymond

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

General Conditions; Leading Events

General prosperity again prevailed throughout the Province in 1928 and the first six months of 1929; the period here under review having been an exceptional one judged by every standard. Crops were generally good, though damaged in some sections by heavy and frequent rains. The price of dairy products kept up well and cattle sold better than in former years.

A new record was made in mining operations, while manufacturers on the whole enjoyed a good year and were hopeful for the future. The one unfavourable feature was the crisis in the newsprint industry, a full review of which will be found in the Industries Section of this volume.

Laws passed at the previous Session (1928) of the Legislature regarding the admission of children under sixteen years of age and Sunday closing, not unnaturally caused keen dissatisfaction to the proprietors of moving picture theatres and, at a meeting held in Quebec, July 31, 1928, presided over by J. Leon Patenaude, President of the Province of Quebec Theatre and Cinema Proprietors' Association, it was decided to fight both of them; this notwithstanding the statement made by Premier Taschereau in a Montreal interview the previous day, that he was firmly determined upon strict enforcement, coupled with a warning to the theatre owners not to teach children to break the laws of the Province. On instructions from the Attorney-General's Department actions were taken against theatres in Montreal and Quebec and the issuance of writs of prohibition drew forth a strong protest from Mr. Taschereau who forecast legislation to check abuses in this connection. Finally, on Nov. 28, 1928, Mr. Justice Desaulniers of the Superior Court, Montreal, maintained the writ of prohibition in the test case, ruling that moving picture theatres might legally open on Sunday as they were not theatrical productions. On the same day, in another test case, Mr. Justice Demers quashed thirty writs of prohibition in actions based on the law forbidding children under sixteen years of age to be admitted to theatres, whether accompanied or not, holding it to be constitutional. Three days later, Premier Taschereau instructed the Attorney-General's Department to appeal the Desaulniers judgment but, although there was talk of similar action by the theatre owners with regard to that of Mr. Justice Demers, at a largely attended meeting of the Proprietors' Association, held at Montreal Dec. 6, 1928, it was decided to observe the law for the future.

Later the Appeal Court ruled that moving picture houses came under the classification of "theatres" and hence were subject

to the Federal law against Sunday performances. In a statement issued at Quebec, June 5, 1929, Premier Taschereau explained that no one had the right to close these houses or to order them to be closed. "Unless the case is carried before a higher court of justice," he said, "owners of cinemas are subject to prosecution on account of their having opened the doors of their establishments on Sundays, and render themselves liable to a fine, but they cannot be forced to close their doors."

In reply to a letter from Oscar Anderson, Jr., Albany, N Y., Secretary of the Great Lakes-Hudson Waterways Association, questioning him as to the correctness of a report that he had abandoned his opposition to the St. Lawrence Deep Waterways project, Mr. Taschereau made public a letter he had written to that gentleman on July 26, 1928, saying in part: "I never understood that the King Government had committed itself definitely to the realization of the St. Lawrence Deep Waterways project. So far as I am concerned, the project is still in a very indefinite form. Until it becomes more definite, I cannot withdraw my opposition to it; especially in view of the fact that it may infringe Provincial rights which the Province of Quebec is most anxious to retain."

Addressing the delegates to the Empire Parliamentary Association Convention in Quebec, Aug. 27, 1928, Mr. Taschereau dwelt upon the success of Confederation. In the course of his remarks he said:

Confederation was made possible and could live only on one condition: a separation of powers between the Federal and the Provincial Legislatures. The latter could not and would not put in common, in the federative pact, certain domains such as education, civil laws, municipal governments, religious matters, and some others. The reason is obvious. Canada is populated by the two great races, English and French. Eight of the Provinces are largely English; Quebec is overwhelmingly French. The Treaty of Paris which ceded Canada to Britain, safeguarded our French civil laws. We have a code modelled from the Napoleonic Code and re-modelled by and for us. It was from the old Roman law, the greatest legacy left to humanity by Rome, when at the height of her glory. It will not be outlived by civilization and it suits admirably our traditions, national aspirations and mentality. That is why uniformity of laws throughout the length and breadth of Canada is a myth. For, after all, laws must be made to suit the people and not the people to suit the laws. And Confederation will endure only if the pact of Confederation is respected in its spirit as well as in its letter.

During the By-election held in St. Mary's, Montreal, Premier Taschereau entered that Division and in a speech delivered Oct. 22, 1928, dealt with the accusation of Mr. Houde, the Opposition candidate, that the Government was selling Quebec's natural resources to the Americans.

Yes, there is American money in the Province and it is welcome (he declared). Mr. Houde did not tell you that the three great companies which have been doing so much development work—the Shawinigan Water & Power Co., the Duke-Price Co. and the International Paper Co.—are composed in great majority of Directors who are Canadians. Take the Duke-Price Co.: the name of Price has been great in this Province for the past twenty-seven years for advancement. Take the International Paper Co.: it is true here is an American company, also, which has turned in this direction and organized here, and of the twenty-one

Directors, sixteen are Canadians, and five of them French-Canadians such as Sir Lomer Gouin, Senator Raymond and Senator Dandurand. And these Canadians are as Canadian and as patriotic as Mr. Houde. Take the Shawinigan Water & Power Co. to which concessions have been made: it covers the Province of Quebec with its system. Sir Lomer Gouin is a Director, Senator Raymond is a Director, Senator W. L. McDougald is a Director, and Hon. Smeaton White, proprietor of the great Conservative paper, *The Gazette*, is another. Are Senator White, Sir Lomer Gouin and Senator McDougald less patriotic and have they less love for their country and Province than Mr. Houde? While I and my colleagues are here we will invite foreign capital to come and help us develop our Province. The policy of Mr. Houde, Mr. Tremblay and the others is to close in our Province and say that we will remain like Robinson Crusoe on his island.

Speaking at a dinner given by the Pilgrims Society of the United States at New York, Dec. 10, 1928, at which he was one of the guests of honour, Premier Taschereau said in part:

No doubt there is a border line, a frontier between the United States and Canada; but, instead of dividing us, I find that it is rather a link connecting both countries in so many fields that we may be classed in the family of happy neighbours. Transportation companies, banks, travellers and tourists, pilgrims, industrial and commercial men, scientists and professionals, labour unions and insurance companies practically ignore the border. They look upon this North American continent as a vast domain open to the spirit of enterprise of every citizen, whether he be north or south of the 45th parallel.

Death of Sir Lomer Gouin: Appointment of Mr. Carroll.

A tragic event that darkened the last hours of the legislative Session of 1929 was the sudden death of Sir Lomer Gouin while in the active exercise of his functions as the representative of the Crown in the Province. There had been general expressions of rejoicing when the former Premier was named by Ottawa to succeed Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau as Lieutenant-Governor, his term beginning from Jan. 10, 1929, and it was apparently in satisfactory health that Sir Lomer celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday, Mar. 19.

During the Session the Lieutenant-Governor had carried out the usual round of official entertainment at Spencer Wood and in February had given his sanction to thirty-two Bills, mostly of a minor nature. On Mar. 28, however, after entering the Legislative Buildings about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to prorogue the Legislature and to sanction the remaining Bills, he was taken ill and twenty minutes later succumbed to an attack of *angina pectoris* while the usual brilliant gathering was still awaiting his arrival in the Legislative Council Chamber. Showing a rare sense of devotion to duty, Sir Lomer, during a few moments of partial recovery, wished to sign the Bills in order that they might become law but his failing strength was unequal to the task and his death created a state of temporary confusion in public affairs.

As an Administrator, constitutionally, can only be named and act in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, not in case of his demise, it was necessary, as a matter of form, to continue the Session until a new representative of the Crown could be appointed who might complete the Prorogation of the Legislature. In a statement issued the following day, Mr. Taschereau paid eloquent tribute to the departed as a friend and statesman.

Thousands paid a last token of respect, Mar. 31, by filing past Sir Lomer Gouin's bier as he lay in state at Spencer Wood, and on Apr. 1st he was given a State funeral in the Basilica at Quebec, following which the remains were taken to Montreal by train and there interred in Côte des Neiges Cemetery.

Losing no time in terminating the constitutional *interregnum* in the Province, Hon. H. G. Carroll, at that time Vice-President of the Quebec Liquor Commission, was named Lieutenant-Governor by Ottawa, Apr. 2, 1929, and he was duly sworn in two days later. Mr. Carroll had been somewhat out of the public eye for a number of years but men of the older generation remembered him as the brilliant Solicitor-General of Laurier's Cabinet and the man who had enjoyed an enviable prestige as Judge and Advocate. His appointment to succeed Sir

Lomer Gouin came as a relief to the Provincial Administration and was very well received by the public. Following the swearing-in, His Honour sanctioned 124 Bills and formally prorogued the Legislature. The Speech from the Throne referred in moving terms to the death of his predecessor and congratulated the members of the two Houses upon having promoted agricultural instruction and higher education in the universities, also on the provision of an annual contribution to public charitable institutions that would enable them to take care of a greater number of indigent persons. Apart from this special mention was made of the appropriation of seventeen million dollars for highways and the new press law.

Reorganization of the Cabinet. For more than a year past the health of Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture and doyen of the Cabinet had been impaired and even his elevation to the Legislative Council proved an inadequate relief. Consequently advantage was regretfully taken of the vacancy in the Quebec Liquor Commission to name him to the Vice-Presidency succeeding Hon. H. G. Carroll,—a position that necessitated his retirement from the Legislature. And this in turn brought about the first Cabinet reorganization undertaken by Hon. Mr. Taschereau since assuming the Premiership nearly a decade before. On Apr. 24, 1929, Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, succeeded Mr. Caron in the Agricultural portfolio; while Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, took over that of Roads in combination with the Mines Department. Hon. Hector Laferté, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, became Minister of Colonization and Fisheries, although still continuing to act as Speaker until the House could elect his successor. Elysée Thériault, Member for L'Islet, was elevated to the Legislative Council and J. A. Métayer, Deputy Minister of Public Works, was appointed District Magistrate; his place as Deputy Minister being filled by Ivan Vallée, theretofore Chief Engineer of the Department. J. C. E. Ouellet, Member for Dorchester, was named Minister without Portfolio, with the idea of establishing a direct *liaison* between Hon. Mr. Perron and the farming community, May 1st, 1929—having asked for a week in which to consider the post thus offered to him.

Reorganization of the Agricultural Industry. At the time of the Cabinet shake-up it was frankly admitted that the position of the agricultural industry left room for improvement. Hon. Mr. Caron had done much to develop co-operation among the farming class and to popularize scientific methods of production but it was felt that greater emphasis would have to be paid to distribution and marketing in order to meet changed modern conditions. In this connection it was felt that the organizing skill and driving force that Hon. Mr. Perron had manifested in his administration of the Roads Department would be of particular value and his transfer to the Portfolio of Agriculture was greeted with a great wave of popular enthusiasm, experienced even by opponents of the Provincial Government. Nor was Mr. Perron long in clearing his decks for action, figuratively speaking: addressing a meeting of the Sherbrooke Board of Trade, held in that City, May 20, the Minister announced that in three weeks' time he would tell each farmer in the Province what he could grow to the best advantage and indicate the most favourable markets for his produce. He predicted that in five years Quebec would be the banner agricultural Province of the world and declared that he was not afraid of the American tariff barrier: citing the example of the agricultural reorganization successfully effected by Denmark, Mr. Perron insisted that what Denmark had done Quebec could and would do.

True to his word, on June 20, the Minister issued to the public a remarkably comprehensive scheme of reorganization, with a view to increased efficiency, that began with the internal structure of his Department. Eight Branches, each with its own chief, were done away with and replaced by four, collectively subordinate to a Director of Services in the person of L. P. Roy, previously Chief of Farm Husbandry. Under him were named:—Director of Rural Economy, Henri Bois, previously Professor in the Oka Agricultural College; Director of Animal Husbandry, S. J. Chagnan, previously Assistant Director of the Branch; Director of Horticulture, J. H. Lavoie, position unchanged; Chief

Agronomist, Narcisse Savoie, position also unchanged. J. H. Arthur Pâquet, Chief Accountant, retired after thirty-eight years service in the Department and was succeeded by Auguste Gagnon, previously his Assistant. George Gayer remained as Inspector-General of Butter and Cheese and Oscar Lessard as Secretary of the Council of Agriculture.

For purposes of administration the Province was re-grouped into twenty-three districts, distinct from county divisions; each of them being particularly adapted to some particular branch of production by reason of soil and climatic conditions. The intention was to bring about a greater measure of co-operation between the Government and the farmer, this to be done through associations which, in turn, would work through local organizations established on a parochial basis. There would be a campaign of publicity of a continued nature and everything possible would be done to encourage the voluntary fitting himself into the general scheme by each individual.

By-elections of the Year 1928-29. On July 14, 1928, Amédée Caron, a young lawyer, son of Hon. J. E. Caron, Minister of Agriculture, who had been appointed to the Upper Chamber, was elected Member for the Magdalen Islands by acclamation, in succession to his father.

By-elections were held Oct. 24 in St. Mary's, Montreal, and Quebec East; the former made necessary by the unseating of Joseph Gauthier, who had defeated Mayor Houde at the General Election, and the latter by the appointment of Hon. Louis Létourneau, sitting Member, to the Legislative Council. Vigorous campaigns were conducted in both constituencies with the Liberal Party embarrassed by an over-supply of prospective standard-bearers. In St. Mary's, the Government nomination was sought by no fewer than four supporters and Premier Taschereau at first announced that a free hand would be left to them to reach a settlement. Meanwhile Mayor Houde announced his candidature on the Conservative ticket and the Premier finally gave his official endorsement to Ald. Ernest Langlois and addressed a public meeting on his behalf. On Nomination Day, Oct. 17, in addition to the two official candidates, two other candidates were placed in the field, J. O. Lagarde (Ind.-Lib.) and Napoleon Giroux (Ind.-Cons.).

On Polling Day much excitement was created by a raid on Ald. Langlois' Committee rooms by a group of twenty men who stole his electoral lists. A number of arrests were subsequently made and convictions secured. In Quebec East, the Conservatives who at first appeared to have no intention of entering a candidate were encouraged by a fight between two Liberals, Messrs. Oscar Drouin, K.C., and J. Arthur Marier, to come into the campaign with Pierre Audet, an able and popular young lawyer, as their representative. Mayor Houde of Montreal found time to visit the constituency and speak in his behalf and at a late stage, again through the intervention of Premier Taschereau, Mr. Marier withdrew in order to ensure a straight party contest. As a result of the balloting, Camillien Houde was elected in St. Mary's by a majority of 757 votes and Oscar Drouin in Quebec East by a majority of 1,096.

The elevation of Hon. Elysée Thériault to the Legislative Council left the representation of L'Islet vacant in the Lower House and on May 13, 1929, Adelard Godbout, Liberal, was elected by acclamation in that county.

Conservative Conventions. Talk of the future leadership of the Provincial Conservative Party was revived after the Session of 1927-28 and Mr. Arthur Sauvé, in an interview at Montreal, Aug. 1st, following his return from a visit to the Gaspé District, declared himself to be ready for a Party Convention although, at the same time warning his supporters against playing into the hands of political opponents in connection with agitation for such a gathering. Tentative efforts at organization made during the Summer of 1928 by Aimé Guertin, Conservative Whip, had no definite results but when twitted by Mr. Taschereau with this fact during the Session of 1929, the Opposition replied that the Convention would be held at a time and in a place suitable to themselves.

Some controversy developed in the Spring of 1929 as to whether efforts to organize a Provincial Convention at Montreal, made by L. J. Gauthier, were friendly or hostile to Hon. R. B. Bennett, Federal Leader of the Conservative party, but this meeting brought together delegates from the several constituencies May 16, and was attended both by Mr. Bennett and General A. D. McRae, the Official Organizer. As a result there was named an Advisory Committee for Federal purposes as follows:—Arthur Sauvé, Hon. Thomas Chapais, C. H. Cahan, M.P., St. Lawrence; R. S. White, M.P., Mount Royal; Leslie Bell, M.P., St. Antoine; Maurice Duplessis, M.L.A., Three Rivers; Aimé Guertin, M.L.A., Hull; Messrs. Zephirin Hébert, L. E. Barnard, K.C., J. C. Lamothe, K.C., Felix Desrochers, K.C., J. L. St. Jacques, K.C., John T. Hackett, K.C., Louis Fitch, K.C., all of Montreal; Armand LaVergne and G. P. Chateauvert, Quebec; Louis Morin, K.C., Beauceville; Louis Normand, Three Rivers; C. E. Dube, Rivière-du-Loup; W. H. Lynch, Sherbrooke; Charles Bienvenu, Disraeli; Lady Drummond, Mrs. Thomas Hodge and Mrs. Frank Curran, all of Montreal; Mrs. Charles Fremont, Quebec; and Mrs. Horace Cimon, Rivière-du-Loup. This Committee met at Montreal on June 8 and appointed a small sub-committee to prepare a plan of organization and report back in a short time. During the month of June local conventions were held throughout the Province to appoint delegates from the several constituencies to the general convention of the Provincial Conservative Party to be held at Quebec, July 9-10, 1929, when the question of leadership was supposed to be finally settled.

Vice-Regal Ball at Quebec Citadel. During War years the practice of the Governor-General of spending several months annually at his official residence on the Citadel, Quebec, was discontinued and the building subsequently fell into serious disrepair. In 1927 a sum of money was voted by the Federal Parliament for its restoration and the work was carried out under the personal supervision of Lady Willingdon. On June 15, 1929, His Excellency arrived in Quebec to take up residence for the Summer and the season was officially inaugurated June 20 with a brilliant State ball at which the distinguished guests of Lord and Lady Willingdon were the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. Carroll, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, Monsieur Jean Knight, Minister of France to Canada, the Honourable L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, and Mrs. Taschereau, and Mesdames Larue and Edouard Taschereau.

The 1929 Session of the Legislature

The Second Session of the Seventeenth Legislature of Quebec was opened on Tuesday, Jan. 8, 1929, by the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Narcisse Pérodeau. The Speech from the Throne was able to state that "few years have been more prosperous than the one just ended the Surplus of the last year is one of the most considerable that we have ever known our Revenue has reached an amount unprecedented since Confederation. Secured without any increase in taxation, it shows the progress achieved by our Province." A welcome was voiced to the incoming Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Lomer Gouin, and to Lady Gouin; while expressions of concern over the illness of His Majesty were coupled with an earnest prayer for his early and complete recovery. "Nowhere throughout the Empire," declared the Speech, "have more ardent prayers than ours been put forth for the restoration of his health." Reference was made to the functioning of the new Workman's Compensation Act which was said to be fully realizing the hopes of the Government. Note was taken of activities in highway maintenance, forest fire protection, colonization and public health.

The enactment of a Provincial Press law was forecast as was also the establishment of a Provincial radio broadcasting service.

History was made when, departing from tradition, the House of Assembly, prior to the introduction of new members, unanimously adopted a resolution that had been moved by the Premier, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, and seconded by Mr. Arthur Sauvé, Leader of the Opposition, conveying a message of joy over the convalescence of the Sovereign after such a dangerous illness. Three new Members were introduced to the Speaker, Hon. Hector Laferté, in the persons of Mr. Camillien Houde, Member for St. Mary's Division and Mayor of Montreal; Mr. Oscar Drouin, Member for Quebec East; and Mr. Amédée Caron, Member for the Magdalen Isles and son of the Minister of Agriculture, the first-named a Conservative and the other two supporters of the Government. The Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Mr. Caron and seconded by Mr. Joseph Cohen, Member for St. Lawrence Division. In the Legislative Council the mover and seconder were Hon. Raoul Grothé and Hon. Henry Miles, respectively. The Debate that followed embraced as usual a wide field of controversy but the flooding of Lake St. John and the operation of the Workman's Compensation Act furnished the Opposition with their chief points of criticism.

With the exception of one or two vigorous incidents, the Session, like that of the previous year, was quiet and uneventful: it was the Labour element in the Opposition that displayed the most activity and the efforts of this group were mainly directed towards forcing an issue upon the Government's unwillingness to bring the Federal Old Age Pensions Act into operation in the Province. Hon. Messrs. Taschereau, Galipeault and David—strongly supported, among others, by Hon. J. N. Francoeur and Irénée Vautrin, Member for St. Jacques, Montreal,—insisted that this measure would impose onerous financial burdens upon Quebec, besides being decidedly unsuited to French-Canadian needs, institutions and mentality. As might be expected this Ministerial stand commended itself most highly to *The Gazette*, Montreal, which, in an editorial article published in its issue of Jan. 14, 1929, said:—

Quebec will not be exposed to ignominy, nor suffer humiliation because the Government has declined to take advantage of the so-called benefits of a law, sponsored by the Minister of Labour, in which the King Government undertook to dictate to the Provinces what they should do in the matter of old age pensions. Nobody may say that the various dependent people in the Province are not protected and taken good care of. The Quebec Civil Code places upon all families obligations for the support of their living progenitors. This is a humane provision, based upon the natural law; moreover, it is one which, in its acceptance and operation, strengthens family ties and has been a steadying and altogether good influence in the lives of the people.

On the other hand a reaction was provoked in the ranks of organized Labour and at a meeting of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council held in that City, Jan. 17, J. T. Foster, President, while expressing the opinion that the law should be Federal, rather than Provincial, declared:—

The principle of granting old age pensions has been recognized by the Provincial authorities. I cannot understand them. We are told by members of the Government that the laws of the Province are so designed that the children are obliged to take care of their parents in old age. Now I have lived in Quebec all my life, and I have never yet seen the worker get such a magnificent salary that he could keep his old parents and at the same time discharge his duty to society by taking a wife and bringing more little Canadians into the world. I doubt whether it would be found possible for the average worker to take the responsibility of looking after his old parents and of discharging those other duties as well.

On Jan. 29, a representative Labour delegation waited on Hon. Mr. Galipeault, as Minister of Labour, and included with other demands was one for old age pensions. The Minister replied sympathetically but held out little hope of early action in that direction.

Finally, old age pensions were made the subject of a special debate provoked by the motion of Aimé Guertin of Hull for the production of correspondence in the Government's possession and on this occasion, Feb. 20, Hon. Mr. Galipeault suggested the holding of an inter-provincial conference to find a solution of the problem, if possible, and on Mar. 5, Mr. Taschereau gave to the House an opinion signed by Eugene Lafleur, K.C., Aimé Geoffrion, K.C., and Louis St. Laurent, K.C., that the Federal Act was unconstitutional.

Two hardy annuals met with their accustomed fate: Feb. 15, while approval was voiced from both sides of the House of the principle of the proposal of T. D. Bouchard (Lib., St. Hyacinthe) to abolish seigniorial dues, the Bill itself was dropped on second reading with the consent of the sponsor, in order that further facts and figures might be obtained before the next Session. Feb. 27, the Bill of William Tremblay (Cons., Maisonneuve) to extend the provincial franchise to women was killed on a motion by Hector Authier (Lib., Abitibi) for the six months' hoist; the division, which cut across party lines, being fifty for the amendment and sixteen against. Other Bills to give women the vote in Montreal and to admit women to the Bar were equally unsuccessful.

A mysterious incident that appears likely to remain unsolved, occurred during the evening of Feb. 27 when Premier Taschereau, returning to his office in the Legislative Buildings after a late Committee meeting, found that a stick of dynamite had been placed inside the door: a primitive fuse had been attached and lighted but had gone out before it could set the explosive off. The Premier made a statement to the House the following day, when he naturally received widespread messages of congratulation upon his escape, and in addition to a police investigation, a substantial reward was offered for the discovery of the party or parties responsible. No developments, however, ensued, and no light has yet been shed upon the motive for this insane practical joke or criminal outrage.

Through misunderstanding, a certain amount of feeling among non-Catholics in the Province was temporarily aroused over an amendment to the Parish and Fabrique Act sponsored by Premier

Taschereau to ensure that assessments on property to provide funds for parish purposes should be fully paid, whether the property thus assessed passed out of the hands of the original Catholic owner into non-Catholic hands, or not. After the real scope of the legislation had been made plain, objections were practically reduced to that embodied in the suggestion that all such assessments be registered as a protection to non-Catholic purchasers of property. "I notice through the newspapers," stated Premier Taschereau, "that there is a fear in this matter that we wish to make Protestants and others not of our Faith contribute for the construction of Catholic churches, cemeteries and parsonages. If that were the intention of the law, I would have no hesitation in tearing it up. The Catholics are willing to construct their own churches without asking others to pay a share." Second reading was given to the Bill, Feb. 7, but it was subsequently allowed to drop while in the Committee stage.

Led by Aimé Guertin (Cons., Hull), the Opposition succeeded in holding up the departmental estimates of the Minister of Colonization, Hon. J. E. Perrault, for the first week of March on the constitutional issue of ministerial obligation to provide details of proposed expenditure. During the course of debate, a particularly stubborn filibuster led to a night sitting of the House that continued till 2.00 a.m. and for a time the Government gave some consideration to the introduction of a closure rule. At midnight, Mar. 6 the disputed item of \$1,000,000 for aids to colonization was finally allowed to pass, Hon. Mr. Perrault having voluntarily made some concession to Mr. Guertin's request for information.

At intervals throughout the Session, Mr. Houde, St. Mary's, Montreal, gave evidence of the aggressive methods associated with his personality and on more than one occasion he clashed sharply with Premier Taschereau, against whom his attacks were largely aimed. During a night sitting, Mar. 6, Mr. Houde narrowly escaped being "named" by the Speaker for refusal to withdraw certain statements made in Committee of the Whole; only placing himself in order after a report of his conduct had been sent to the Speaker from Committee. On the last day of the Session it was, during his previous term of membership, that Mr. Houde had actually been "named" and repeating the same tactics, he again was subjected to Parliamentary discipline, Mar. 28, in the Session's closing hours.

The Legislature, on Mar. 27, made what was interpreted in many quarters as a tacit criticism of the Federal Government's fiscal policy when it unanimously accepted a motion brought forward by Mr. Sauvé and characterized by Hon. Mr. Taschereau as the best that the Leader of the Opposition had ever introduced in the House, inviting the Provincial Government to "use its influence so that our farm products may be sufficiently protected against competition from those of countries having a more favourable climate than our own"; particular reference being made to the need of encouraging market gardening and the food canning industry.

Legislation passed included Bills to provide for a Quebec Provincial radio broadcasting station, to give \$500,000 to aid scientific farming; also \$300,000 to provide for the elimination of level crossings. For the re-surfacing of main highways, \$17,000,000 would be expended over a six-year programme. A check was placed upon the abuse of writs of prohibition and *certiorari*. A grant of \$1,000,000 was made to University of Montreal and one of \$25,000 to McGill. Liquor posters and billboards were banished from the highways and protection given to trees bordering them. Women might be members of Family Councils. School Boards were authorized to provide special classes for backward children. And geological and mineralogical branches of the Mines Department would be formed.

In all, the Legislature passed 156 Bills during the Session, some of them of outstanding importance.

Statements conveying messages of congratulation and homage to His Holiness the Pope on the occasion of the settlement of the Roman question were made Feb. 12 by Hon. J. L. Perron in the Upper and by Premier Taschereau in the Lower House. The latter observed: "It marks more than the reparation of an error; it is, in a material age, a homage rendered to that mysterious sentiment which men forget at times but which guides them none the less, unconsciously." At the same time, Mr. Taschereau paid a warm tribute to the part played by Mussolini in the settlement.

Newspaper Libel Law. Heretofore, with regard to libel, the newspapers of the Province had been under the Civil Code which, while simple and just in principle, in actual practice opened the way to vexatious suits by which publications in good faith were unfairly exploited. The new Act of 1929 sponsored by Premier Taschereau and to which he attached much importance was accepted by the publishers as a generally satisfactory measure. The Act provided: "for corrections and retractions in virtue of which only real damages can be assessed; while action is prescribed within a definite period and the Judge, to prevent frivolous actions, has discretion to exact a monetary bond from the complainant."

Liquor Legislation. An amendment to the existing Act was passed during the 1929 Session containing three clauses: the first to revise the scale of licence fees charged to taverns; the second to extend the closing time of licensed establishments in Montreal and Quebec to 11.00 p.m. all year, city time to prevail; and the third to permit of the arrest without warrant of persons found in "blind pigs." This last clause was bitterly resisted by the Opposition on the ground of probable abuse but Premier Taschereau insisted upon its necessity as the only way to put an end to these undesirable establishments. By another Bill, also passed, one million dollars of the surplus of the Quebec Liquor Commission would be turned over each year to the Director of Public Charities for the Province to be used for providing additional beds in hospitals for indigent patients.

Division of School Taxes. As a tentative solution of the problem of providing for the education of non-Catholic and non-Protestant—in other words, mainly Jewish—children in the City of Montreal, a new division of the neutral panel, to be effective for one year, was provided for in a Bill sponsored by Hon. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary. The assessment rate in this panel would be increased from ten to twelve mills, and the two additional mills would be set aside for Jewish education. As a consequence, the Catholic School Commission would be obliged, temporarily, to sacrifice \$150,000 of revenue but no objection was raised on this ground. The amount that would be available for the special purpose in view was about \$300,000.

The Budget Speech. Having been first elected to the Legislature at a By-election in Richmond County held Dec. 15, 1921, it was his eighth consecutive Budget Speech that Hon. J. Nicol, Provincial Treasurer, delivered on Jan. 29, 1929; thus surpassing the records of all his predecessors in the office. He was able to announce Ordinary Revenues of \$34,807,783 and Ordinary Expenditures (once again including \$1,000,000 for loan redemption) of \$32,821,226, leaving a Surplus of \$1,986,558 which maintained the unbroken succession of thirty-two years. The net funded Debt at June 30, 1928 was \$58,827,531, or \$14,580 more than on the same date of 1927, an increase accounted for by loans issued less loans redeemed and the increase of investments on account of Sinking Funds and the reserve to redeem part of the funded Debt. In this connection the Treasurer observed:—

The wisdom of deferring the refunding at maturity of the 1888 Loan, issued without sinking fund provision, and which matured in London on Jan. 1st, 1928, was fully proven when the new issue of \$5,000,000, 4 per cent. bonds, forecast in my last Budget Speech, was offered for public tender on Feb. 2. Five syndicates, representing 26 bond houses, bid and the bonds were awarded to the highest tender at 96.688 per cent. payable in New York funds, equivalent in Canadian funds to a 4.18 per cent. cost basis to the Province. This sale represents the lowest cost for Federal or Provincial Government long-term financing during the past eighteen to twenty years and marks the completion of three years active financial work, which has already shown and, in future, will show increasingly substantial results in our statement of funded Debt.

Outlining the future policy of the Provincial Administration, Mr. Nicol stated that:—

It is evident that for some years to come we must, if we desire to keep up with the general development of the Dominion, spend more on the activities carried on by the Departments of Agriculture, Colonization, Lands and Forests, Education and Public Works. Our people are expecting more and more from their local Government. They desire good roads, good sanitary schools, better hygienic conditions, better hospitals and improved accommodation, better bridges and public buildings. We are giving all these improved services to our people without the necessity of imposing new taxes, and we hope to be able to carry on with the revenues which are increasingly coming in on account of the prosperity of the country and the general increase in business.

With particular reference to good roads, the Treasurer intimated that during the next five years many miles of gravel roads would be re-built and re-surfaced. He also reported that the fees collected from the issue of automobile licences and the revenue derived from

the sale of gasoline were increasing rapidly and in proportion to increased revenue but expressed regret that they were not sufficient to meet the expenses of road maintenance and construction, so that the balance must be obtained from other sources of revenue. Giving a detailed explanation of what had been done with the three millions set aside from Ordinary Revenue in the past three years to apply to the Provincial Debt, he expressed the hope that the Opposition would no longer doubt the reality of the Surpluses annually claimed.

Turning to the Report of the Liquor Commission, shortly to be laid before the House, and which he was sure would be found satisfactory, Mr. Nicol commented:—

The principle of this law is no longer discussed. The policy, so bold at the time it was inaugurated by our Province, has now been vindicated. Practically every Province in Canada has accepted it and it is being studied the world over and there are many in the United States who proclaim it is a wise and sane way of solving the liquor problem. The question is now one of administration. Here, opinions may differ. We believe that the Commission has carried out the Act in its broad lines in an honest and efficient manner. The Commissioners have full power and authority under the Act and I believe both the President and his colleagues are to be congratulated for the efficient and the impartial way in which they have carried it out. The revenues derived from the operations of the Commission have increased somewhat but the *per capita* consumption of liquors here is far less than that which obtains in some of the other Provinces where a similar law is in force.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar. According to the Report of Hon. Athanase David, 1,016 companies organized under the Quebec Companies Act, and having a total capital amounting to \$219,244,619, were granted letters-patent during the year 1927-28; while over 2,300 companies forwarded their Annual Reports to the Government. Reference was again made to the usual subjects and public institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department, including hospitals for the insane, reformatories and industrial schools, night schools, schools of fine arts, technical schools, the School for Higher Commercial Studies, hygiene, the Archives, statistics, public charities and the Historical Monuments Commission. Progress, generally, was reported. During the year 1927-28, there were 946 pupils in attendance at the School for Higher Commercial Studies, 477 attending evening lectures and 341 entering the correspondence course. At the technical schools of Quebec, Montreal and Hull 2,770 pupils attended, of whom 993 attended day school and 1,777 the night schools, an increase of 30 per cent. over the previous year. In nine counties seven sanitary units were operating regularly and six other counties were completing the organization of further units. It had been established that, where sanitary units existed, the death rate from contagious diseases had been reduced by 75 per cent. and that infantile mortality was being considerably reduced from year to year. Renewed tribute was paid by the Provincial Secretary to the work of the Archivist, Pierre-Georges Roy, and of the Historical Monuments Commission, a plea being put forward at the same time for the preservation of the surviving historical and antiquarian features

of the Provinces, and particularly of the City of Quebec. Since 1921, there had come under the Public Charities Act 150 institutions which had received a sum of \$8,307,220.

In his Sixth Annual Report to the Minister, Dr. Alphonse Lessard, Director of the Provincial Bureau of Public Health, showed that the infantile mortality rate had fallen from 142.0 per thousand births in 1926 to 129.3 in 1927, and the mortality rate from tuberculosis from 127.9 per thousand of population in 1926 to 120.8 in 1927. Commenting upon the situation, Dr. Lessard observed:—

The figures cited above are still formidable and heavily surcharge our general mortality which, without these two causes of loss, would be the lowest in all Canada. But we are confident that the gains already made will be followed by others still more striking as a result of the campaign of general education carried on throughout the Province and the individual instructional campaign of which each District Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary and each Baby Clinic in our large and small towns, is the centre. The gain of thirteen points in the infant death rate is the largest noted by any of the Provinces and is without doubt due to the diffusion of knowledge of maternal and infant hygiene effected by our County Health Units and Town Milk Stations.

Colonization, Mines and Fisheries. Report was made by the Minister, Hon. J. E. Perrault, that his Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1928, had opened 160.88 miles of Winter roads, completed 268.47 miles of vehicular roads and repaired 930.60 miles in bad condition. It had also constructed bridges and culverts to a total length of two miles and a half; all this quite apart from the work done in the mining regions where 17.50 miles of Winter roads had been opened, 79.50 miles of vehicular roads completed, 87.50 miles repaired and bridges and culverts built to a length of nearly half a mile. Thanks to the encouragement given to the settlers by clearing and ploughing bonuses, in 1927 they had made 24,437 acres of cleared land, 14,005 acres cleared but not yet sown, and 9,730 acres ploughed for the first time; thus earning bonuses of all sorts to the amount of \$209,471, the highest the Department had been called upon to pay since the inauguration of the policy in 1923-24. For the free distribution of seed \$19,142 was appropriated. Colonization subsidies for the year totalled \$865,000, with an additional \$4,000 for Colonization Societies. According to the Publicity and Colonization Agent of the Department certificates were issued to 3,803 settlers during the year.

The Mining Branch, under A. O. Dufresne, Director, reported that the industry continued to progress in a remarkable manner, its production in 1927 attaining to a value of \$29,124,110 which included \$11,328,885 for non-metallic minerals, apart from building materials; \$15,382,957 for building materials and \$2,412,268 for metals; asbestos being by far the largest individual item with a value of \$10,621,013. Representative production quantities were as follows: asbestos, 274,778 tons; copper, 3,119,848 lbs.; lead in ore, 6,496,577 lbs.; mica, 4,455,239 lbs.; zinc in ore, 17,189,046 lbs.; gold, 8,331 oz.; silver, 740,864 oz.; cement, 4,636,751 bbls. During

the fiscal year, 2,256 assays, analyses and examinations of mineral substances from the Province were made for the interested public by the Provincial Government Assay Laboratory at the Polytechnic School of the University of Montreal.

General receipts of the Fish and Game Service were \$409,479; while \$27,810 was paid out in bonuses for bears and wolves. Attention was drawn to an alarming decrease of the beaver, the catch having fallen off in seven years from over 50,000 to 21,523, and a closed season for a period of four or five years was recommended. Certain conditions were unfavourable to the sea fisheries of the Gaspé Peninsula but on the whole the catch was reported to be satisfactory. The inland fisheries employed 2,500 persons with 1,730 boats and 2,142 nets of various types. The quantity of fish caught was approximately 8,000,000 lbs.

Department of Lands and Forests. The total revenues for the year ended June 30, 1928, reported by the Minister of the Department, Hon. Honoré Mercier, were \$6,803,496; the principal items included in which being as follows: "woods and forests," \$5,612,319; Crown lands, \$44,558; hydraulic service (beach lots and water powers), \$374,162; and Quebec Streams Commission, \$719,787. Expenditures totalled \$2,045,963; the chief items under this heading being surveys, \$435,000; fire protection, \$476,618; forest service and inspection of lands, \$490,000; reforestation, \$100,000; hydroplane service, \$335,000. At the above date there was available in the Province in farm lots a total of 8,248,129 acres, while the estimated forest area was 120,000,000 acres. Since the passing of the Inventory Act of 1921, up to June 30, 1928, inventory reports had been received by the Department covering 12,851,437 acres in which are enclosed 75,799,130 cords of resinous wood and 14,101,779 cords of leafy wood; from this the calculation was made that the forest capital of the Province on lands under licence was not less than 225,000,000 cords of resinous wood and 50,000,000 cords of leafy wood.

In his Report to the Minister, the Chief of the Forest Service, G. C. Piché, gave a résumé of the situation of the pulp and paper industry, which had not shown material improvement in the twelve months' period. He affirmed that the industry could not continue to grow indefinitely as it had been doing during the past twenty years and that it was not reasonable for it to depend exclusively on a constant production of 100 per cent. of its normal plant installations in order to live profitably. It was important that those concerned should find means of earning a living, with reasonable profits, through a regular market of 80 per cent. as all other industries were in the habit of doing. It was also to be wished that the industry should cease to seek its safety in the manufacture of newsprint alone. The lumber industry continued to suffer from the competition of Pacific Coast woods and also of the paper industry: it was believed, however, that by reorganizing the mill installations, by adequately classifying the products and, above all,

by the formation of aggressive associations to distribute them, it might be possible to produce lumber profitably. In this connection, a plea was made for a more rational use of the forest products of the Province, in commerce as well as in industry; practical suggestion being made of ways and means, as for instance in the manufacture of furniture so as to furnish an additional source of consumption. Signal progress had been made, it was claimed, in reforestation and Quebec was about to take first place, both for the number of plants and for the quantity of seed employed for this purpose.

The total area of timber limits under licence again showed a slight increase, now standing at 80,188 square miles, and the wood cut was approximately 1,278,413,344 feet board measure; giving employment to 44,764 men, the largest army of forest workers registered in the Province. Encouragement continued to be given to aviation, the zones covered during the year by aerial photography representing a total area of about 5,050 square miles in the case of one contract and 2,000 square miles in that of a second. More than eight million trees were planted and the Department, in addition, distributed upwards of 16,000 pounds of seed, representing at least seven million trees. At the Berthier nursery, 2,266,425 trees were shipped, 2,552,367 others transplanted, 2,866 pounds of seed and 27,595 bushels of pine and spruce cones purchased from the farmers. Efforts at reforestation were directed chiefly towards denuded areas situated in the interior of cantonal reserves and to the creation of secondary nurseries to habituate young trees to local conditions.

Department of Agriculture. Hon. J. E. Caron, the Minister, in his Annual Report stressed the great influence which the agricultural experts of his Department were exerting among the farmers of the Province and the contribution that they were making to its progress by spreading information as to the best, most practical and economical methods of cultivation; the result of these efforts being noticeable everywhere, but particularly in the remarkable success achieved among farmers' sons through the organizations and clubs founded especially for them. Dairying being one of the main sources of farm revenue in Quebec the Live Stock Service was at pains to inform farmers of the new American regulations governing the export of cream and milk into the United States and to discuss with the Canadian Federal authorities a farm inspection system, with a view to applying the most sanitary methods. One of the main factors of the improvement gradually being effected was the suppression of cattle tuberculosis and the creation of better sanitary conditions. Of 64,740 head of cattle tuberculinized, only 2,213 were found to be tubercular and destroyed. Sheep husbandry showed an improvement over the previous year, a total of 160,559 head being sold, of which over 130,000 lambs and ewes were shipped to the Montreal market. The World's Poultry Congress held at Ottawa in 1927 proved to

have been an encouragement for the poultrymen of the Province to specialize in this paying industry and renewed activity was everywhere noticeable. Agricultural Societies numbering 91 had a total membership of 23,097; while that of 714 Farmers' Clubs was 39,843. There were 57 canneries in the Province whose average output represented \$4,830,728; the average value of home canning exceeding \$264,000. Women Farmers' Clubs had a total membership of 7,262 and Women's Institutes, 1,900. During the fiscal year 1927-28 the disbursements of the Department amounted to \$2,027,501.

The estimated gross agricultural revenue of the Province of Quebec for the year 1928, according to the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, March, 1929, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Branch, was as follows:—

Field crops	\$130,363,000	Fur farming.....	\$ 775,000 x
Farm animals	37,319,000	Maple products.....	3,604,000
Wool.....	1,367,000	Tobacco.....	978,000
Dairy products	78,000,000x	Clover and grass seed	199,000
Fruits and vegetables.....	7,577,000	Honey.....	688,000
	Poultry and Eggs.....		16,180,000

xPreliminary, subject to revision.

Women's Institutes. The Annual Convention of the Institutes was held as usual at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on June 11, 12 and 13, 1929, when officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:—Hon. President, Miss F. Lusk, Luskville; President, Mrs. J. B. Le Baron, North Hatley; First Vice-President, Mrs. Willard Rexford, Ayers Cliff; Second Vice-President, Mrs. A. Pratt, Cookshire; Secretary, Mrs. R. S. Lipsey, Lennoxville; Treasurer, Mrs. Abbie Pritchard, Wyman. Convenors of Standing Committees were: Education and Better Schools, Mrs. Roy Younie, Howick; Home Economics, Mrs. Robert Roy, Howick; Agriculture, Mrs. Robert J. Blair, Ormstown; Immigration, Mrs. W. H. Holmes, Stanstead; Canadian Industries, Miss Maud Lefebvre, Bury; Canadianization and National Events, Mrs. B. B. Morrill, Stanstead; Child Welfare and Public Health, Mrs. C. E. Petch, Hemmingford; Legislation, Miss Alice Dresser, Richmond; Publicity, Mrs. G. G. McCurdy, Lennoxville. The report of the Resolutions Committee was presented by Miss A. V. Dresser, Richmond, and included resolutions to urge the reading of Canadian publications in order to achieve unity of thought; to make special efforts to extend the work of the Canadian Industries Department of the organization; to endorse any measure that the Government might see fit to advance which would materially benefit the farmers; and to encourage girls from the rural districts to take advantage of the household science course offered at Macdonald College. The action of the Provincial Government in establishing Public Health Units was endorsed and the Institutes promised to do all in their power to encourage such organizations. The desirability of having women on School Boards was urged and commendation given to recent legislative provision for the education of subnormal children in Montreal—provision which, it was hoped, would soon be extended throughout the Province. The matter of the incorporation of the Quebec Women's Institutes was brought up and the Executive empowered to take the necessary steps at the next Session of the Legislature.

Department of Education. In his Report to the Provincial Secretary, reviewing the principal educational events of the year, Hon. Cyrille F. Delâge, Superintendent, noted the difficulty of the problem of school organization in the City of Montreal and said that a new system had been evolved July 1st, 1928, by the Royal Commission appointed by the Government, with the late Sir Lomer Gouin as its Chairman. The four district commissions

with a central board that had functioned for eleven years, were then replaced by two Commissions, one administrative and the other pedagogical, but with one head, Mr. Victor Dore, whose task would be to conciliate the interests of the ratepayers with the requirements of intellectual progress. Another problem noted was that of the Anglo-Protestants who, becoming fewer and more scattered through the rural districts, found the task of maintaining their schools no easy one. An attempt was being made to overcome this difficulty by centralization but this necessitated carrying the children to school at a big additional expense to which the Government was contributing annually. In particular a trial was made in the Township of Dundee, Huntingdon County, whose four elementary schools were closed and replaced by one intermediate central school; a fine two-storey brick building, with all modern improvements, that had been in operation since October, 1928. Reference was made, with pardonable gratification, to the request of Hon. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario and Minister of Education, for permission to send teachers into the Province for the second time; also of the Principal of Taft School, Watertown, New York State, to send his pupils to study and practice French in Quebec. The statistics given in the Report showed that 527,522 pupils, with an average attendance of 420,212, attended the 7,353 Catholic schools of the Province, under control or independent; while 77,969 pupils, with an average attendance of 55,890, attended the 772 Protestant schools. The total number of lay teachers in all schools under control was 11,536, of whom only 886 were without diplomas. In addition to these 10,026 clergy, brothers and nuns, were engaged in teaching. The total expenditure of the Government for education was \$3,983,753.07, while the contributions of the school municipalities and independent institutions totalled \$25,823,854.41. C. J. Magnan, Inspector General of Catholic Schools, in his Report to the Superintendent stated that since 1912 the salaries of female teachers had increased a little every year, but not in proportion to their needs and devotedness. In 1912-13 there were only 75 Catholic female teachers in the whole Province who received salaries of from \$300 to \$400; while in 1927-28, 2,800 female teachers were in that category. At the school inspectors' Convention held January, 1928, a resolution was adopted asking that in future the average salary paid to all the teachers in the same municipality be made the basis for the distribution of salary grants but that no salary should be less than \$250, and this resolution was endorsed by the Convention of normal school principals held in October of the same year. The Rev. A. H. McGreer, Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, was appointed during the year to succeed Hon. H. M. Marler, resigned, as member of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Education.

McGill University. The total number of students enrolled in the University and the affiliated Macdonald College for the Session 1928-29 was 3,191, this being a new high mark in its history. Staff changes during the period were:

Appointments:—J. B. Collip, M.A., Ph.D., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., to be Professor of Biochemistry and Head of the Department; Wilder G. Penfield, Litt.B., M.D., to be Clinical Professor of Neurosurgery; Lesslie R. Thomson, B.A.Sc., to be Professor of Fuel Engineering. Resignations:—Dr. H. C. Perrin as Dean of the Faculty of Music and Director of the Conservatorium; Miss Clara Litchenstein as Vice-Director of the Conservatorium of Music; Miss Ethel Hurlbatt as Warden of the Royal Victoria College; Miss Carrie M. Derrick as Professor of Morphological Botany. During the whole of the Session, the Principal, Sir Arthur Currie, was unfortunately absent on account of illness and Dr. C. F. Martin, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, was Acting Principal during that time. At a function held in the Medical Building, May 29, 1929, the Sir William Osler Library, being the private library of that famous medical educationist and graduate of the University, consisting of 7,600 volumes on medical subjects, was formally presented to McGill. Benefactions received were \$18,200 from Hon. J. S. McLennan, Francis McLennan, LL.D., and Miss Isabella C. McLennan, to endow the Hugh McLennan Memorial Scholarship in Architecture; \$5,000, a legacy from Miss Estelle P. O'Brien for the Hon. Mr. Justice J. S. C. Wurtele Memorial; \$33,000, the Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Blacker Fund towards the purchase of books for the Blacker Library; \$5,000, a donation by W. W. Colpitts, to endow the Dr. J. B. Porter Fellowship; \$10,000 from the Spelman Fund towards the maintenance of the Child Nursery Clinic; \$41,000 from Dr. C. F. Martin to provide a Research Fund in Medicine; \$85,000, from the Rockefeller Foundation for purposes of surgical research; and \$100,000, a bequest by the late Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart.

At the Annual Convocation held May 29, 1929, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon: Robert Ernest Alfred Greenshields, B.A., B.C.L., Professor of Criminal Law and ex-Dean of the Faculty of Law, and Acting Chief Justice of the Province of Quebec for the District of Montreal; William Sydney Thayer, A.B., M.D., Sc.D., LL.D., *Emeritus* Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University and Visiting Physician, Johns Hopkins Hospital; Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, B.A., LL.B., M.A., Ph.D., P.C., C.M.G., LL.D., D.C.L., Prime Minister of Canada; and Selwyn Gwilyn Blaylock, B.Sc., General Manager, Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Trail, B.C. At the same time 372 undergraduates received degrees: B.Sc. Ag., 16; B.Mus., 3; B.Sc., 25; B.Arch., 1; B.Sc. (Arts), 24; B.Sc. (App.), 50; B.A., 172 (87 Royal Victoria College); B.C.L., 14; D.D.S., 10; and M.D., 57. Postgraduate degrees conferred were: M.Sc., Ag., 1; M.Sc., 20; M.A., 30; and Ph.D., 16. This made in all a grand total of 443 degrees. Much research work of a highly important character was carried out during the academic year, above all in the Physics and Chemistry Departments. All pre-professional and double courses in the Faculty of Arts were abolished. Appointments made to the Corporation Apr. 18, 1929, for a three-year period, were: from the Board of Governors, Dr. I. Gammell; from the Faculty of Law, Hon. E. E. Howard; from the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. J. C. Meakins; from the Faculty of Applied Science, Dr. F. M. G. Johnson; and from the Faculty of Agriculture, Prof. J. F. Snell.

University of Montreal. Enrolment for the academic year 1928-29 was 6,683, an advance of nearly 500 over the previous period. Appointments made, Apr. 8, 1929, were: Hon. F. L. Béique, to be President of the University, succeeding Sir Lomer Gouin; Ernest Decary, M.P., to be Chairman of the Board of Trustees and President of the Executive Committee. At a meeting of the Board held May 13, 1929, elections to it brought in two new members, Messrs. Ernest Guimond of la Banque Canadienne Nationale and Albert Hudon, of Hudon & Hebert, wholesale grocers. Members re-elected were: L. G. Beaubien, Leo Ryan, Mr. Justice Laurendeau, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Hon. J. L. Perron, Hon. E. L. Patenaude and Hon. Donat Raymond. Delegates from the Board to the Executive Committee were Hon. Raoul Dandurand, L. G. Beaubien and Ernest Guimond. The Annual Convocation took place, May 31, 1929, at which Honorary Degrees were conferred upon six distinguished citizens, as follows: Hon. Pierre Basile Mignault, Supreme Court, Ottawa, LL.D.; Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Supreme Court, Ottawa, LL.D.; Louis Janvier Dalbis, Paris, D.Sc.; Dr. Pierre Masson, Montreal, M.D.; Dom Pacome Gaboury, La Trappe, Oka, D.Sc., Ag.; Olivier Lefebvre, Montreal, D.Sc. (App.); Victor Dore, Montreal,

D.COMM. Doctorates conferred upon students were: Economics, 1; Veterinary Surgery, 3; Dental Surgery, 17; Medicine, 38; a total of 59. Licences issued were: Theology, 12; Law, 17; Sciences, 3; Economics, 8; Agriculture, 1; Commerce, 25; a total of 66. Baccalaureates conferred were: Theology, 7; Canon Law, 9; Pharmacy, 28; Applied Science, 8; Agriculture, 3; Commerce, 4; Veterinary Surgery, 2; Optometry, 3; Science, 22; Letters, 27; and Arts, 285. There were 21 graduates of the Polytechnic School: Civil Engineering, 19; and Industrial Chemistry, 2. Three students graduated in Journalism and 15 in Social Hygiene. During the academic year the foundation stone of the new University buildings on the slope of Mount Royal was duly laid. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Professor of International Law was asked to deliver ten lectures at the Sorbonne, Paris, France, on the Political Evolution of Canada—in November and December, 1929.

L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (School of Higher Commercial Studies), affiliated to the University of Montreal, had a registration of 890 during the scholastic year 1928-29, of which number 162 followed the regular Day Course, 416 the Evening Courses and 312 the Correspondence Courses. Among the regular day students 17 graduated in May, 1929; 13 with the degree of "Licentiate in Commercial Science" and 4 with that of "Bachelor in Commercial Science."

Laval University, Quebec. The 1928-29 enrolment was 6,085. Staff changes were: Dr. Roland Desmeules, M.D., to the Faculty of Medicine; Dr. Joseph Cathala, D.Sc., to be titular Professor, Faculty of Arts; Drs. Joseph Risi, D.Sc., Carl Faessler, D.Sc., and Paul Larose, D.Sc., all to be Assistant Professors, Faculty of Arts. Honorary Degrees were conferred as follows: Dr. Cyrille Jeannin, Paris, M.D.; His Excellency, Paul Claudel, French Ambassador at Washington, LL.D.; Most Reverend W. M. Duke, Auxiliary Archbishop, Vancouver, B.C., D.D.; Joseph Zaminski, Paris, LL.D.; Gaston Lacoïn, Paris, LL.D.; Hon. Mr. Justice Pierre Bouffard, Quebec, LL.D.; Rev. Michael A. Ryan, St. Paul, Minn., D.Sc. A Prize in the Faculty of Arts was founded by Sir Gilbert Parker. On June 19, 1929, Abbé Philius Fillion, formerly Director of the Students' Home was elected Superior of the University succeeding Mgr. Amade Gosselin, who had been temporarily replaced for some time previously by Mgr. Camille Roy. At the same time, Mgr. Roy was appointed First Assistant and Mgr. François Pelletier, Second Assistant, to the new Superior.

University of Bishop's College. The number of students in attendance during the academic year 1928-29 was 162, divided as follows: Divinity, 28; Arts, 122; and Education, 12. Staff appointments made were Rev. W. O. Raymond, M.A., Ph.D., as Professor of English and Dr. W. O. Rothney as Professor of Education. A bequest of \$50,000 was made to the University by the will of the late Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart. At a special Convocation held May 18, 1929, the degree of D.C.L., *honoris causa* was conferred upon: His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, Lord Willingdon; Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of the Province of Quebec; Sir François Lemieux, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Quebec District; and Sir Herbert S. Holt, Montreal. The annual Convocation was held June 20, 1929, and on this occasion, the same Honorary Degree was conferred upon the Rev. Leonard Hodgson, M.A., the General Theological Seminary, New York; S. Percy Smith, M.A., Headmaster of Bishop's College School; and George M. Stearns, President of the Lake Megantic Pulp Co. Fifty students graduated and received degrees as follows: B.A., 43; Licentiates in Sacred Theology, 6. Postgraduate degrees were: D.Mus., 1; M.A., 6. At a special meeting of the Corporation of the University, Rev. A. H. McGreer, M.A., D.D., Principal, was elected Vice-Chancellor. A. L. Kuchner who had been Lecturer in Science for the previous four years was appointed to full Professorship in charge of the Department, while Leonard James, M.A., Lecturer at the University of Michigan, was appointed Assistant Lecturer in English.

Other Colleges. Before a large assembly of members and clergy of the Church of England, and representatives of the United, the Presbyterian and the Greek Churches, Rev. Canon G. Abbott-Smith, D.D., D.C.L., was installed by Rt. Rev. John Cragg Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, as Principal of the Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Elson I. Rexford who had served as Principal for more than a quarter of a century.

The Annual Convocation of the United Theological College, Montreal, was held Apr. 12, 1929, when the Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. William Shaw, former President of the Methodist Church in Australia; Rev. George Leopold Hurst, Buckingham, Ont.; Rev. Ladislav Muzsnai, M.Th., Hungary; Rev. Pasquale de Florio, M.A., B.D.; and Rev. James Semple, B.A., B.D., S.T.B., Smiths Falls, Ont. Diplomas were granted to 10 students.

Public Works and Labour. The total expenditure from July 1st, 1927, to June 30, 1928, reported by Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Minister of this Department was \$1,443,378, to which must be added \$49,852 for insurance premiums. During the year fifty-six new bridges of various types were built and good progress was made, in particular, with the bridge over the St. Lawrence River, between Montreal and the South Shore. The construction of the new Court House at Montreal, begun in 1923, was completed. Railway lines completed and in regular operation were those of the Nipissing Central Railway from Cheminis on the Ontario-Quebec frontier, to Rouyn village, about 27 miles, forming part of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario system and the Canadian National Railways branch (James Bay and Eastern Railway), from St. Felicien to Dolbeau, 27½ miles. Work was done by the Quebec & Chibougamau Railway on a part of its branch from Dolbeau to Hebertville. Through the five Provincial Employment Bureaux 25,163 applicants were placed in remunerative positions. Industries, generally, were reported to have been very active but particularly that of house construction. Two minor labour difficulties were reported to the Minister; one between the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Consolidated and its employees, members of the Canadian Union of line electricians and assistants, in which a friendly settlement was reached after a few days of negotiations; and the other a partial strike which took place at the Hochelaga Cotton Mill of the Dominion Textile Co., Montreal. Here, in order to increase output, the system of day-work was changed to that of piece-work; fifty-six girls being affected. Thirty-four accepted the new system but the remaining twenty-two refused and went on strike. In less than forty-eight hours the difficulty was settled and the employees returned to work.

Department of Roads. At the outset of his Report, Hon. J. L. Perron, the Minister, stated that the evolution of the Provincial highway system towards permanent pavements was more and more marked; steadily increasing traffic demanding a corresponding improvement in the main arteries. In this connection a turning point had been reached: the Department could no longer be engaged merely in maintaining already improved roads and in constructing new ones in remote districts, but must devote much of its efforts to perfecting main arteries constructed ten or fifteen years ago. In 1928 over 1,400 miles were added to the 7,800 miles of improved roads that had been maintained during the previous year; in addition to which a network of new roads and several new districts were opened to motor traffic. An inventory for Jan. 31, 1928, gave the following figures: total length of rural roads, 31,342 miles; first class roads, 4,048 miles; second class roads, 9,123 miles; third class roads, 18,171 miles; total length of improved roads, 9,548 miles. The work recorded in the Report brought the total length of permanently improved roads up to 10,531 miles, representing 33.5 per cent. of all the rural roads in the Province.

Municipal Affairs. The eleventh Report of the Department of Municipal Affairs, for the year ending June 30, 1928, was presented by Hon. L. A. Taschereau, as Minister, who said that the Secretary-Treasurers of the rural municipalities were complying willingly with the law passed at the previous Session (1928), requiring them to give security to the municipality for at least \$2,000; this amount to be forwarded to the Department. Mention was also made of the publication by the Department of a *Municipal Bulletin*, sent free to the members of all the Municipal Councils of the Province and said to fill a long-felt want by keeping the several corporations in closer and continuous touch with the Department, as well as giving them a better knowledge of the laws which

govern them. Municipal loans authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council upon the recommendation of the Minister totalled \$28,824,782 and school loans, \$2,236,390. Applications by Municipal Councils for borrowing powers amounting to \$1,595,196 were refused by the Department as not in the best interests of the municipalities concerned. Eight municipalities were erected and six annexations were proclaimed.

Special Commissions. The new Workmen's Compensation Act assented to Mar. 22, 1928, became effective Sept. 1st, prior to which date cases pending or accidents that occurred, did not apply. Offices were opened in the former Knights of Columbus Building, opposite the Legislature on Grande Allée, in which the Board, composed of Robert Taschereau, K.C., Chairman; and O. E. Sharpe, K.C., and Simon Lapointe, K.C., Commissioners, held all their sittings. Since operations were begun many cases had been decided and the results were generally satisfactory, although criticisms from labour sources occasionally were heard. On Nov. 17 Joseph Gauthier, unseated M. L. A. for St. Mary's Division, and Maurice Parent, both of Montreal, were appointed to head a branch of the Commission in Montreal.

Succeeding Hon. J. A. Tessier, deceased, Hon. Honoré Mercier was appointed Chairman of the Running Streams Commission of the Province.

A Quebec City Town Planning Commission was created Oct. 11, 1928, by agreement between the Provincial Government and the Municipality. It was at first given jurisdiction only within the old city walls but its powers subsequently were extended to the whole of the Upper Town. The Chairman was Hon. P. J. Paradis, the other representatives of the Province being Messrs. Wilfrid Lacroix, Architect, and Eugène Tanguay, General Manager of the Quebec Power Co. The City's representatives were Colonel William Wood, historian, and A. R. Decary, Superintendent Engineer of the Federal Department of Public Works at Quebec.

A Provincial Rural Credits Board was created June 20, 1929, with J. B. Lafrenière, M.L.A., Richelieu, as its Chairman and Robert Ness of Howick and Fortunat Belanger of Montmagny as Commissioners. This created another vacancy in the House that would necessitate a By-election.

Quebec Liquor Commission. The seventh Annual Report (1927-28) of the Commission referred to the continued requests received for information as to the relative consumption of wines and spirits, an apparent scepticism being shown in some quarters as to the exactness of the figures given in this connection in previous Reports. Insisting upon the truthfulness of the situation thus depicted it was shown by means of a comparative table that the increase in the consumption of wines for the twelve months period just ended over that of 1924-25 was 100.2 per cent.; while that of spirits was only 26.9 per cent. The gross total sales of the year were \$24,229,624. Another fact, regarded as significant, to which attention was drawn, was that the spirituous liquors whose consumption showed the largest percentage of increase, were those that might be placed in the luxury class, being sold at very high prices: the brandies and cognacs, for instance, increased 24 per cent.; liqueurs, 95 per cent.; scotches and ryes, 50 per cent. and 52 per cent. respectively. These are favourite drinks with well-to-do consumers, and notably with the American visitors of the Province. Without being able to establish absolute proof, the conclusion was drawn from these facts that the stable population was orienting itself in the spirit of the law and turning by preference to the consumption of wines. Attention, furthermore, was called to the regular development of the Commission's sales organization; several urban centres in which they had not previously existed having made legal application for stores and licences so that the number of branches had increased from 73 in 1923 to 100 in 1928. Whether this movement would continue remained to be seen but it was intimated that in the opinion of the Commission a continued growth to meet the growth of cities and municipalities was possible without injury to real temperance and even with substantial advantages to it.

Quebec Streams Commission. The Annual Report of the Quebec Streams Commission for 1928 noted with regret the decease of the former Chairman, Hon. J. A. Tessier, Nov. 4, 1928, and hailed the appointment to succeed him, Nov. 21, of Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests, with which Department the Commission was associated. During the year the mean flow of the St. Maurice River at Shawinigan Falls was established at 17,000 cubic feet per second, representing an annual increase in revenue of \$65,000. The mean flow of the Gatineau River at Chelsea was maintained at 10,000 cubic feet per second; the revenue paid to the Government being fixed at \$35,000 annually in a lump sum, plus a royalty of 50 cents per horse-power year. Power plants capable of developing 1,500,000 h.p. were substantially completed at Isle Maline and Chute-à-Caron on the Saguenay River, with a mean flow of 35,000 cubic feet per second. Many surveys were carried out and tabulated data collected by the Commission with regard to the water levels on about 60 of the principal rivers of the Province. The revenue of the Commission for the fiscal year amounted to \$765,241 and the expenses totalled \$295,940.

Other Important Events. The *Mérite Agricole* (Agricultural Merit) competition was held during 1928 in Region No. 4, including the counties of Berthier, Champlain, Hull, Joliette, Labelle, Maskinonge, Montcalm, Portneuf, Pontiac, St. Maurice, Temiskaming (Abitibi district excluded) and Three Rivers; these competitions being open annually to the farmers of each of five regions created for the purpose, in rotation. Honours and medals were awarded at Quebec in the Legislative Buildings by the Minister, Hon. J. E. Caron, Jan. 30, 1929; Premier Taschereau and most of the other Ministers being present, also Edouard Carteron, Consul-General of France. For their services to Agriculture, Rev. Father Dom Pacome Gaboury, La Trappe Monastery, Oka; Mgr. Auguste Boulet, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière College; Dr. C. H. S. Barton, D.Sc., Dean of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue; and Mgr. J. C. Allard, Curé of Ste. Martine, Chateauguay County, and Agricultural Missionary, were invested with the decoration of Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit. The gold medal and diploma of exceptional merit, together with the decoration of Commander of the Order, went to Henri Majeau, Joliette, who had previously won the same honours in 1923. The silver medal and diploma of very great merit, together with the decoration of Officer of the Order, were awarded to forty-four farmers. The bronze medal and diploma of great merit, together with the decoration of Knight of the Order, were won by twenty-one farmers. Only one farmer, Telesphore Chartrand, Ile-aux-Allumettes, Pontiac, obtained the diploma of merit. Prizes and medals were won in the juvenile competition in which there were 1,279 competitors. At the luncheon which concluded the distribution of the awards, Hon. Mr. Caron pointed out that on ten of the Government's demonstration farms, the farmers had realized a profit of \$2,148 in 1927; while Mr. Majeau, the gold medallist, had obtained a profit of over \$7,000. Was this not, he asked, an indication that there was need of greater scientific knowledge. The Minister further pointed out that the market conditions were no longer the same and that the Quebec farmers must organize to meet the competition of foreign producers who were invading Quebec markets hitherto held to be safe. Hon. Mr. Taschereau insisted on the necessity of instruction in scientific methods, as also of co-operation. He promised that the Government would spare no efforts to ensure that a proper education was available to every farmer and suggested that they should do everything necessary to preserve their human capital by co-operating with Hon. Mr. David in his measures for the improvement of public health.

At the Autumn Convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, held in Quebec City on Sept. 18, 1928, and attended by 200 delegates, chiefly routine business was transacted; papers being read by Oscar Morin, K.C., Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs; Arthur Gaboury, Secretary of the Quebec Safety League; Joseph Jean, legal adviser of the Union; Emile Morin, law officer of the Department of Municipal Affairs; Ivan Vallée, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works; and G. E. Marquis, head of the Provincial Bureau of Statistics. The gathering was presided over by the President of the Union, Mr. Joseph Beaubien, Mayor of Outremont. The abolition of seigniorial dues was again

brought forward by T. D. Bouchard, M.L.A., Mayor of St. Hyacinthe; pointing out that to ask the Government to liquidate the incumbrances of certain districts would be obviously unfair to the other districts, he suggested that the capital due be consolidated and money borrowed at 5 per cent. to reimburse the owners of seigniorial rights, whose collectible dues were 6 per cent. of the original amount. Mr. Bouchard also urged upon the Federal and the Provincial Governments the need for the installation of automatic barriers at level crossings. Among other resolutions adopted by the Convention was one calling for an amendment of the existing law concerning actions in damages following accidents on pavements and sidewalks during the Winter months. Six general sessions, apart from Committee meetings, were held by the Union on board *S. S. St. Lawrence* on June 25-28, 1929, and presided over respectively by Joseph Beaubien, A. Thurber, M.L.A., First Vice-President; P. W. McLagan, Second Vice-President; J. A. Leclair, Third Vice-President; P. E. Boivin, Mayor of Granby; and Joseph Beaubien again. Papers were read by Edgar Rochette, M.L.A.; Oscar Morin, K.C., Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs; T. D. Bouchard, M.L.A., Mayor of St. Hyacinthe; F. X. Chouinard, City Clerk of Quebec; Olivar Asselin, Montreal; Dr. J. Leblond, Mayor of Levis; A. C. Dufresne, Provincial Director of Mines; J. Portugais, Canada Cement Co.; C. Valiquette, Department of Roads; Ludger Bergeron and Ald. Leon Trepanier, Montreal. Resolutions adopted asked the Provincial Government to consider the question of assisting municipalities to instal filtration plants; also that the nomination of municipal managers be submitted for approval only to electors who were property owners; that the Provincial Government order a regular inspection of municipal corporations and schools by officers of the Department of Municipal Affairs without waiting to be asked to do so by the municipalities in question; and that the registration of municipal debentures be permitted at the municipal bureau, instead of at the regular registry office. The result of the annual elections was as follows: Patron, Hon. L. A. Taschereau; Honorary Presidents, Oscar Auger, Mayor of Quebec, and A. A. DesRoches, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Montreal; Honorary Vice-Presidents, C. E. Dube, Mayor of Rivière-du-Loup; Arthur Bettez, Mayor of Three Rivers; and J. Leblond, Mayor of Levis; President, Joseph Beaubien, Mayor of Outremont; Vice-Presidents, Alex Thurber, M.L.A., W. H. Biggar, J. A. Leclair, James Ballantyne, Leon Trepanier, P. E. Boivin, Charles Allen, W. A. Moisan, and J. D. Hamel; Directors: L. E. Parent, H. A. Quintal, Dr. L. J. Moreault, Ludger Madore, Dr. J. E. Guibord, J. R. Desbiens, Wilfrid Lorraine, J. S. Theriault and J. M. Gabias; Secretary Treasurer, T. D. Bouchard, M.L.A., Mayor of St. Hyacinthe.

The long drawn out struggle over the purchase by the municipality of the Montreal Water and Power Company came to an end on July 10, 1928, when Mr. Justice Gonzalve Desaulniers of the Superior Court dismissed the demand of Brig.-Gen. G. Eric McCuaig, Lord Atholstan and others for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the City and the Company from consummating the deal; His Lordship declaring the award of the arbitrators in the expropriation to be perfectly legal. The same day, at the City Hall, third reading was given by the Council to a By-law covering the loan of \$14,825,235 and a temporary loan of \$8,858,835.19 was approved of. The Chairman of the Executive Committee and the City Clerk then immediately signed the purchase contract which had been signed already by Company officers. Appeal was later taken by the petitioners but failed.

At the sixty-fourth Annual Convention of the Provincial Association of Protestant School Teachers on Oct. 13, 1928, a resolution was adopted asking the Government to have a full survey made of the Protestant school system with a view to its possible reorganization.

Hon. E. Fabre Surveyer of the Montreal Supreme Court, received word on Sept. 4, 1928, that he had been named a Knight of the Legion of Honour of France.

J. J. Denis, K.C., M.P. (Lib., Joliette), was appointed Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec on Nov. 4, 1928. At the same time, it was announced that Hon. Charles Archer of the Superior Court had resigned his duties as Local Judge in Admiralty for the District of Quebec and that Hon. L. P. Demers,

Puisne Judge of the Superior Court at Quebec had been appointed to act in his place.

R. Paradis, an official of *Le Soleil*, Quebec, was appointed to the office of King's Printer of the Province after the death on July 26, 1928, of Louis Amable Proulx, former holder of that office.

It was announced on Mar. 15, 1929, that John C. Newman had given to the Montreal General Hospital, \$50,000 for the purchase of radium, with no stipulation except that it be used for the free treatment of those unable to pay. (*The Gazette*, Montreal, Mar. 16, 1929).

The Province of Quebec

(As at June 30, 1929)

Lieutenant-Governor..... Hon. Henry George Carroll

The Taschereau Ministry (Liberal)

Prime Minister, Attorney-General and Minister of
Municipal Affairs..... Hon. Louis Alexandre Taschereau
Minister of Agriculture..... Hon. Joseph Léonide Perron
Minister of Lands and Forests..... Hon. Honoré Mercier
Minister of Public Works and Labour..... Hon. Antonin Galipeault
Minister of Colonization and Fisheries..... Hon. Hector Laferté
Provincial Secretary..... Hon. Louis Athanase David
Minister of Roads and Mines..... Hon. Joseph Edouard Perrault
Provincial Treasurer..... Hon. Jacob Nicol
Minister without Portfolio..... Hon. Emile Moreau
Minister without Portfolio..... Hon. Lauréat Lapierre
Minister without Portfolio..... Hon. Joseph Henry Dillon
Minister without Portfolio..... Hon. Alfred Leduc
Minister without Portfolio..... Hon. Joseph C. E. Ouellet

Speaker, Legislative Assembly (acting)..... Hon. Hector Laferté

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of the Executive Council..... Alfred Morisset
Deputy Attorney-General..... Charles Lanctôt
Assistant Provincial Secretary..... Charles Joseph Simard
Assistant Provincial Treasurer..... A. P. B. Williams
Provincial Auditor..... Joseph Morin
Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests..... F. X. Lemieux
Deputy Minister of Colonization and Fisheries..... L. Arthur Richard
Deputy Minister of Agriculture..... J. Antonio Grenier
Deputy Minister of Roads..... Jos. L. Boulanger
Deputy Minister of Public Works..... Ivan Vallée
Deputy Minister of Labour..... Louis Guyon
Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs..... Oscar Morin
Superintendent of Public Instruction..... Cyrille F. Delâge
Secretaries of the Department of Public Instruction... George W. Parmelee and Lionel Bergeron

THE MARITIME PROVINCES

Aggressive Action to Develop Trade; the Maritime Trade Commission

The Maritime Provinces of Canada were gradually but steadily improving their position in 1928-29. The steps taken in 1927 to implement recommendations contained in the Duncan Report had laid the foundation for better times and, while there were still matters requiring readjustment, much less was being heard by way of complaint and more of practical accomplishment. Traffic returns indicated a heavier movement of commodities; industries were more actively engaged; the coal mining industry and the iron and steel industry were showing marked improvement; port developments were in progress at Saint John and Halifax of a substantial nature; and tourist business was expanding by leaps and bounds, encouraged by improved accommodation.

Of much significance as an indication of the more confident tone permeating the Maritimes was the establishment of a Trade Commissioner's office in Toronto for the purpose of promoting the greater use of Maritime products in Ontario and of developing closer intercourse, both trade and social, between the two parts of Canada. The establishment of the Office was traceable to the organization of the Maritime Provinces Association of Toronto in the Summer of 1927. The Association, composed of former residents of the Maritime Provinces, had as one of their objects the encouragement of Maritime industry through the development of the Ontario market. Believing that one way of accomplishing this result was to interest the Maritimes in the Canadian National Exhibition as an agency in bringing their products to the attention of the people of Upper Canada, the Association in July, 1928, invited the Lieutenant-Governors, the members of the Governments and Legislatures, the presidents of the Universities, the presidents of the Boards of Trade and the editors of leading newspapers to visit Toronto during the Exhibition as their guests. The objects of the visit were set forth as follows:—(1) to discuss methods by which an increase could be brought about of the sale of Maritime goods in Central Canada; (2) to discuss measures for the promotion of tourist traffic to the Maritimes and (3) to further cement inter-provincial ties.

The invitation was very generally accepted and on Aug. 28, 1928, a large and influential party set out for Toronto. It included Hon. W. F. Todd, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick; members of the Governments and Legislatures of the three Provinces, the heads of several of the Universities and many others. Toronto was

reached on the morning of Aug. 30, and there the visitors were quartered at Knox College. During their four days' stay, they were entertained at various functions by the Canadian National Exhibition, the City, the Board of Trade, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, the Ontario Government and the Maritime Provinces Association of Toronto. As a concrete outcome of the visit a Committee was named to make inquiries, present recommendations and establish a permanent organization. The Committee was composed as follows:—Nova Scotia, R. K. Smith, M.P., Frank Stanfield, M.P.P., and A. R. Nickerson, M.P.P. New Brunswick, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Hon. L. P. de W. Tilley, and J. D. McKenna. Prince Edward Island, Hon. W. M. Lea, Lucas Allan, and P. A. Scully. Maritime Provinces Association, G. Frank Beer, Prof. E. D. MacPhee and E. M. Saunders. The Maritimes party left for home on Sept. 2, being entertained in Montreal on Sept. 3 by the Maritime Provinces Club of Montreal.

At the Annual Meeting of the Maritime Provinces Association of Toronto on Oct. 31, the following officers were elected:—Hon. President, Hon. W. D. Ross, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; President, Professor E. D. MacPhee; Vice-Presidents, E. M. Saunders, representing Nova Scotia; Dr. H. L. Brittain, representing New Brunswick and G. Frank Beer, representing Prince Edward Island.

On Nov. 30, 1928, *The Halifax Herald* announced that it had invited leading representatives of the Maritime Provinces Association of Toronto to visit Halifax as its guests for a Conference with Provincial leaders. In response, Prof. MacPhee, E. M. Saunders, A. C. Pyke and R. W. E. Burnaby arrived in Halifax on Dec. 2. Here they held a Conference with members of the Provincial Legislature and on the evening of Dec. 4 were guests of honour at a complimentary banquet given by *The Herald* and attended by upwards of 200 representative citizens of Nova Scotia. On the following day, the Committee named at the Toronto Conference met at Moncton, under the chairmanship of J. D. McKenna, Saint John. Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia; Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick; Hon. Walter M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture, and Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Minister of Public Works, of Prince Edward Island, attended. The Committee authorized the appointment of a trade commissioner for Ontario, with office in Toronto, and the representatives of the three Provincial Governments pledged themselves to contribute \$15,000 a year for three years to maintain a trade and tourist agency in Toronto. The position of Maritime Trade Commissioner was accepted on Jan. 18, 1929, by R. W. E. Burnaby and an office was opened on Feb. 1st. The office was under the supervision of a Committee of twelve:—A. D. Ganong and C. P. Burchill, representing New Brunswick; Frank Stanfield and A. Handfield Whitman, representing Nova Scotia; J. W. Boulter and E. L. Bradshaw, representing Prince Edward Island; E. M. Saunders (Chairman), G. Frank Beer, Dr. H. L. Brittain, Dr. E.

D. MacPhee, Col. J. P. LeGallais and R. W. E. Burnaby, representing the Toronto Association.

Returning to Toronto, after a tour of the Maritime Provinces during May, 1929, Messrs. Burnaby and MacPhee reported a new spirit of hope and optimism due largely to the formation of the Maritime Provinces Association of Toronto and the establishment of the Maritime Trade Commission Office.

During June the Maritime Provinces Club of Montreal occupied new quarters in the Windsor Hotel. Officers of the Club were:—Hon. President, Rev. Canon Allan P. Shatford; President, Arthur M. Irvine; Vice-Presidents, A. T. Weldon for New Brunswick; Dr. J. A. Nicholson for Prince Edward Island and George Henderson for Nova Scotia; Treasurer, W. W. Lane; Secretary, W. B. MacCoy.

The Maritime Board of Trade. An important agency in unifying effort and promoting the general well-being of the Maritime Provinces as a whole was the Maritime Board of Trade. At its Annual Meeting in Halifax Nov. 21, 1928, were assembled over 200 delegates representing practically every Board of Trade and all branches of commerce and industry in the Maritime Provinces. The delegates were welcomed by D. R. Turnbull, Halifax, President of the Board, who devoted his attention principally to the transportation problems with which the Board had been grappling. One of his striking statements was that lessened transportation costs brought about through efforts of the Maritime Board of Trade, in co-operation with the Governments of the three Provinces, had resulted in a saving to Maritime business men of not less than \$3,500,000. Transportation was also the keynote of an able address by A. P. Paterson, Saint John, on "Maritime Disabilities within Confederation." The work of the Transportation Commission of the Board, organized in April, 1928, was reviewed by F. Maclure Sclanders, Saint John. Resolutions adopted were: (1) approving construction of the Chignecto Canal providing the preliminary survey proved the scheme practicable; (2) requesting the Dominion Government to put into effect a Winter rail rate of \$2 a ton on coal from the mines of Nova Scotia to the consuming points in Central Canada, with a corresponding rate on New Brunswick coal; (3) endorsing the necessity of putting into force the Duncan Report recommendation that Maritime steel works be given a bonus of fifty cents a ton on all native coal used in the manufacture of steel; (4) emphasizing the need of an extension by the C. N. R. of a programme of Summer lodges at convenient points throughout the Maritimes; (5) urging the adoption of a policy calculated to safeguard and promote the interests of Maritime potato growers; (6) making various recommendations with respect to the construction and operation of the new ferry to Prince Edward Island, for which Parliament had made an appropriation; (7) asking the Department of Fisheries to provide relief for the fishing industry. At the annual banquet, the principal speaker was Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, who urged the fullest possible co-operation between the three Provincial Governments and the Maritime Board of Trade in the advancement of the interests of the Maritimes. New officers elected were:—President, A. D. Ganong, St. Stephen, N.B.; Vice-Presidents, D. C. Sinclair, New Glasgow; E. H. Bleakney, Moncton; J. O. Hyndman, Charlottetown; Secretary, F. Maclure Sclanders, Saint John.

The Executive of the Board met at Saint John on Apr. 8, 1929, to review progress made in carrying out the Annual Meeting resolutions. Disapproval was expressed of the Dominion Government's action in turning over to the Tariff Board the question of a bonus on Canadian coal used for metallurgical purposes and it was decided to undertake a vigorous campaign to secure action, both with regard to the bonus and the \$2 per ton rate on coal to Central Canada.

The Maritime Transportation Commission. Closely associated with the Maritime Board of Trade was the Maritime Transportation Commission, of which A. P. Paterson, Saint John, was Chairman, F. C. Cornell, expert adviser and F. Maclure Sclanders, Saint John, Secretary. The Commission held a meeting in Moncton on Aug. 16, 1928, when a private conference took place with representatives of the railway companies and some 25 items were discussed. The Commission was again in conference at Moncton on Apr. 3, 1929, with representatives from the Departments of Agriculture of the three Provinces, the subject under discussion being express rates. This action was taken in view of the Dominion-wide inquiry into express rates to be undertaken by the Board of Railway Commissioners. The Annual Meeting of the Commission was held in Saint John, May 17, 1929. At this time the Secretary, F. Maclure Sclanders, reported that the Commission had worked on 30 different matters of vital importance to Maritime shippers between Apr. 1st, 1928, and Apr. 1st, 1929. Many of the freight adjustments sought had been granted; others were still under negotiation, with hopeful prospects. The larger issues ahead were:—(1) the grain rates case of the Maritime Transportation Commission and the Halifax Harbour Commission; (2) Maritime claims for readjustment in the express rates inquiry; (3) application of the 20 per cent. reduction in freight rates to international and to import rates, as recommended by the Duncan Commission; (4) permanent establishment of freight rates on coal from the Maritime Provinces to Central Canada on a basis to enable year-round movement; (5) readjustments in eastbound domestic rates to enable lower freights on mill feed used by Maritime farmers; (6) further steps to secure the implementing of the Duncan recommendation involving expanded powers for the Railway Board for the regulation of trade in the economic interests of Canada.

Agricultural Organizations. Organized in 1927, the Maritime Co-operative Live Stock Marketing Board and the Maritime Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange held joint Annual Meetings at Moncton, N.B., July 5-6, 1928. A. B. Roberts, Winslow, P.E.I., President of the Live Stock Board, reported that in a year the organization had become the biggest individual handler of live stock in the Maritime Provinces, while the Manager, J. K. King, Moncton, N.B., stated that the Board had marketed live stock with net value of \$522,637, an increase over the previous year of 70 per cent. A. R. Jones, Saint John, Manager of the Egg and Poultry Exchange, reported an increase of 82 per cent. in membership, 60 per cent. in eggs handled and 128 per cent. in poultry handled. The warehouse at Truro was moved to Halifax, while at Saint John additional space was acquired. Development of the hatchery business at Saint John was another important undertaking. At an open meeting on the evening of July 5, addresses were delivered by Hon. Walter M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture for Prince Edward Island; Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick; Prof. W. V. Longley, representing the Department of Natural Resources of Nova Scotia; Prof. MacRae, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa; and Prof. W. Saxby Blair, Dominion Experimental Farm, Kentville, N.S.

On July 6, 1928, the Maritime Egg and Poultry Exchange elected the following officers:—President, W. H. Anderson, Port Elgin, N.B.; Vice-President, H. R. Brown, Pugwash, N.S.; Secretary, A. R. Jones, Saint John. The Live Stock Board passed resolutions requesting the management to take such steps as would encourage the further consumption of lamb in the Maritimes; instructing the incoming Executive to appoint a Committee to investigate the possibility of the Board handling live stock feed for its members and asking for an investigation into the feasibility of publishing a periodic bulletin.

The 1929 Annual Meeting of the Live Stock Board took place at Charlottetown, P.E.I., July 3-4. The President, O. A. Jess, Port Williams, N.S., stated that the volume of business handled during the preceding 11 months had been considerably greater than was anticipated. A forward step in co-operative effort had been taken by the linking up of all co-operative live stock marketing companies in the Dominion through the organization of the Canadian Co-operative Live Stock Producers. R. M. Elliott, who had succeeded J. K. King

during the year as Manager, reported that 693 calves, 17,618 hogs, 38,187 sheep and 238 cattle had been marketed, an increase of 12 per cent. Net sales, amounted to \$675,596, as compared with \$552,637 in the previous year. At the evening session on July 3, addresses were delivered by Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture for Prince Edward Island; Dr. M. M. Coady, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S., and R. W. E. Burnaby, Maritime Trade Commissioner at Toronto. On July 4, a resolution favouring compulsory grading of hogs was adopted, while the Committee on Feeds strongly recommended the production of more clover, mixed grain and roots in the Maritimes. Officers elected:—President, O. A. Jess, Port Williams, N.S.; Vice-Presidents, A. B. Roberts, Winslow, P.E.I. and George I. Whalen, Sussex, N.B.; Secretary-Treasurer and Manager, R. M. Elliott, Moncton, N.B.

The Maritime Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange held its 1929 Annual Meeting at the Nova Scotia College of Agriculture, Truro, July 10, 1929. A large increase in business for the year was reported, the most important development being the growth in popularity of the Maritime day-old chick hatchery at Saint John, with branch at Halifax. Speakers at the luncheon were: Hon. J. F. Mahoney, Minister of Natural Resources for Nova Scotia and W. A. Brown, Chief of the Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. W. H. Anderson, Port Elgin, N.B., was President and A. R. Jones, Manager.

Other Developments of the Year. University federation, a subject which had received much attention in the Maritime Provinces for a number of years, by reason of the offer of the Carnegie Foundation to assist the proposal financially, was little heard of in 1928-29. Instead, progress was being made in the direction of establishing common university matriculation and high school leaving examinations in the three Provinces and Newfoundland. At Sackville on Aug. 8, 1928, the General Committee of the Educational Conference for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, met under the chairmanship of Dr. A. Stanley Mackenzie, President of Dalhousie University, to discuss the question. After full consideration the following resolution was adopted:—"Moved that this Committee approve the principle of an examination board for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland and that the Chairman appoint a small sub-committee to draft a practicable scheme for the creation of the examination board, to be submitted at a later meeting." A meeting was held at Sackville on Nov. 13, 1928, when a great many details were threshed out. A difficulty arose in finding a time that would be convenient to each of the three Provinces and Newfoundland. This question was left to a small committee to settle. Up to June 30, 1929, the Committee had not reported.

The Annual Meeting of the Maritime Library Association was held at Acadia University, Wolfville, Aug. 14, 1928. Dr. W. C. Milner, in his presidential address, deplored the backwardness of the Maritime Provinces in the matter of establishing free public libraries. "What have our local governments done to promote a knowledge of our literature, history and art?" he asked. "They have entirely slumped on the precedents set by Howe 60 years ago and are half a century behind other provinces and states in North America." At a public meeting addresses were given by Dr. A. H. McKay on "The Relation of Public Libraries to the School System"; by Mrs. Mary K. Ingraham on "The Chief Features of the Morse Library"; by Dr. I. B. Oakes, A. N. Neal and Rev. Ernest Rowlands. Officers elected were:—President, Dr. W. C. Milner, Wolfville; Vice-Presidents, Dr. A. H. McKay, Halifax; Rev. Ernest Rowlands, Kingston, N.S.; W. S. Fisher, Saint John and Dr. F. W. W. Desbarres, Sackville; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. M. K. Ingraham, Wolfville.

The establishment of a joint office in London, England, by the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick was discussed at a meeting between Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, and Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, in Sackville, N.B., on June 21, 1929. For many years Nova Scotia had been represented in London by an Agent-General but New Brunswick had no representative. No decision was reached, Mr. Baxter informed the Saint John *Telegraph-Journal* (June 14), as the matter would have to be discussed first by the New Brunswick Cabinet.

THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA

General Election of 1928: A Short Campaign

The 38th Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia was dissolved on Sept. 5, 1928, and writs issued for a Provincial Election on Oct. 1st, 1928. Rumours that an election would be held at this time had been prevalent during the Summer and as early as Aug. 16 *The Halifax Chronicle* had intimated that a contest would be brought on.

At the date of dissolution, the Assembly was composed of 38 Government (Conservative) and 3 Opposition (Liberal) members with 2 seats vacant. In a Manifesto on Sept. 5, the Premier, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, gave the reason for his action. It was based, he stated, on the fundamental change which had taken place in the constitution of the Legislature through the abolition of the Legislative Council. "In view of so significant a change," he declared, "it is of the essence of democratic government and in accord with sound constitutional principles that the electors be asked to return a new Legislature to which their chosen representatives will be sent, clothed with all the authority of this enlarged mandate." The Premier's Manifesto, which was a lengthy document, recalled conditions prior to his taking office and reviewed the record of his administration.

The attitude of the Opposition was at once voiced by Hon. William Chisholm, the Liberal Leader, who maintained that nobody would be deceived by the Premier's position regarding the abolition of the Legislative Council as an excuse for an election. He contended that with "the appalling condition of the Province's finances at present," it was easy to understand why Mr. Rhodes should try to dodge as far as possible the real issue. "The Government must feel that the ground is fast slipping from under its feet when an election is brought on without any previous warning from Government sources and with such unseemly haste," he declared. Mr. Chisholm's Manifesto was issued on Sept. 8 and it too was a lengthy document covering a wide field.

The speaking campaign was opened by the Premier at Windsor on Sept. 8, following his nomination as one of the two Conservative candidates in the County of Hants. In his address at this time he replied to what he described as a whispering campaign to the effect that, if returned to office again, he would bring in a system of Government control of the sale of liquor. This he vigorously denied. "So long as I am in office," he said, "there will be no change in the present temperance laws until the people are directly consulted." The Premier also set aside rumours that he contemplated resigning on account of ill-health. Mr. Chisholm opened his speaking campaign at Kentville on Sept. 12, vigorously attacking the Government, particularly in its financial administration.

As the campaign warmed, the subject of Provincial finances was much discussed and, to meet charges that the financial standing of the Province had been weakened under the Rhodes Government, the latter sought the opinions of several New York bond houses. These were published by *The Halifax Herald* on Sept. 22 and were generally to the effect that the credit of the Province had not depreciated but was as good, if not better, than it ever had been.

On Sept. 24, 88 candidates were nominated to contest the 43 seats in the Assembly. A full *quota* of Government and Opposition candidates were named, while two Labour candidates entered the contest in Cape Breton Centre. A second Manifesto from Mr. Chisholm appeared on Sept. 28 in the final stages of the campaign, its chief feature being the charge that the Government had failed to discuss the present financial situation of the Province. "Mr. Rhodes, by means at which he is an adept, has attempted to lead discussion away from any consideration of such matters." The Liberal Leader charged the Premier with attempting to secure a renewal of his term of office before the end of the fiscal year, after which date the auditors would be compelled to disclose the serious condition of the Provincial finances.

The Election resulted in the return of 23 Conservatives and 20 Liberals, its chief features being the defeat of Hon. John A. Walker, Minister of Natural Resources, in Halifax; of Hon. J. F. Cahan, Assistant Minister of Highways and Vice-Chairman of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, in Yarmouth; of Hon. Wallace N. Rehfuss, Minister without Portfolio, in Lunenburg, and of Hon. Benjamin A. LeBlanc, Minister without Portfolio, in Richmond. Following the announcement of the returns Premier Rhodes issued a statement in which he attributed the close result to over-confidence among his supporters. He also claimed that the revision of the voters' lists, which had been left in the hands of the municipal authorities, had resulted in the omission of a large number of Conservative names. A further disability under which his Government suffered was the circumstance that too great and immediate a result in the way of improvement was expected from the Administration. On the other hand, Mr. Chisholm found that the verdict of the people contained a message of great good cheer to the Liberals of Nova Scotia and declared that the tide had turned. *The Halifax Chronicle* said, "The reduction of the Government's majority almost to the vanishing point testifies how greatly Mr. Rhodes and his colleagues, who were primarily responsible for the premature General Election, misunderstood the temper of the people." *The Montreal Daily Star*, however, found that the result was due to the marked reluctance of old-time Liberal voters, who had joined with the Conservatives in 1925, to wipe out the former Liberal Government, to vote a sweeping confidence in a Tory Ministry. "This probably had more to do with the result than the over-confidence of the Conservative workers." (Oct. 2, 1928).

Mr. Rhodes was now faced with the task of reconstructing his Cabinet. *The Halifax Chronicle* reported on Oct. 6 that it had been reliably informed that Hon. Mr. Walker, at a meeting of Conservative members-elect and defeated candidates the previous day, had refused to consider two offers of seats which had been made to him. It was not until Nov. 3 that the new Ministers were announced. John F. Mahoney who had headed the poll in Halifax County, was sworn in as Minister of Natural Resources, while O. P. Goucher, Annapolis, and John Doull, Pictou, took office as Ministers without Portfolio. At a meeting of the Liberal members-elect on Nov. 16, Hon. William Chisholm was formally elected Leader of the Opposition and a programme of action was mapped out for the coming Session.

The 1929 Session of the Legislature

With the parties so closely matched in the Legislative Assembly, the first Session of the new Legislature proved to be a fighting one, with the Opposition losing no opportunity to divide the Assembly on contentious issues. The Government, however, even with the narrow majority at its command, was able to weather the Session successfully and to enact a Redistribution Bill calculated to strengthen its position in the constituencies.

The Session was opened by His Honour, James Cranswick Tory, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, on Feb. 27, 1929. Prior to his arrival, D. G. McKenzie, (Cons., Cumberland) was elected Speaker. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters:—

(1) Welcome to the members. (2) Expression of thankfulness for the King's recovery. (3) Constitutional change involved in abolition of Legislative Council. (4) Re-establishment of first Provincial Coat-of-Arms. (5) Visit of members of British Empire Parliamentary Association. (6) Progress of Agriculture and Fisheries. (7) Settlement of British boys, farm loan system and establishment of settlers. (8) Progress of Education. (9) Mining Industry becomes stabilized. (10) Report of Commissioner on Old Age Pensions to be presented. (11) Progress of Forestry and Game Protection. (12) Progress of Power Development and Pulp and Paper Industry on the Mersey River. (13) Other new Power Developments. (14) Improvement of Highways continued. (15) Provincial Exhibition at Halifax satisfactorily re-established. (16) Appointment of Trade Commissioner for Maritime Provinces in Toronto. (17) Announcement of offer of funds for erection of building to house the Provincial Archives. (18) Measure to be introduced for plebiscite on Temperance Act. (19) Measure to be introduced for more equitable distribution of representation. (20) Legislation to be presented to amend the Franchise and Election Acts and other public statutes. (21) Complete fulfilment of recommendations of Duncan Commission urged. (22) Public Accounts and Annual Reports to be presented. (23) Estimates to be submitted. (24) Earnest attention to these and all other matters invited.

Following the retirement of His Honour, the Premier, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, moved that the rules of the House be suspended and placed before the members a resolution expressing gratification at the recovery of His Majesty the King. This was seconded by J. W. Comeau (Lib., Digby), and carried unanimously. The motion to adopt an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne

was moved by R. H. Butts, K.C. (Cons., Cape Breton East), and seconded by W. A. Flemming (Cons., Colchester). The Debate was resumed on Feb. 28 and continued on Mar. 1, 4, 5 and 6, being featured by the preponderance of Opposition speakers. On the 6th, A. S. MacMillan (Lib., Digby) moved an amendment regretting "the unreasonable delay on the part of the Government in the adoption of old age pensions." The amendment was defeated in the first division of the Session by 19 to 17 and by a similar vote the motion to adopt an Address was carried.

Redistribution. With the Address disposed of, the Government on Mar. 7 brought down its redistribution Bill, which was introduced by the Attorney-General, Hon. W. L. Hall. It provided that the membership of the Assembly should be reduced from 43 to 38. The representation of Cape Breton was to be cut from 10 to 9, the County of Cape Breton being divided into Cape Breton North with one member, Cape Breton South, with two members, and Cape Breton East, also with two members. Inverness retained its two members and Richmond and Victoria were given one each. On the mainland the Counties of Antigonish, Guysboro, Queen's and Shelburne each lost one of their two present members. The Bill provided that the legislation should not take effect "before the dissolution or the determination by effluxion of time of the present House of Assembly." The measure was vigorously attacked by the Opposition who threw speaker after speaker into the Debate. Hon. W. L. Hall, in moving second reading on Mar. 12, stated that "the Bill itself is the fairest measure that has ever been presented in the history of this House. There is no interference with the status of the present members and there is no effort to interfere with the will of the people as expressed at the last election." On the other hand, Hon. William Chisholm, the Liberal Leader, branded the Bill as "the most inexcusable, unjustifiable, inconsistent, illogical and unprincipled Bill ever brought into this House." During three days of Debate on second reading, the Opposition was represented by 15 speakers, while only 3 Government members participated.

On Mar. 13, Hon. J. J. Kinley (Lib., Lunenburg), moved the first Opposition amendment, which sought to delay second reading until the Public Accounts, the Report of the Nova Scotia Power Commission and the Budget had been brought down and considered. On a vote of 20—16 this amendment was rejected. On Mar. 14, two further amendments were attempted. The first moved by A. S. MacMillan (Lib., Digby), proposed that further consideration of the Bill should be deferred until after the next decennial Census had been taken. This was defeated on a vote of 19 to 17. The second, introduced by Hon. D. A. Cameron (Lib., Victoria), proposed a three months' hoist. The vote in this case was 21 to 19. Second reading was then carried by 21 to 19. The Bill was reported from the Law Amendments Committee without amendment on Mar. 19 and on the 20th was dealt with in Committee of the Whole.

Again Opposition speakers held the floor, while the Government contented itself with a statement from Hon. W. L. Hall. Hon. D. A. Cameron at this stage moved an amendment urging the elimination of the clause providing for single representation from the counties affected should vacancies occur during the term of the present Legislature. This was voted down by 20 to 17 and the Bill reported for third reading. A final attack was launched on Mar. 22, when third reading was moved, but again the Government was sustained, this time by 19 to 17.

Public Accounts and the Budget. The Public Accounts, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, were tabled by Premier Rhodes on Mar. 19. Hon. J. J. Kinley (Lib., Lunenburg) had previously (Mar. 15) sought to secure an adjournment "to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance," *viz.*, "the failure of the Provincial Treasurer to cause the report of the accountant or accountants to be presented not later than the 10th day of the Session as required by Act of the Legislature." The Premier had argued that it was the auditors' certificates and not the Accounts themselves which were meant in the Act. The Speaker had ruled the motion out of order and his ruling was sustained on a vote of 19 to 17.

The Accounts showed a Total Revenue of \$6,933,629.98, and a Total Expenditure of \$7,543,077.32, producing a Revenue Deficit of \$609,447.54. With Sinking Fund instalments added, the total Deficit was \$860,772.61. There had been a net shortage in Revenue Receipts, as compared with the Estimates, of \$286,280.20 and a net excess in Expenditures of \$347,292.46, which included an over-expenditure on highways of \$269,711.99. Highways revenue amounted to \$1,712,886.66, as against \$1,412,816.67 in 1927, while highways expenditure was \$2,814,066.36, as against \$2,219,887.48 in 1927. Net sales of the liquor vendors reached \$804,511.81, with a net profit of \$242,966.14. The sum of \$69,345.66 was expended in the bovine T. B. eradication campaign.

The Budget was brought down by Premier Rhodes on Apr. 9. It provided for an Estimated Revenue of \$7,275,809 and an Estimated Expenditure of \$7,770,903, thereby anticipating a Deficit of \$495,094. Further adjustments indicated an Estimated Deficit at Sept. 30, 1929, of \$863,999. The Premier declared that it was "our policy and firm intention to present a balanced Budget for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1930." After reviewing the Receipts and Expenditures of the previous year and explaining why Receipts had fallen short of the Estimates, he took up the question of the credit of the Province and sought to prove its excellence. He then replied to the Opposition charges of extravagance and quoted figures tending to indicate that Nova Scotia's finances, as compared with those of other Provinces, made a good showing. Finally he reviewed the Estimates for 1928-29. He was followed by the Opposition Leader, Hon. William Chisholm, who attacked the Government for its alleged failure to carry out its pledge of a balanced Budget and

declared that the financial statement presented would cause consternation throughout the Province.

The Budget Debate was resumed on Apr. 15 and at this time Dr. J. A. Proudfoot (Lib., Inverness) moved an amendment censuring the Government for its failure to have representatives appear before the Tariff Board, when the coal and steel tariffs were under consideration, and declaring it to be the duty of the Government at the earliest opportunity to present the case of Nova Scotia before the Board. The Government countered by moving a sub-amendment censuring the Dominion Government for "callous indifference and delay in implementing the Report of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims." The sub-amendment was carried, the Proudfoot amendment was defeated and the House resolved itself into Committee of Supply on votes of 19 to 15.

The Opposition made use of the motion to go into Committee of Supply on several subsequent days to provide opportunities for attacks on the Government. On the 17th, Hon. J. J. Kinley (Lib., Lunenburg) moved to abolish the Department of Natural Resources on the ground of alleged partisanship in its administration and in view of mounting expenditures. This precipitated a 7-hour debate, culminating in a midnight vote of 19 to 15 against the motion. On the 19th, A. S. MacMillan (Lib., Digby) moved an amendment demanding that a proper audit should be made of all the accounts of the Province in view of the alarming increase in the public expenditures and the unsatisfactory nature of the present audit. This amendment was also vigorously debated before being voted down by 21 to 15. On the 22nd, Mr. Kinley moved an amendment censuring Hon. J. Fred Fraser, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Power Commission, and Premier Rhodes, for failure to supply the Public Accounts Committee with certain information with respect to prices paid for land in connection with the Mersey River power development and declaring that supplies would be withheld until the information was forthcoming. On a vote of 18 to 15 the amendment was defeated. On the 23rd, W. McL. Robertson (Lib., Shelburne) moved a lengthy resolution seeking a searching investigation into economic conditions of private and public businesses in Nova Scotia. Again the Opposition's effort to upset the Government was defeated, this time by 15 to 13.

Temperance Plebiscite. An important measure of the Session was a Bill, authorizing the Governor-in-Council to take a vote not later than Oct. 1st, 1929, of the electors of the Province, "on the question of intoxicating liquors." The form of the question to be submitted was:—"Are you in favour of continuing the Nova Scotia Temperance Act?" with provision for marking "Yes" or "No." This Bill was introduced on Apr. 9. When called for second reading on Apr. 11, E. J. Cragg (Lib., Halifax) proposed an amendment, making provision for the enactment of "local option" in Halifax City should the vote there be against retention of the N. S. T. A. The amendment, however, was ruled out of order and the Bill given its second reading. A public hearing by a Special Committee took place on Apr. 16, after which the Committee decided to recommend the addition of a second question, "Are you in favour of the sale of alcoholic liquor under a Government Control Act?" The Bill was considered in Committee of the Whole on Apr. 18 and again on Apr. 24, but only minor

changes were made, such as a change in the date before which the vote should be taken from Oct. 1st to Oct. 31, 1929. When third reading was called on Apr. 26, an effort was made to eliminate the second question but this was retained on a vote of 19 to 17 and the Bill was thus enacted.

Other Incidents of the Session. On the opening day of the Session, E. R. Nickerson was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms in succession to M. D. MacAskill.

A Bill to provide for the new Archives Building was introduced by Premier Rhodes on Feb. 28. In moving second reading on Mar. 7, he paid tribute to the unnamed donor of the funds to erect the building, to the Chairman and the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University, who had provided a site, and to those who had consented to act as members of the Board of Trustees. The Bill was given third reading on Mar. 8.

An Interim Report on Old Age Pensions by H. E. Mahon, Commissioner appointed by the Government to inquire into the subject, was tabled on Mar. 1st. It indicated that the cost of old age pensions to the Province would be at least \$2,200,000, plus cost of administration. The cost would be a heavy burden and it was doubtful if any single additional tax would suffice. He suggested as possible new sources of revenue:—(1) a levy on the municipalities; (2) a Provincial poll tax; (3) a Provincial income tax; (4) liquor control; (5) fees payable by applicant; (6) a further Federal allowance.

The Dentistry Bill, which had been introduced at several previous Sessions but had always failed to pass, was brought in again on Mar. 12, and proved once more to be a highly contentious measure. It provided that no person could practise dentistry who was not a certified graduate of a recognized dental college. The measure received second reading on Mar. 27 and was sent to Committee. The Law Amendments Committee amended the Bill to enable dentists registered prior to 1912 to have unqualified men practising in their offices. This amendment, however, was not accepted by the House. The Bill proved the storm centre of an all-night session on Apr. 26-27, being strongly opposed by Hon. J. F. Mahoney and Hon. William Chisholm, who fought to have it deferred until another session. Application of the "gag" at 5.15 a.m. brought the fight to a close and the Bill was carried.

On Mar. 21, upon the announcement of the death of Marshal Foch, eloquent tribute was paid to his memory by leading members of the House and the Assembly was adjourned for the rest of the day.

A Bill introduced by Hon. J. J. Kinley (Lib., Lunenburg), which would require the Government to bring on a By-election within 3 months of a vacancy occurring in the Legislature, was given the three months' hoist when up for second reading on Mar. 26. The vote stood 18 to 16.

On Mar. 27 a resolution was adopted unanimously providing for the appointment of a Committee of the House, composed of Frank Stanfield (Cons., Colchester); Hon. O. P. Goucher (Cons., Annapolis) and Dr. J. L. McIsaac (Lib., Antigonish), to investigate and report upon the commercial feasibility of establishing one or more flour mills in the Province and to indicate to what extent this would bring about a reduction in the cost of mill feeds.

A Bill providing for an increase in the capitalization of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 met with considerable opposition. Despite protests made at a public hearing, the Committee on Private and Local Bills reported favourably on the measure on Apr. 10. It was returned, however, to the Committee at the request of Premier Rhodes to enable a second public hearing to be held and this took place on the 18th. As a result the Committee on Apr. 20 agreed to an amendment providing that no increase should be permitted until such time as the matter had been given a full public hearing before the Public Utilities Board. The amendment was not accepted by the House but a reduction was made in the authorized increase from \$5,000,000 to \$2,500,000 and with this change the Bill was passed.

A resolution demanding the summary dismissal of Robert Gordon, Deputy Provincial Treasurer, on the ground that he as a public servant had actively participated in the Election campaign of 1928; had made statements of an

"offensively partisan character" and had thus "brought his high office into disrepute," was moved on Apr. 11 by R. W. E. Landry, K.C. (Lib., Yarmouth). This precipitated one of the warmest debates of the Session and on Apr. 12, rulings of the Speaker were appealed by the Opposition on four different occasions. A vote was taken on the 13th, resulting in the defeat of the resolution by 21 to 19.

On the evening of Apr. 26, a presentation by his supporters of a bouquet of roses was made to Premier Rhodes, while Opposition members presented their Leader, Hon. William Chisholm, with a gold watch and chain, suitably engraved.

An all night sitting on Apr. 26-27, believed to have been the longest ever held by the Legislature, preceded Prorogation at noon on Apr. 27.

Natural Resources; Agriculture, Other Reports

In Nova Scotia the supervision, direction and control of all matters relating to Agriculture, Land Settlement, Industrial Development, Public Health, Vital Statistics and the collection and dissemination of all facts and statistics relating to the resources of the Province were in the care of the Department of Natural Resources, organized under an Order-in-Council, passed July 16, 1925. The Report of the Department for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, was submitted by Hon. J. F. Mahoney, LL.B., who had succeeded Hon. J. A. Walker as Minister of Natural Resources following the Provincial General Election. The Deputy Minister was Lieut.-Col. R. Innes, B.S.A.

The value of the field crops of Nova Scotia for 1928 was placed at \$18,812,000, as compared with \$18,539,500 in 1927. The principal crops were:—oats, 3,635,000 bush.; barley, 247,000 bush.; potatoes, 3,280,000 cwt.; turnips, 3,877,000 cwt. and hay and clover, 925,000 tons.

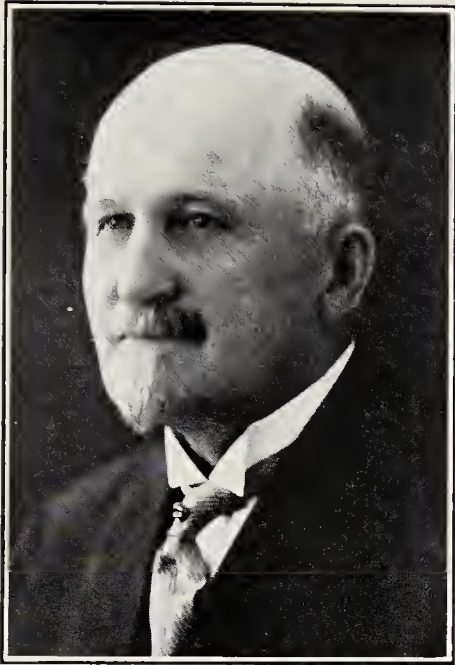
The number of creameries and cheese factories was 30, a decrease of one. These had 10,922 patrons and, in the year Dec. 1st, 1927, to Nov. 30, 1928, they received 8,978,867 lbs. of milk and 14,550,946 lbs. of cream, from which were produced 4,561,667 lbs. of butter, 25,230 lbs. of cheese and 1,548,441 qts. of ice cream. 402,893 qts. of cream were sold and the total value of the business done was \$2,900,362.

The production of apples in 1928 was placed at approximately 1,000,000 bbls. This yield was below the average but the apples produced were well above the average in quality and a decided increase in the percentage of No. 1 and No. 2 grades was reported. An orchard survey was undertaken during the year; a number of thinning experiments were carried on, the problem of slack barrels and the question of apple storage were thoroughly investigated.

There were 43 egg circles shipping eggs in 1928 and for the first nine months of the year, these shipped 187,170 dozen eggs, as compared with 135,000 dozen in the same months of the previous year. United and co-operative work was increasing production and a number of new commercial poultry plants were being erected in different parts of the Province.

The Markets Division reported that the most satisfactory markets had been for live stock and live stock products partly due to the fact that the local market was under-supplied and partly to the creation of marketing machinery which had absorbed surpluses and kept the local market in a much more healthy condition. There was an increase in the number of lambs and eggs marketed co-operatively and a small decrease in the number of hogs and pounds of wool.

Agricultural extension service was given by 14 agricultural representatives. By means of conferences, field days, short courses, publicity, agricultural societies, field crop competitions, demonstrations, boys' and girls' club work, feeding clubs, school fairs, etc., much valuable work was done. Agricultural representatives made a total of 9,155 farm visits in the year ended Sept. 30, 1928. Office calls totalled 2,345; telephone calls, 6,842; letters written, 7,764; circular letters sent out, 2,511; bulletins distributed 6,062. Meetings held numbered 790, with an attendance of 39,939. Miles travelled by automobile totalled 136,911 and by train, 12,033. 55 school fairs were held with an attendance of 15,623. Schools taking part numbered 320, while 22,529 entries were made.



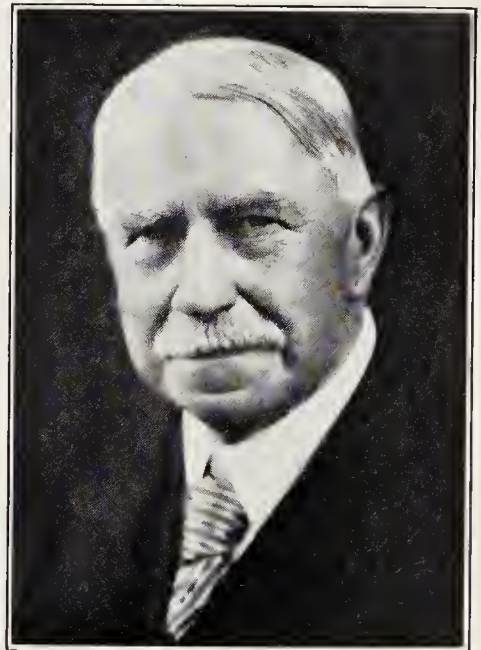
HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL, LL.D.
Minister of Agriculture,
Dominion of Canada



SIR JOHN AIRD, K.B.
Appointed Chairman, Dec. 6, 1928,
Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting



HON. J. F. MAHONEY
Minister of Natural Resources,
Province of Nova Scotia,
Appointed, November,
1928



MAJ.-GEN. HON. H. H. McLEAN,
K.C., LL.D.
Lieutenant-Governor,
Province of New Brunswick,
Appointed, Dec. 11, 1928

The Soils and Fertilizer Division undertook instruction, analysis and field tests. An exhibit on the Seed Cleaning Train was prepared, emphasis being placed on the need of more intensive methods so as to produce on the dairy farm more feed per acre and on the desirability of decreasing the amount of money spent on imported feed by using lime and fertilizers. Exhibits were also made at the Halifax Exhibition and all except two of the country exhibitions. Analytical service was given to many during the year and studies were made of farm water supplies, fertilizers and soils.

The number of Women's Institutes was 99, an increase of 3 for the year. Membership totalled 2,650. The sum of \$10,232 was raised, the greater portion of which was expended in community and Provincial work. 19 institutes maintained libraries; 20 provided playground equipment for schools, 55 carried on regular community work, 36 did special hospital work, 67 carried on regular charitable work, 43 supported the "Buy Nova Scotia Products" campaign, 27 conducted public health clinics, 40 assisted school exhibitions and 16 assisted county fairs. There were in 1928, 176 agricultural societies in Nova Scotia with 6,709 members and subscriptions of \$18,937.

The Department was carrying on work in the interests of all Nova Scotia products and in 1928 issued a "Product of Nova Scotia" label, of which 536,000 were distributed up to Dec. 1st, 1928. A Directory of products manufactured in Nova Scotia and a General Trade Directory were issued. The Information Branch endeavoured to enlarge the tourist influx by producing and circulating booklets, road maps, etc. Under the Department was also the Agent-General in London, England, who was dealing with such matters as emigration, freight rates on Nova Scotia apples, British domestics for Nova Scotia, exhibits at the Imperial Fruit Show and trade inquiries; factory inspection, the Nova Scotia Housing Act, land settlement, etc.

Agricultural Organizations. The Nova Scotia Farmers' Association held its 33rd Annual Convention at Truro, Jan. 29-31, 1929. Some of the resolutions adopted were: asking the Department of Natural Resources to investigate markets in the West Indies for Nova Scotia farm products; and to put the restricted area into operation in Cape Breton as soon as possible; asking for an increase in the tariff on butter; asking for steps to eliminate the weed ragwort as soon as possible; and favouring a decided reduction in the car licence fee rate as rapidly as it could be brought about. Officers elected were: President, Wallace L. Cook, Salem; 1st Vice-President, H. A. Moffatt, Groves Point; 2nd Vice-President, V. B. Leonard, Clarence; Secretary-Treasurer, H. R. Brown, Pugwash.

The Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia, organized Jan. 9, 1914, held its 16th Annual Meeting at the College of Agriculture, Truro, Jan. 16-17, 1929. Several addresses dealing with various phases of the dairy industry were delivered and resolutions were adopted (1) asking the Federal Government at once to increase the tariff on butter from the existing 4 cts. to 10 cts. per pound or to such a rate that after allowing the preference of 3 cts. per pound, the butter industry would be given sufficient protection to enable it to pay the producers a rate that would be adequate to yield a reasonable profit and (2) asking the Directors to bring to the attention of the proper authorities the desirability of securing a lower freight rate on feed. Officers elected were: President, F. W. Foster, Kingston; Vice-President, J. D. MacKenzie, Middleton; Secretary-Treasurer, W. J. Bird, Truro. The Association was active during 1928 in endeavouring to establish a uniform selling price for butter among all creameries. Communication was maintained with the Montreal market and any fluctuation in price was reported to the individual creameries. A weekly market letter was published.

The Nova Scotia Poultry Association held its 17th Annual Meeting in Truro on Jan. 31, 1929. Reports were presented from the various county organizations and from egg circles. An address on organized marketing of poultry and eggs was delivered by A. R. Jones, Manager of the Maritime Egg and Poultry Exchange. Several other addresses on poultry subjects were presented and the following officers elected:—President, R. P. Burns, Halifax; Vice-President, G. Miller Dick, Stellarton; Secretary-Treasurer, J. P. Landry, Truro.

The Nova Scotia Fruit Growers' Association had meanwhile held its 65th Annual Meeting in Middleton, Jan. 22-24, 1929. The Report of the Secretary, C. A. Good, who on Nov. 16, 1928, had succeeded Eric Leslie as Secretary, showed that the year had been an active one. Spraying meetings had been held; express rates had been considered in conjunction with the Canadian Horticultural Council and the Department of Agriculture had been pressed for the appointment of a commission to investigate horticulture in Canada. Among resolutions passed were those expressing overwhelming opposition to the contract system between shipping companies and the Nova Scotia fruit growers, and requesting the Canadian Horticultural Council to reorganize National Apple Week and continue co-operative export advertising. Officers elected were: President, V. B. Leonard, Clarence; Vice-President, E. H. Johnson, Greenwich; Secretary, C. A. Good, Middleton; Treasurer, W. S. Blair, Kentville.

The Annual Directors' Meeting of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia Limited, held at Kentville, July 17, 1928, was featured by a move to have Prof. W. V. Longley, Director of Extension, Department of Natural Resources, Halifax, appointed General Manager in place of Albert E. McMahan, General Manager for 12 years. By a majority of 88 votes, the Directors refused to make the appointment. On Aug. 10, however, the Directors appointed as General Manager, H. O. Bishop, who had been Secretary, in place of Mr. McMahan, who had resigned on account of ill-health. The 17th Annual Meeting of the Companies was held at Kentville, June 25, 1929. Mr. Bishop reported a membership of 51 subsidiary companies. Exports amounted to 224,649 barrels, 3,433 half barrels and 115 boxes. Including local markets, a total of 326,178 barrels were handled. Officers elected were: President, F. W. Bishop, Paradise; Vice-President, Ernest Johnson, Wolfville; Secretary, H. O. Bishop, Kentville.

Health. The Provincial Health officer, G. A. MacIntosh, M.D., reported to Hon. J. F. Mahoney, Minister of Natural Resources, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928. During this period, the duties of the office had been performed by his predecessor, A. C. Jost, M.D. Deaths for the year numbered 6,077, giving a crude rate of 11.6, the lowest since records had been kept. Deaths from tuberculosis numbered 595, a decrease of 22 from the previous year. The campaign against tuberculosis had been carried on largely through the Departments' divisional medical health officers and the county public health nurses, with the co-operation of the Nova Scotia Tuberculosis Commission. In so far as loss of infants was concerned, the number of deaths was less than in some former years, no epidemics or outbreaks having been reported. A quite noticeable feature in the records of the Province was the reduction in the birth rate, which had caused much comment wherever records were being kept. At the close of the year there were 4 public health nurses on duty. The Report noted an increase in deaths from diphtheria and efforts were made to meet the threatening prevalence of this disease. There had also been a decided increase in the number of cases of typhoid fever, but only 12 cases of infantile paralysis were reported, compared with 30 the preceding year. Five free clinics for the control of venereal disease were conducted by the Department.

The total number of patients treated during the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, in the Sanatorium, Kentville, was 608. Of this number 185 were in the Sanatorium at Sept. 30, 1927 and 423 were admitted during the year.

In the Nova Scotia Hospital, Halifax, the number of patients at Oct. 31, 1927, was 471; those admitted during year ended Sept. 30, 1928, 231. At Oct. 1st, 1927, there were in the Victoria General Hospital 200 patients. During the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, there were admitted 4,614.

Vital Statistics. Dr. G. A. MacIntosh, as Deputy Registrar General, reported on the vital statistics of the Province for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928. Births totalled 11,062, a decrease of 72 from the previous year. Deaths numbered 6,077, a decrease of 182. The birth rate was 21.1 per 1,000 population and the death rate 11.6. Marriages numbered 3,255 or 6.21 per 1,000 population.

Manufacturing. In the report of the Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces for 1927, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and published in June, 1929, the following particulars were given with respect to Nova Scotia:— establishments reporting, 1,190; capital invested, \$128,155,040; employees, 17,864; salaries and wages, \$13,610,944; cost of materials, \$42,059,320; gross value of products, \$74,458,297. The iron and steel industry ranked first with products valued at \$9,870,155. Fish curing and packing came second with \$6,951,407 and sawmills third with \$3,639,062.

Fisheries. The product of the fisheries of Nova Scotia had a value in 1928 of \$11,570,387, compared with \$10,783,631 in 1927, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The cod fishery was of chief importance with a value of \$4,406,507, being an increase of \$950,735 over 1927. The lobster fishery was next in importance with a product of \$3,048,255, a decrease of \$207,372. Haddock was third with \$1,654,977, an increase of \$252,842. The capital employed in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish was \$7,355,052 and in canning and curing establishments, \$3,787,597. The number of men employed in the primary operations was 15,888 and in the canning and curing establishments, 3,710. There were 112 lobster, 8 clam and 3 other fish canneries, 88 fish-curing establishments and 8 reduction plants in operation.

Education. The Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ended July 31, 1928, was submitted to Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Provincial Premier, by Henry F. Munro, Superintendent of Education. The number of school sections decreased from 1,769 in 1927 to 1,761 in 1928. In addition to the cities and towns, 230 country sections maintained graded schools. The number of sections without schools in operation decreased from 62 to 55. The total number of schools in operation was 3,159 of which 1,431 were rural, 590 village and 1,138 urban. Teachers numbered 3,358, of whom 294 were male and 3,064 female. Pupils in the general schools numbered 112,898, of whom 12,116 were in high school grades. There were also 3,946 pupils in the professional and technical schools. Total Government disbursements on education amounted to \$752,858, of which \$567,903 was expended on general education, \$43,075 on the Provincial Normal College and \$141,879 on technical education. In addition there were school section assessments of \$2,504,390 and municipal assessments of \$523,967, giving total cost of public education of \$3,781,215.

On Aug. 27, 1928, it was announced by Dr. H. F. Munro, Superintendent of Education, that Dr. David Soloan, for many years Principal of the Normal College, Truro, had been appointed Chief Inspector, with the following duties:— (1) general supervision of the ordinary and assistant inspectors; (2) the inspection of high schools in incorporated towns, numbering some 160 schools; (3) arrangements for institutes and other educational gatherings; (4) organization and inspection of auxiliary schools; (5) such special administrative duties as may be assigned to him by the Department from time to time. As successor to Dr. Soloan, Dr. D. G. Davis, Dean of the School of Education, was named.

The Nova Scotia Teachers' Union held its Annual Convention in Halifax, Mar. 29-30, 1929. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that the total number of locals was 24 and the membership, 1,190. Officers elected were:—President, J. A. D. Goode, Truro; 1st Vice-President, J. Oliver, Yarmouth; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Beatrice Fry, Halifax; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Georgie McMinn, Truro.

A number of amendments to the Education Act were made at the 1919 Session of the Legislature. Under the Act it was the duty of school teachers and school boards to provide school privileges free of charge to all persons resident in the section between the ages of 5 and 16 years. An amendment provided that in incorporated cities and towns the school board might fix the age of admission at 6 years under regulations of the Board, approved by the Council of Public Instruction. At the 1928 Session an Act had been passed providing pensions for public school teachers. This was amended in 1929 to include teachers in the Halifax School for the Blind and in the School for the Deaf, Halifax. Another amendment raised the maximum amount of pension for inspectors or Normal

College teachers to \$1,020. Provision was also made for granting credit to teachers from other parts of the British Commonwealth for time spent in teaching service abroad up to five years.

At the closing exercises of the Nova Scotia College of Art on May 2, 1929, the Premier, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, stated that assurance had been given that funds for the erection of a new building would be forthcoming from the same source which had already assured an Archives Building for Nova Scotia.

Acadia University. Enrolment of students for 1928-29 was 513. Chief events of the year were:—opening of the new Science Hall which afforded spacious quarters for the Departments of Biology and Geology; organization of the Department of Adult Education through which three specially appointed Professors were seeking to carry the advantages of University education into some 50 towns and villages; and establishment of radio broadcasting station CKLC, intended to give the general public the benefit of the fine arts course of entertainment and extend the influence of the University. Staff changes included:—appointment of Dr. Thomas Dadson, Brandon College, as Professor of History, and of R. S. Longley, M.A., as Assistant Professor; of Dr. Richard Hamer in the Department of Physics; and Edward Evans, M.A., as Assistant Professor of Mathematics; of T. W. Cook, Ph.D., Yale University, as Professor of Psychology; and of E. J. Salmon, M.A., Cambridge, England, as Assistant Professor of Classics. The 91st Convocation was held on May 29, 1929. Degrees were conferred on 51 graduates in Arts, 14 in Science, 9 in Household Economics, 5 in Theology and 3 in Music. The M.A. Degree was conferred on 4 graduates and the B.D. Degree on 2. The Honorary Degree of D.D. was conferred on Rev. H. Alfred Porter, Charlottesville, Va.; Rev. Ivan M. Rose, Philadelphia, and Rev. F. L. Anderson, Newton Centre, Mass.; of D.C.L. on John Edgar Eaton, Boston, Mass., and Prof. E. R. Morse, Kansas City; of D.Litt. on Prof. Shirley J. Case, University of Chicago, and of D.Sc. on Dr. H. Coulter Todd, Oklahoma City.

Dalhousie University. Enrolment of students for 1928-29 was 869. The following staff changes were made:—Additions, Dr. C. W. Smith, Professor of Education; C. K. Ganong, Professor of Commerce; Dr. E. W. H. Cruickshank, Professor of Physiology; J. Phemister, *Interim* Lecturer in German and Spanish; Resignations, B. C. Hunt, Professor of Commerce; Dr. Boris Babkin, Professor of Physiology; Dr. G. S. Eadie, Assistant in Physiology; Dr. H. M. Jamieson, Assistant in Pathology and Bacteriology; Dr. Marion R. Irving, Technician and Demonstrator in Pathology and Bacteriology. Died during the Session: Dr. P. D. McLarren, Lecturer in Clinical Medicine. On Oct. 18, 1928, in connection with the Convention of the Medical Society of Nova Scotia, a brass tablet in memory of the founders of the Faculty of Medicine was unveiled, a statue of Sir Charles Tupper was presented and the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred on Walter William Chipman, B.A., M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.; Finlay Mac-Millan, M.D., C.M.; and Alexander Primrose, C.B., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S. The 65th Annual Convocation was held on May 14, 1929. Degrees were conferred on 66 graduates in Arts, 15 in Science; 8 in Commerce; 18 in Law; 16 in Medicine; and 7 in Dental Surgery. Honorary Degrees of LL.D. were conferred on Henry Martyn MacKay, B.A., B.Sc. and on George David Stewart, M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S.

University of King's College. On Aug. 24, 1928, Dr. A. H. Moore, President of the University, announced that plans and specifications for the new College building on Studley campus were being prepared as rapidly as possible and that the teaching staff had been completed for 1928-29. C. L. Bennet, Associate Professor of English, was granted a year's leave of absence and his place was taken by Dr. Maxwell MacOdrum. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Georges Lemaitre, Lecturer in French, was filled by the appointment of R. L. C. deN. Ford. On Nov. 14, Dr. Moore announced that the contract for the new College, which would follow the style of the old building at Windsor, had been let to Rhodes, Curry Limited, Amherst, and work would commence at once. At a luncheon meeting of the Halifax members of the Board of Governors on Jan. 24, 1929, Dr. Moore reported that King's, having raised its full *quota* of \$400,000 required under the terms of the offer made in 1925 by the Carnegie Foundation, had now received the \$600,000 promised by the Foundation. *Encaenia* Week was held commencing May 5 and was marked

by the laying of the cornerstone of the new building on May 9, 1929, by Chief Justice Harris of Nova Scotia.

St. Francis Xavier University. At the 71st Annual Convocation held at Antigonish on May 15, 1929, 33 Degrees were conferred by His Lordship Bishop Morrison. Included among those graduating were ten students of Mount St. Bernard College. Rev. Dr. H. P. MacPherson, Rector of the University, in the course of his address said, "It is important that we have a Catholic University, like St. Francis Xavier, which gives an education in which Catholic philosophy forms an important department. We need an enlightened laity and the University is a most essential institution. Your progress and success as a people will depend upon the progress of the University." The address to the graduates was delivered by His Lordship Bishop Morrison. It was replete with sound advice.

Nova Scotia Technical College. At the Convocation ceremonies of the College on May 17, 1929, Degrees were conferred on 32 graduates in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Mining Engineering. In his address, the Principal, Dr. F. H. Sexton, stated that the College had enjoyed the most successful year in its history. The registration had been larger than ever before and the graduating class was one of the largest in the history of the College. In the six affiliated colleges there were larger classes in Engineering than at any previous time. There were about 200 students altogether, which made the engineering group probably the largest preparing for any one profession. Hon. O. P. Goucher, Acting Premier, and Dr. H. F. Munro, Superintendent of Education, addressed the graduates.

Lands and Forests. The Report of the Department of Lands and Forests for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, was submitted by Hon. W. L. Hall, Minister of Lands and Forests. Otto Schierbeck, Chief Forester, reported that the new ranger service had completed its third season and was getting into swing; that the number of forest fires in 1928 was 127, covering 1,561 acres and doing an estimated damage of \$1,211; that the number of permits to burn brush had increased from 847 in 1926 to 2,573 in 1927 and to 3,857 in 1928, showing the willingness of the people to co-operate with the ranger service; that in 1927, two steel lookout towers, 19 wooden towers and 17 observation posts had been built and in 1928, 15 wooden towers; that studies had been continued of various insect pests; that the work of reforestation had been actively prosecuted, approximately 350,000 trees having been planted by over 40,000 children on Arbour Day and that a series of growth studies for various kinds of trees had been completed. Under the head of Game, Mr. Schierbeck reported that 10,751 licences to shoot moose had been issued in 1927 and 1,116 bulls and 561 cows had been killed. 10,830 licences to shoot deer were issued and 499 bucks and 136 does were killed.

Mines. The Annual Report of the Department of Mines for 1928 was submitted by Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines. The Deputy Minister and Inspector of Mines, Norman McKenzie, reported that the coal output for the year was 6,020,203 tons of 2,240 lbs., a decrease of 623,002 tons from 1927. The average number of men employed at the coal mines was 13,431, as compared with 13,253 the previous year but the total number of man-days worked was 3,093,584, a decrease of 111,169 man-days. The coal industry had again reached large proportions and since the settlement of labour difficulties had shown great improvement. The quantity of coke manufactured was 395,843 tons, as compared with 393,537 tons in 1927. Production of gold declined by 867 oz. to 1,440 oz. While gold recovery did not assume large proportions, the result did not show the renewed interest in the gold fields and the progress made in the testing of new developments which had actually taken place. The mining and shipment of crude and calcined gypsum reached 972,211 tons, an increase of 120,258 tons. Salt production also increased from 12,491 to 19,674 tons. In his comment, the Minister said, "there has been continued activity in the examination of our metal mineral deposits and it appears settled that we shall have a lead-zinc mine in operation at Sterling in the County of Richmond within the coming year. At the same time further examinations are proceeding."

Humane Institutions. The Report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928 of Inspector G. A. MacIntosh, M.D., was presented to Hon. G. S. Harrington, Minister of Public Works and Mines. The institutions inspected were the hospitals, general and local, insane asylums, *sanatoria* and homes for the reception of paupers. There were admitted to these institutions during the year 21,196 patients, as compared with 19,256 the previous year. The most outstanding event in the hospital field during the year was the loss by fire in May of the Highland View Hospital at Amherst. In July the Sutherland Memorial Hospital at Pictou was formally opened.

Highways. The 11th Annual Report of the Department of Highways was submitted by Hon. P. C. Black, Minister of Highways. During the year 1928, reconstruction work was carried out on 1,284.6 miles of road. Total expenditure on highways, including expenditure on capital account, was \$5,052,148.63. A complete survey of all grade crossings was undertaken in conjunction with the railways. The sum of \$98,250 was expended on bridge construction. By the close of the year danger signs had been erected on 1,170 miles of trunk highways and altogether 5,888 direction and danger signs and route numbers had been set up.

The Report of the Registrar of Motor Vehicles recorded a registration for 1928 of 30,371 passenger and 4,538 commercial cars, a total of 34,909, being an increase of 5,185 over 1927. 36,071 operators' licences were issued, as well as 4,078 chauffeurs', 143 dealers' and 204 motor cycles'. Revenue for the year amounted to \$1,341,111, of which \$602,774 was derived from passenger car registrations and \$561,024 from the gasoline tax.

Penal Institutions. As Inspector of Humane and Penal Institutions, G. A. MacIntosh, M.D., reported to Hon. W. L. Hall, Attorney-General, that in the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, 2,087 prisoners had been admitted to the gaols of the Province. Of these, 1,958 were male and 129 female. 1,566 were admitted on a first, 191 on a second, 49 on a third and 65 on a fourth or subsequent offence.

Municipal Statistics. Comparative tables of statistics respecting the cities, towns and municipalities of Nova Scotia for 1928 were submitted by Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes, Provincial Secretary. There were two cities, Halifax and Sydney; 43 incorporated towns and 24 municipalities. There were 119,291 ratepayers on real and personal property and 30,359 on poll tax only. Net assessment was \$161,154,741; receipts, \$12,319,302; expenditures, \$11,999,159; assets, \$42,658,405; liabilities, \$36,777,423.

Board of Public Utilities. The Report of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, was submitted by Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes, Provincial Secretary. The Board consisted of John U. Ross, R. T. MacIlreith and P. R. Colpitt. During the year the Board noted a continued extension of electrical service and an increased consumption of electrical energy. The principal change was the transfer of the Bridgetown, Lawrencetown, Paradise West, Bear River & Digby Electric Light and Power Companies to the Annapolis Valley Electric Co., Limited. Application was made by the Montreal Trust Co., Trustee of the Yarmouth Light & Power Co., for leave to abandon the tramway service in Yarmouth. After public hearing, leave to discontinue was granted.

Power Commission. The 9th Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Power Commission for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, was submitted by the Chairman, Hon. J. F. Fraser. It referred with regret to the loss sustained through the death, on Nov. 8, 1928, of Captain, the Hon. J. F. Cahan, Vice-Chairman. The main construction activity of the Commission, outside the completion of the Sandy Lake development, was stated to have been the commencement of three developments on the Mersey River, from which 105,000,000 k.w. hrs. *per annum* would be supplied to the new 250-ton newsprint mill of the Mersey Paper Co.,

Limited. At the close of the fiscal year there had also been consummated contracts for the development of 5,000,000 k.w. hrs. *per annum* at Tuskett Falls in Yarmouth County. The St. Margaret's Bay System supplied through the medium of, and by direct contract with the Nova Scotia Light and Power Co., the power demands of Halifax, Dartmouth and surrounding area and in 1927-28 the quantity of power furnished was 24,842,831 k.w. hrs. The Mushamush System supplied energy in Lunenburg County and in 1927-28 this amounted to 607,888 k.w. hrs. The Sheet Harbour System supplied the Pictou County Power Board with 9,288,200 k.w. hrs. and the A. P. W. Pulp & Paper Co., with 27,345,672 k.w. hrs. On all systems, interest charges and the costs of maintenance and operation were fully met and normal payments made to sinking fund reserves and contingency and renewal reserves.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The Board was composed at Mar. 1st, 1929, of F. L. Milner, Chairman; F. W. Armstrong, Vice-Chairman, and John T. Joy, Commissioner. The Workmen's Compensation Act became operative on Jan. 1st, 1917, and during the 12 years to the end of 1928, accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board to the number of 82,367 were reported, including 1,160 fatalities. The amount actually paid to workmen and their dependants and for medical aid during that period was \$6,934,609 and the amount required at the end of 1928 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen, and for medical aid, was \$6,118,494. The total number of accidents of all kinds reported in 1928 was 8,283, an increase of 859 over 1927. The total cost of all accidents for 1928 was estimated at \$1,287,000. Total income for the year, actual and estimated, amounted to \$1,280,760 and expenditure to \$1,390,108, giving a deficit of \$109,348. This, added to the deficit from prior years, produced a deficit at the end of 1928 of \$279,184. As the deficit in Class 10 alone (shipping and navigation) was \$315,220, this indicated that other classes as a whole showed a surplus. The question of the deficit had had the serious consideration of the Board during the year but no definite plan for dealing with it had to date been worked out.

Other Reports. The 16th Annual Report of the Director of Child Welfare, submitted by Ernest H. Blois, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, contained the following statistics with respect to neglected children:—(1) No. of children delivered to the care of Societies and the Director during the year, 182; (2) No. of children placed in foster homes, (a) new placements, 108; (b) replacements, 45; (3) No. of children returned to care of parents or guardians, 40; (4) No. of children removed from foster homes and (a) replaced in wage homes, 9; (b) in free foster homes, 25; (c) returned to parents or guardians, 16; (d) now in temporary homes or shelters, 34; (5) No. of children on Sept. 30, 1928, in temporary homes or shelters whose maintenance was paid by (a) the Province and Municipalities, 338; (b) other sources, 28. There were 2 juvenile courts, at Halifax and at New Glasgow. Total number of cases at Halifax, 189; at New Glasgow, 49. There were 4 reformatory institutions, Halifax Industrial School for Protestant Boys with 68; the Good Shepherd Industrial Refuge for Roman Catholic Girls with 37; Maritime Home for Protestant Girls with 76; and St. Patrick's Home for Roman Catholic Boys with 100, at Sept. 30, 1928.

The Report of the Inspector-in-Chief under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, was submitted to Hon. W. L. Hall, K.C., Attorney-General, by D. K. Grant, M.S., "It must be frankly admitted," said the Report, "that the results of a third year's systematic effort to secure something like an adequate and reasonable enforcement of this difficult law still leaves a great deal to be desired." In a survey of the situation, Mr. Grant dealt with the problem of the smuggler, the problem of a divided public mind, the problem of the inefficient inspector, the insufficiency of the permanent Provincial staff, the obstacle of the fortress door and penalizing the premises. The number of prosecutions during the year was 381; convictions, 314; number sent to gaol, 52; dismissals, 67; seizures, 344; searches, 3,083; total fines paid and miscellaneous revenue, \$48,120. In addition, city, town and municipal inspectors made 1,045 prosecutions, secured 776 convictions, of whom 124 were committed to prison

and obtained in fines, \$81,016. The business of the local vendors aggregated \$360,476.

The 8th Annual Report of the Fire Marshal for Nova Scotia for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, was forwarded by F. W. W. Doane, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Fire Prevention Board. The fire loss was \$1,908,308 or \$3.64 *per capita*, being 10 per cent. greater than in 1926-27. 15 lives were lost through fires and 45 people were injured. The number of fires was 1,106. The Fire Marshal, J. A. Rudland, presented detailed statistics covering the fire experience of the year.

The Annual Report of the Inspector of Rural Telephone Companies for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, was submitted by John A. McDonald. It contained the following information:—Number of mutual companies incorporated under Rural Telephone Act, 219; incorporated before passing of Act, 70; number of telephones, 4,015; pole line mileage, 2,728 miles; and cost of equipment, \$327,000 approximately.

British Empire Steel Corporation. Nova Scotia's great coal and steel industries controlled by the Corporation were not as prominently in the public eye during 1928-29 as they had been in previous years by reason of the cessation of litigation, the more settled management and the greater degree of industrial activity. The Annual Report for 1927 appeared on Aug. 25, 1928, and was the first statement since the new interests acquired control, though it covered a period before their advent. The President, C. B. McNaught, stated that while the Directors were carefully studying the affairs of the Corporation and the means that might be adopted for the betterment of its financial structure, this was not a matter that could be dealt with easily or quickly but would require close attention for some time. Operating profits were \$5,513,761, as compared with \$4,424,118 in 1926. The Report of the Dominion Steel Corporation, Limited, the common shares and a considerable proportion of the preference shares of which were held by Besco, was issued on Aug. 28 and this also showed improved earnings for 1927. The Report of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, important subsidiary of the Dominion Steel Corporation Limited, appeared on Sept. 5. The affairs of this Company were in the hands of the National Trust Company as receiver and manager. Operating profits for 1927 were shown at \$1,859,215.

An important change in the management of Besco affairs was announced on Sept. 13, when in an official bulletin it was stated that H. J. Kelley had been appointed General Manager of all the constituent companies of the Corporation, including all the coal companies, *vice* H. J. McCann, General Manager of coal mines, retired; also that J. J. McDougall had been appointed General Superintendent in charge of all coal operations of the Company. The announcement caused much comment and, according to newspaper reports at the time, overshadowed in interest the Provincial election campaign.

The Annual Meeting of the Corporation in Montreal, Sept. 18, 1928, was a quiet and formal affair. The Annual Report was adopted and the re-organized Board of Directors re-elected.

After a conference of Besco officials with representatives of United Mine Workers, it was announced on Dec. 14, that, as the coal mines had been operated at a loss in 1928, the miners would not share in any division of profits as provided in the existing agreement between the Corporation and the miners. The Executive of the U. M. W. sought a thorough inquiry by a competent auditor and on Jan. 24-25, 1929, held a conference in Montreal with the management but without securing any change.

The Corporation's statement for 1928 was issued on Feb. 28, 1929. It showed operating profits of \$4,187,403 as compared with \$5,513,761 in 1927. The President, C. B. McNaught, intimated that operations of the coal mining companies had been adversely affected by an increase in the cost of production. The causes had been investigated and measures taken to effect a reduction. Close attention had been given to the matter of re-organization and the Directors were hopeful that in the near future a practicable scheme would be submitted. At the Annual Meeting on Apr. 2, Mr. McNaught said there was little to add to

the statements in the Report; that tentative plans for re-organization had been considered and that it was hoped one would soon be available that would be acceptable to all concerned. The Report was adopted and Directors re-elected.

Mr. McNaught was in Nova Scotia in May and when in Halifax on May 21 told *The Halifax Chronicle* that he could make no statement with regard to the rumoured re-organization other than that re-organization was under consideration. He denied that there was any "absentee control" of Besco operations.

Some Events of the Year. Appointment of H. E. Mahon, Halifax, as Commissioner to inquire into the question of old age pensions as it affected Nova Scotia was announced by Premier Rhodes on Aug. 13, 1928.

The Provincial Government on Dec. 27, 1928, announced a re-organization of the Public Utilities Board. Major J. S. Roper, Halifax, and Arthur Roberts, K.C., Bridgewater, replaced P. R. Colpitts and John U. Ross as Commissioners. R. T. MacIlreith, Vice-Chairman, was appointed Chairman and Arthur Roberts, K.C., Vice-Chairman.

On Mar. 12, 1929, it was announced that Miss Jean Iris Howard, daughter of the late Agent-General for Nova Scotia in London, England, had been appointed to act as Agent-General for the Province until a permanent successor to her father was named.

V. J. Paton, K.C., who retired during July, 1928, from the position of Chairman of the N. S. Workmen's Compensation Board, was in October appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, succeeding the late Mr. Justice Rogers. On Aug. 1st, 1928, Frank L. Milner, Amherst, was appointed Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

On Nov. 3, 1928, *The Halifax Herald* announced that a complete re-organization of the Department of Public Health had been decided upon by the Provincial Government. This involved the retirement as Provincial Health Officer of A. C. Jost, M.D., who had held the office for six years, and the appointment in his place of G. A. MacIntosh, M.D.

At a meeting of the Executive of the Nova Scotia Conservative Association held in Halifax, Dec. 4, 1928, J. Stanley Fraser, New Glasgow, was appointed Organizer-in-Chief of the Party, with Hubert Aucoin, Inverness, and George C. Nowlan, M.P.P., Wolfville, Associate Organizers.

The Nova Scotia Conservative Association held its Annual Meeting in Halifax, Feb. 1st, 1929, when resolutions of confidence in Hon. R. B. Bennett, Federal Conservative Leader, and Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of the Province, were passed and the following officers elected:—President, C. B. Smith, K.C., Halifax; 1st Vice-President, Don. J. Buckley, Sydney; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. John Bell, New Glasgow; 3rd Vice-President, R. H. D'Entremont, West Pubnico; 4th Vice-President, W. B. Proctor, Halifax; Treasurer, Col. J. L. MacKinnon, Halifax; Secretary, Gerald Flavin, Halifax.

On May 29, 1929, at the call of Hon. P. C. Black, Minister of Highways, a Conference attended by highway officers and police chiefs of Nova Scotia cities and towns was held in Halifax to discuss the problem of motor vehicle control.

Liberals of Nova Scotia honoured the Provincial Leader, Hon. William Chisholm, K.C., M.P.P., at Antigonish on June 1st, 1929, when Hon. J. J. Kinley, President of the N. S. Liberal Association, presented him with a Hudson landau sedan, the gift of the Liberals of the Province.

The ceremony of unveiling the Halifax war memorial took place on June 30, 1929. The Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, Hon. J. C. Tory, acted as Chairman and the unveiling ceremony was performed by Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden.

At a meeting of the Archives Association on June 29, 1929, a contract was let for the construction of the new Archives Building on the campus of Dalhousie University.

The Committee of the Legislature appointed to inquire into the question of establishing a flour mill in Nova Scotia carried on their investigation in the western part of the Province during May, 1929, and on June 20 held a hearing at

Truro, when the claims of that town were presented. On June 21, at Amherst, Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick, stated that the Government of his Province was interested in the flour mill proposals of Nova Scotia and intimated that a mill at Amherst would be approved by the sister Province. He, however, advocated that the Maritime Provinces make a united effort to secure a lower freight rate on mill feeds. This step was endorsed by Hon. J. F. Mahoney, Minister of Natural Resources for Nova Scotia, and Hon. Walter Lea, Minister of Agriculture for Prince Edward Island. The Committee was composed of Frank Stanfield, Chairman; Dr. J. L. McIsaac and Hon. O. P. Goucher.

The 37th Annual Meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia, was held at Sydney on June 18, 1929. Officers elected:—President, J. J. McDougall, Glace Bay; 1st Vice-President, H. M. Wylde, Halifax; 2nd Vice-President, T. L. McCall, New Glasgow; Secretary-Treasurer, E. C. Hanrahan, Sydney.

The 23rd Annual Convention of the Nova Scotia Union of Municipalities took place at Sydney, Aug. 21-23, 1928. Among resolutions adopted were: (1) favouring adoption of system of old age pensions; (2) urging early completion of the Guysboro Railway; (3) asking for the creation of a superannuation fund for city and town municipal clerks and treasurers. Officers elected:—President, G. E. Romkey, Lunenburg; Vice-President, J. S. Liscombe, Dominion; 2nd Vice-President, R. S. MacKay, Yarmouth; Secretary-Treasurer, Arthur Roberts, K.C., Bridgewater.

An interesting incident of the year was a clash between the Federal Department of Marine and Fisheries and the Provincial Department of Highways over the operation of the Provincial ferry steamers, "Sir Charles Tupper" and "Pont de Canseau," across the Straits of Canso. The Federal authorities claimed that the ferries were being operated in violation of certain requirements of the Shipping Act and on Oct. 23, 1928, ordered their seizure. The boats were held for several hours, causing a blockade of traffic. Hon. P. C. Black, Minister of Highways, on hearing of the situation, ordered those in charge of the service to disregard the action of the Federal officials and resume the service, on the ground that the Provincial Government had full authority over boats operated between two points in the Province. Though reference to the Courts was considered to determine the question of jurisdiction, no action in this direction was taken.

Province of Nova Scotia

(As at June 30, 1929)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. James C. Tory, LL.D.

The Rhodes Ministry (Conservative)

Premier and Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....Hon. Edgar Nelson Rhodes, P.C.
 Minister of Public Works and Mines.....Col. the Hon. Gordon S. Harrington, K.C.
 Attorney-General and Minister of Lands and Forests....Hon. William Lorimer Hall, K.C.
 Minister of Highways.....Hon. Percy Chapman Black
 Minister of Natural Resources.....Hon. John F. Mahoney
 Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. J. Frederick Fraser
 Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. O. P. Goucher
 Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. John Doull

Speaker of the House of Assembly.....Hon. D. G. MacKenzie

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council.....Arthur S. Barnstead, B.A., LL.B.
 Deputy Provincial Treasurer.....Robert Gordon
 Deputy Minister of Public Works and Mines.....Norman McKenzie
 Deputy Attorney-General.....Frederick F. Mathers
 Deputy Minister of Natural Resources.....Col. Robert Innes
 Provincial Health Officer.....Dr. G. A. MacIntosh
 Director of Child Welfare.....Judge E. H. Blois
 Superintendent of Education.....Henry F. Munro, M.A., LL.D.
 Chairman, N. S. Power Commission.....Hon. J. Fred Fraser
 Director of Information.....A. J. Campbell
 Acting Agent-General in London.....Miss Jean Iris Howard

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

Record of the Session of 1929

The 4th Session of the 9th Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick proved to be one of the shortest in the history of the Province and it passed without incident of any outstanding nature. It was opened on Feb. 21, 1929, by the new Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Hon. Hugh Havelock McLean, K.C., who had been sworn into office on Dec. 28, 1928, succeeding the Hon. William F. Todd. But one change had occurred during the year in the personnel of the Assembly, the death having taken place on July 22, 1928, of Gordon C. Grant, one of the representatives for York County. The vacancy had not been filled in the interval. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters:—(1) reference to the death of Gordon C. Grant; (2) the illness of His Majesty the King; (3) establishment of a Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces in Toronto; (4) visit of the British Empire Parliamentary Association; (5) transfer of the Valley Railway soon to be completed; (6) representations made to the Federal Government regarding parity of treatment of all Provinces in return of natural resources; (7) Dominion Farm Loan Act to be made applicable to New Brunswick; (8) commission to be appointed to study old age pensions; (9) new pulp and paper developments; (10) free school books up to and including the 8th grade; (11) appointment of a Superintendent of Maintenance in Department of Public Works; (12) lumber industry's reasonably successful year; (13) much activity in investigation of mineral assets; (14) exhibit arranged at New England Sportsmen's Show; (15) satisfactory progress in agriculture and settlement; (16) the care of tuberculosis patients increased; (17) Public Accounts show surplus on Current Account but care in the matter of expenditures desirable.

The motion to adopt an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Miles E. Agar (Cons., Saint John City), and seconded by E. W. Melville (Cons., Carleton). The Debate was resumed on Feb. 26 by A. A. Dysart, Leader of the Opposition (Liberal), who levelled his attack against the cost of maintaining the Government's liquor policy. He pointed out that while under the Prohibition Act there had been 12 employees with salaries of \$16,699, there were under the Liquor Act 133 employees with salaries of \$182,000. Maintenance of the Provincial Police force had cost \$200,000, against \$86,000 which had been required for prohibition enforcement. He charged inequalities in the enforcement of penalties under the Act and claimed that the Police force might well be reduced by half. He expressed doubt as to the wisdom of establishing the Trade Commissioner's office in Toronto. He greeted with relief the prospect of the Valley Railway transfer

but declared that the credit belonged to the Federal Government and particularly to the Postmaster-General, Hon. P. J. Veniot. Finally, he strongly condemned the private sale of Provincial bonds, moving the addition to the proposed address of the following words:—"But at the same time this House strongly disapproves of the action of the Government in connection with the recent sale of Provincial bonds for refunding purposes, in that such sale was made privately, improvidently and contrary to sound public policy."

The Debate was continued on Feb. 27 by Hon. L. P. de W. Tilley, President of the Council, on behalf of the Government, and by C. T. Richard (Lib., Gloucester), for the Opposition. The former summarized the achievements of the Government and suggested that members on both sides of the House might well sit in together in caucus and consider ways and means of improving conditions in New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces. On the 28th, B. Frank Smith (Cons., Carleton) and J. P. Lordon (Lib., Gloucester) contributed speeches, while the Debate was wound up by the Premier, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, on Mar. 1st, 1929. Mr. Baxter took up in detail the criticisms directed at the Government by Opposition speakers during the Debate. On a vote being taken the Dysart amendment was defeated, 27 to 8, and the Address was carried.

Public Accounts and Budget. The Annual Financial Statement of the Province appeared on Jan. 28, 1929. It showed Total Revenue of \$5,786,667, with a Surplus on Current Revenue Account for the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, of \$198,209. In addition to this surplus a sum of \$247,402 had been set aside in sinking funds. The consolidated balance sheet showed the Net Debt to be \$38,254,371, an increase of a little more than \$3,000,000 for the year.

The Budget Speech was delivered by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer, on Mar. 6. Mr. Leger opened his speech by recalling conditions in 1925 prior to the accession of the Baxter Government.

A retrospective glance of the past (he said) would remind us of the alarming increase of our bonded debt under the late Administration, with no adequate benefits derived therefrom; the almost total absence of watchfulness of public expenditures; the shameful disregard and defiance of legislative appropriation; the long narrative of deficits succeeding deficits with alarming iteration and proportion; nay, even the inexplicable expenditure of anticipated revenues in years to come. In other words, revenues had long ceased to equal the expenditures with a resultant effect on the sale of bonds and on bank interest.

After touching on economic and industrial conditions as well, Mr. Leger outlined the changes that had been brought about under the new Government and said "Sound administration over a period of three years has already restored the Province to a happy financial position and without bonding a single cent of deficits. The Province made a speedy recovery, not only from the financial standpoint, but in every direction; perhaps the most rapid of any part of Canada." Mr. Leger then went exhaustively into a study

of conditions in agriculture, forestry and forest industries, power development, mining, fishing, tourist traffic, etc., before taking up Provincial finances. These he discussed in much detail. He estimated Revenue for the year ended Oct. 31, 1929, at \$6,009,694, an increase of \$224,074 over the previous year, and Expenditure at \$5,985,475, an increase of \$398,065, giving an Estimated Surplus of \$24,218.

The Debate on the Budget Speech was opened on Mar. 7 by J. E. Michaud (Lib., Madawaska), who charged Mr. Leger with having painted a gloomy picture of an imaginary state of affairs a few years ago and then having stretched his imagination to paint a rosy picture of a state of affairs "he would have us believe exists to-day." He contended that better conditions had been brought about "in spite of the fact that this administration has been in power." Mr. Michaud moved in amendment:—"This House regrets that the Government has not laid on the table the detailed accounts of the Liquor Control Board, and considers this is a breach of the basic principle of responsible government."

The Budget Debate lasted for several days, terminating on Mar. 15 after closing speeches had been delivered by Hon. C. D. Richards, Minister of Lands and Mines and Hon. D. A. Stewart, Minister of Public Works, on behalf of the Government and A. A. Dysart, the Liberal Leader, on behalf of the Opposition. The division on the Michaud amendment resulted in the support of the Government by 27 to 10, while the main motion was carried by the same plurality.

Notes of the Session. The Session lasted from Feb. 21 to Mar. 27 and during this period 126 Bills were presented, of which 117 were passed, or 33 more than at the 1928 Session. The outstanding measure was the Dental Bill introduced on Mar. 6 by Dr. M. A. Oulton (Cons., Westmoreland). It was a revision of the Bill introduced at the 1928 Session and referred back to the New Brunswick Dental Society for further consideration. It vested in the Council of the Society authority to regulate the practice of dentistry in the Province. After lengthy consideration by the Corporations Committee the Bill was reported with a number of amendments on Mar. 20 and these proved acceptable to all concerned.

On Mar. 7 a joint delegation of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour and the joint Provincial Legislative Board of the Transportation Trades of the Railways waited on the Government and were heard in the Assembly Chamber at an open gathering of Members of the House. Among the outstanding recommendations were: (1) adoption of an old age pension system for New Brunswick; (2) gradual extension of the free school book policy; (3) renewal of the Dominion Vocational Education Act; (4) amendments to increase the scope of the Mining Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Factories Act; (5) establishment of a maximum nine-hour day in the lumber industry; (6) appointment of an industrial safety inspector.

One of the warmest interchanges of the Session took place on Mar. 21, when an item in the Estimates providing \$210,000 for the maintenance of the Provincial Police was being considered in Committee. The Opposition Leader maintained that a small force of detectives attached to the Department of the Attorney-General, operating in co-operation with the police force existing in the various cities, towns and villages would serve the purpose and reduce the expenditure by a large amount. The Premier defended the appropriation pointing out that many communities maintained but one police officer and it was accordingly difficult

to secure co-operation. Since the establishment of the Provincial force scores of cases had been uncovered which would formerly have gone down as unsolved mysteries. The item was finally passed by the Committee on a vote of 17 to 8.

A second vacancy in the Legislative Assembly was created on May 23, 1929, when the death occurred of James Lewis, one of the members for the City and County of Saint John.

The Annual Report of the Provincial Hospital, West Saint John, was tabled in the Assembly on Feb. 21, by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. It recorded that during the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, 175 patients had been admitted, of whom 105 were men and 70 women. The total number under care during the year was 936—609 men and 427 women—the daily average in residence being 761. This was 20 more than the previous year.

The 1st Annual Report of the New Brunswick Liquor Control Board was tabled in the Assembly on Mar. 8, by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. The Report outlined the objects which the Board had in view and explained the steps that had been taken to deal with bootlegging and other infractions of the law. The trading account showed the 1927 inventory to have been \$567,432; purchases for the year, \$1,651,626; freight, duty, excise and insurance, \$923,606; gross profit, \$1,448,056. The 1928 inventory was \$1,028,354, with sales of \$3,562,367.

The 35th Annual Report of the Board of Governors of the Boys' Industrial Home, East Saint John, was tabled in the Assembly on Mar. 12, by Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary-Treasurer. During the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, 44 boys were admitted and 25 discharged. The number of inmates at the end of the year was 64, as compared with 45 in 1927. This was the highest number on record, taxing available accommodation.

The 1st Annual Report of the Commissioner of Provincial Police, E. C. P. Salt, was tabled in the Assembly on Mar. 25 by Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., Premier and Attorney-General. The Force had been increased during the year from two officers and 30 men to two officers and 58 men but was still insufficient to meet all demands. In addition to the maintenance of day and night patrols which covered 512,509 miles, the Force had conducted 4,562 investigations. With respect to Liquor Act cases it was stated that 2,509 cases had been investigated of which 1,061 had been taken to court, 887 persons were convicted, 42 were waiting trial and 33 were in appeal.

Agriculture. The Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, was submitted by Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture. Reporting to the Minister, the Deputy Minister, Harvey Mitchell, summarized the work of the year. Of importance was a Departmental Staff Conference held in January, 1928, to which representatives of the Federal Department of Agriculture were invited. The object of the Conference was to obviate any duplication of services performed; to correlate the work of the two Departments; to criticize present policies; to suggest their improvement and to formulate new policies. A number of practical plans were adopted.

The 1928 season was favourable to crops of the field, orchard and garden with the exception of strawberries. The principal crops were: oats, 6,339,000 bushels; barley, 246,000 bushels; wheat, 157,900 bushels; buckwheat, 1,011,300 bushels; potatoes, 6,776,000 cwts.; turnips, 3,707,000 cwts.; hay, 796,000 tons and fodder corn, 28,000 tons. Total acreage was 900,376.

The number of live stock in the Province in 1928 was:—horses, 51,713; cattle, 215,153; sheep, 160,514; swine, 76,072; poultry, 996,218. The Manners-Sutton bovine tuberculosis free area, established in 1927, was extended in 1928. The number of cattle tested was 2,103, of which 12 reacted. Seven sheep fairs were held, from which 2,729 lambs were shipped to market centres. 35 boys' and girls' swine clubs were organized with memberships of 584.

There were 21 creameries in operation with combined output of 2,039,841 lbs. of butter, valued at \$790,728 and 17 cheese factories with output of 696,172 lbs. of cheese valued at \$149,535. Several new cream routes were established, the total number of routes receiving assistance being 38 and the amount of money paid on them \$4,991.

The poultry industry continued to expand. The day old chick enterprise was growing rapidly and a number of hatcheries began business in 1928. The largest hatchery, the Maritime Chick Hatchery in Saint John, increased its plant from 7,000 to 19,000 egg capacity and shipped out 51,000 chicks as compared with 18,000 in 1927. A new project, the blood testing of poultry for elimination of bacillary white diarrhoea, was carried on and approximately 8,000 birds were tested. 17 boys' and girls' poultry clubs were organized, as compared with 8 in 1927.

The Soils and Crops Division reported an increase of 47½ per cent. in the output of agricultural lime from the Brookville lime grinding plant. 13 combined field and bin-inspected seed crop competitions were conducted in which 190 fields were examined. 2 regional seed fairs were held. The marketing service for the pool selling of No. 1 Government certified seed potatoes through the N. B. Seed Potato Growers' Association realized very satisfactory prices and 9,000 bushels were sold.

Interest in apple growing showed a healthy advance, the planting of new orchards increasing by 107 per cent. over 1927. Under the new policy of forming community orchard clubs, the first of these was established at Woodstock, with 14 members having approximately 2,000 trees. The apple crop yielded about the same as 1927. There was considerable winter-killing of strawberry plants and the strawberry crop was much reduced. A beginning was made towards co-operative marketing of strawberries and other small fruits.

Under the head of elementary agricultural education there were listed 10,247 projects in which pupils from 233 districts shared. The number of school gardens was 27 in which 1,433 pupils received instruction. 36 school fairs were held in which 66 schools took part, the attendance being 8,152. There were 3,749 pupils who had home plots and to these were distributed 10,028 packages of seeds.

There were in 1928, 157 agricultural societies receiving Government grants. Membership was 9,741, as compared with 9,095 in 1927. Exhibitions were held at Saint John, Fredericton, Woodstock and St. Stephen and county fairs in numerous smaller places.

The permanent Joint Committee of farmers and business men appointed on Mar. 22, 1927, to consider means of improving agricultural conditions in New Brunswick held a session at Fredericton, Oct. 17, 1928. Proceedings since organization of the Committee were reviewed and certain constructive suggestions were brought forward, which it was decided should be placed before the Provincial Government. The Committee met the Government on Dec. 13, 1928, and submitted a memorandum of recommendations. Out of the meeting there came assurances from Premier Baxter of more aggressive agricultural policies and greater assistance to agriculture in the immediate future.

On Nov. 12, 1928, it was reported at Fredericton that a petition signed by approximately two-thirds of the estimated number of cattle owners in Kings County and adjoining parishes of Queens and Saint John Counties and a portion of the parish of Salisbury in Westmoreland County asking for the establishment of a restricted area for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis had been received by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Hon. Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture, stated that it had been decided to give every cattle owner in the proposed district an opportunity to sign the petition, either for or against the putting on of the test.

A large delegation representing the potato growers and shippers of the Province together with officers of the Maritime Board of Trade waited on the Provincial Government at Fredericton on Dec. 12 and presented a resolution passed by the Annual Meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade at Halifax asking for the immediate establishment of a steamship service from a Maritime port to Cuba. As a result, Premier Baxter sent a telegram to Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, and Hon. Dr. J. P. Veniot, Postmaster-General, requesting that a permanent weekly or fortnightly service from Saint John to Cuban ports be established, with freight rates which would render business possible not only in potatoes but in fish, lumber and other goods.

A two-day conference of officials of the Federal Department of Agriculture engaged in New Brunswick, and of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, took place at Fredericton, Feb. 7-8, 1929, when further plans for encouraging agriculture were discussed. Among policies endorsed were: (1) encouragement of sheep raising by eradication of disease and improvement of stock; (2) encouragement of breeding of draught horses by bonusing of approved stallions; (3) provision of high class bacon type boars of service age for swine breeders; (4) encouragement of cattle raising by providing standard housing equipment for bulls owned by agricultural societies; (5) aggressive steps to have more feed grown by patrons of creameries and cheese factories so as to insure a larger continuing supply of cream for existing creameries; (6) extension of cream routes; (7) extension of the district agricultural representative service; (8) more favourable conditions for establishment of as many boys' and girls' calf-feeding and pig clubs as possible; (9) extension of community orchard clubs; (10) extension of demonstration work carried on by motor trucks owned by the Departments jointly.

Agricultural Organizations. The New Brunswick Farmers' and Dairymen's Association opened its 53rd Annual Meeting at Fredericton, Jan. 14, 1929. Many valuable addresses were delivered and papers read on subjects of interest to agriculturalists and among resolutions adopted were: (1) calling upon both Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture to promote a campaign for the growing of grain for live stock feed within New Brunswick instead of buying from outside the Province; (2) giving the Provincial Department of Agriculture the support of the Association in the establishment of restricted bovine tuberculosis areas in such districts as might desire it (carried by 88 to 14 after a long debate); (3) requesting the Provincial Department of Agriculture to urge the Department of Lands and Mines to place a bounty of \$20 on bears. Officers elected:—President, Fred H. Walsh, Coverdale; 1st Vice-President, Alex. J. Doucet, Notre Dame; 2nd Vice-President, Stanley Wilson, Rollingdam; Recording Secretary, A. J. Gaudet, St. Joseph's; Corresponding Secretary, Carl L. Allen, Melrose; Treasurer, Austin C. Taylor, Salisbury.

The 24th Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association, Inc., was held at Fredericton, Mar. 19, 1929. The delegates were addressed by a number of agricultural and horticultural authorities. The President, H. A. Shipp, emphasized the necessity for the best possible grading and packing of New Brunswick apples. The Secretary, A. G. Turney, reported a successful year with membership well maintained at the high record mark of 272 reached in 1927. Officers elected:—President, H. A. Shipp, Lower Southampton; Vice-President, G. H. Scott, Debec; Secretary-Treasurer, A. G. Turney, Fredericton.

The New Brunswick Women's Institutes held their 17th Annual Convention in Fredericton, June 5-7, 1929. The Annual Report of Miss Alma Weldon, Superintendent, stated that 11 new Institutes had been organized during the year bringing the number up to 124. Child welfare and mother welfare continued to occupy a foremost place in the activities of local branches, while among other activities were: the welcoming of new Canadians, campaigning for better homes and surroundings, providing community centres, caring for neglected cemeteries, securing street lighting, holding home handicraft exhibits, gathering items of local history, co-operating with school teachers, etc. The officers of the Provincial Advisory Board were:—President, Mrs. Herbert Read, Stonehaven; Vice-President, Mrs. Harley Dunham, Petitcodiac; Secretary, Mrs. Harley Jones, Apohaqui.

The 5th Annual Meeting of the New Brunswick Potato Growers' Association was held at Fredericton, June 28, 1929. The Secretary, O. C. Hicks, reported that in the last 12 months 18,274 bushels had been shipped by the Association, going principally to Maine, Long Island, New York, Newfoundland, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan and that, in spite of bad market conditions, comparatively good prices had been received by members. Officers elected:—President, A. D. McCain, Florenceville; Vice-President, Walter Inch, Mouth of Keswick; Secretary-Treasurer, O. C. Hicks, Fredericton.

Lands and Mines. The 68th Annual Report of the Department of Lands and Mines was submitted by Hon. C. D. Richards, LL.D., Minister of Lands and Mines. Reporting to the Minister, G. H. Prince, Deputy Minister, stated that actual current revenue from the Department for the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, was \$1,285,379, or \$102,379 over the estimated revenue. The estimated revenue was exceeded in seven of the eleven main divisions into which territorial revenue was classified. The year had been one of great development in forest industries. The Grand Falls hydro-electric power plant had been completed; the new paper mill of the International Paper Co. at Dalhousie had been commenced; the Restigouche Co., Limited, had begun construction of a large bleached sulphite pulp mill at Athol and the mills of the Fraser Companies Limited and the Bathurst Power & Paper Co. had been enlarged.

The lumber cut during the Winter of 1927-28, namely, 306 million feet, exceeded the estimate by 54 million feet, due largely to the amount of 1923 fire-killed pulpwood salvaged in Restigouche County. Every encouragement was being given to salvage fire-killed wood and in 7 years, 415,000,000 feet had been utilized. Salvaging of blown down lumber also continued. Good progress was made in forest fire prevention work. Patrol clocks, introduced two years before, were continued in service. Lookout towers were also proving very effective and new ones were being added. Many licensees and private companies maintained private fire prevention organizations.

Non-resident hunting and fishing licences of various kinds to the number of 1,895 were sold in 1928, being 329 more than in 1927. Resident licences numbered 13,336, an increase of 1,986. The revenue received from these licences was substantially greater than in the previous year.

The new Mining Law passed two years before continued to give great satisfaction and the fact that prospecting licences issued nearly trebled and mining claims recorded reached 240 during the year was evidence that the new Act had stimulated the mining industry. Never before had there been such widespread interest aroused. Both the C. N. R. and C. P. R., as well as several private organizations, had placed mining experts in the field. Work at the antimony mines at Lake George had continued and two substantial antimony industries were expected to be in operation in the near future. Operations in coal, gypsum, natural gas and oil had continued regularly with larger output in coal and gypsum. An important new industry was established at Chipman to utilize shale brought out as waste from the coal mine as material for making brick and tile.

Other Industries. Manufacturing in New Brunswick was carried on during 1927 in 872 establishments, according to the Report on the Manufacturing Industries of the Maritime Provinces issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in June, 1929. Other particulars were:—Capital invested, \$99,087,327; employees, 18,970; salaries and wages, \$14,999,101; cost of materials, \$42,780,582; gross value of products, \$72,666,665. Sawmills stood first among the industrial groups, with a production of \$11,835,035, followed by pulp and paper mills with \$8,934,580 and cotton yarn and cloth, \$4,505,046.

The Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries, gave the total value of the production of the fisheries of New Brunswick in 1928 at \$4,996,898. The sardine fishery was of chief importance, having a value of \$1,284,771. The pack amounted to 257,881 cases, with a value of \$1,032,874. The lobster fishery with output of \$1,037,195, was of almost equal importance. The smelt fishery was third with \$912,055. The value of the vessels, boats and gear employed in primary operations was \$4,032,786 and the number of men, 11,303. The capital invested in the fish-curing and canning branch was \$1,621,615; establishments, 156; employees, 2,006; salaries and wages, \$346,477.

Public Works. The 74th Annual Report of the Minister of Public Works for the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, was submitted by Hon. D. A. Stewart. Reporting to the Minister, B. H. Kinghorn, Deputy Minister and Chief Highway

Engineer, stated that during the year the Department had carried on the most extensive programme of highway construction, improvement and maintenance heretofore undertaken by the Province. Total road expenditure of \$3,954,048, exceeded that of 1927 by 73 per cent. and was rendered necessary by the ever-increasing traffic and the higher standard of road demanded. On main trunk highways, 60 miles were reconstructed under contract and 237 miles by the forces of the Department. Greater attention was given to secondary and branch roads and on these 25 miles were reconstructed under contract, 754 miles reconstructed by the forces of the Department and 1,344 miles improved. The patrol system now covered all main trunk highways and the more important secondary roads. The system of route numbering of highways was inaugurated and approximately 3,000 standard symbolic signs erected.

Electric Power Commission. The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission was in 1928 composed of Hon. E. A. Reilly, Chairman; A. D. Ganong, J. D. Palmer, F. J. Robidoux and E. A. Schofield, Commissioners and A. R. Carter, Secretary. Its 9th Annual Report was for the year ended Oct. 31, 1928. The plant operated by the Commission included the Musquash generating station; 100 miles of 66,000-volt transmission line between Musquash and Moncton; transformer stations at Musquash, Fairville, Fairvale, Hampton, Sussex, River Glade and Moncton, together with over 200 miles of primary distribution lines all comprising the Musquash or Southern System. The Commission also owned and operated 32 miles of 33,000-volt transmission line between the Grand Falls plant (Nepisquit River) of the Bathurst Co., Limited, and Newcastle. Power was sold *en bloc* to the municipalities of Saint John, Moncton and Sussex and direct to customers in eight districts. Capital investment of the Commission at Oct. 31, 1928, was \$3,654,013 in the Southern System and \$123,906 in the Northern System. The Southern System had gross revenue of \$420,173; operating surplus, \$93,074 and surplus to apply to maintenance fund, \$6,780. The Northern System had gross revenue, \$17,458; operating surplus, \$1,240 and deficit after providing for sinking fund, \$987. The Commission continued investigations of additional sources of power.

Public Utilities Board. The Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities was composed in 1928 of J. MacMillan Trueman, Chairman; F. X. LeBlanc and Tyler C. Burpee, C.E., Commissioners; G. Earle Logan, Secretary. Its report for the year ended Apr. 30, 1928, showed that it had received reports from 48 public utilities. Applications dealt with included one from the Maritime Electric Co. for approval of rates in Milltown and St. Stephen; from the New Brunswick Telephone Co. for approval of an issue of stock and from the Eastern Electric & Development Co. for approval of rates in Sackville. Under the Sale of Securities Act, the Board issued certificates to companies and licences to brokers.

Motor Carrier Board. Created by Act of the Legislature passed in 1927, the Board was composed of J. MacMillan Trueman, Chairman; B. H. Kinghorn, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Vice-Chairman; Tyler C. Burpee, C.E., Frank X. LeBlanc, Commissioners, and G. Earle Logan, Secretary. Applications for passenger franchises were granted to 18 applicants and for freight franchises to 10 applicants. Applications were refused in 4 cases.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The Board was composed at Dec. 31, 1928, of John A. Sinclair, Chairman; Frank C. Robinson, Vice-Chairman and Robert B. Irving, Acting Commissioner. Reporting for the year, 1928, the Board estimated total income for the year at \$645,325. Deducting cumulative deficit from 1927 of \$126,639, this gave a net estimated income of \$518,685. Estimated expenditure was \$598,773, leaving an estimated deficit of \$80,087. Allowing for estimated profits on bonds of \$73,078, the net provisional deficit was \$7,009. Complete figures for 1927 showed 6,966 accidents, of which 28 were fatal, with compensation cost for the year of \$543,087. At Dec. 31, 1928, there were 223 widows and 463 children drawing pensions.

Health and Vital Statistics. The 11th Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer submitted by George G. Melvin, M.D., D.P.H., L.M.C.C., to Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.B.C.M. (Edin.), Minister of Health, for the year ended Oct. 31, 1928, stated that the year had shown the usual annual increase in the business of the Department. In addition there had grown up a developed interest concerning the mentally deficient part of the population; a wider and more direct effort to conserve the infant population; the abatement of tuberculosis and proposals to introduce county health units.

The total number of births in New Brunswick in the calendar year 1927 was 10,479 or 25.5 per 1,000 population. The downward trend, first noticeable in 1922, continued, although there was a slight rise in 1927 over 1926 to the extent of .01 per 1,000. Marriages were made to the number of 2,887 or 7.0 per 1,000 or at a slightly lower rate than in preceding years. Deaths numbered 4,902 or 11.9 per 1,000 population, which was a small but rather notable decrease.

Education. The Annual Report of the Schools of New Brunswick for the School year, 1927-28, was transmitted to Hon. A. J. Leger, Provincial Secretary, by W. S. Carter, Chief Superintendent of Education. Total number of pupils in attendance was 81,955, or nearly 2,000 more than the preceding year. The proportion of the population at school was 1 in 5.05 and the percentage of attendance 74.25. There were 2,358 schools and 2,581 teachers. The year had been a notable one in the educational history of the Province, marked by a complete revision of the courses of instruction for public schools and the introduction of many new and better text books. Progress had been made in securing uniformity of texts in the three Maritime Provinces. Provision was also made for a larger distribution of free texts.

University of New Brunswick. The 1929 *Encaenia* took place on May 16 when the Chancellor, Dr. C. C. Jones, referred with satisfaction to the progress of the expansion programme. There were being erected on the campus a Dormitory Building, with accommodation for upwards of 50 students, the gift of Lord Beaverbrook and the late Lady Beaverbrook; a Natural Resources Building, to house the Departments of Forestry and Geology, and a Library Building, the last two provided by a grant of the Provincial Government. Bachelors' degrees were conferred as follows:—26 in Arts, 2 in Law, 4 in Civil Engineering, 7 in Electrical Engineering and 6 in Forestry. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred *in absentia* on Sir Charles J. Symonds, K.B.E., a native of Saint John, now consulting surgeon for Guy's Hospital, London, England. The same Degree was conferred on Major-General, the Hon. H. H. McLean, K.C., Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick; Hon. H. I. Taylor, B.A., M.D., Minister of Health and Labour, and A. S. McFarlane, M.A., Principal of the Fredericton High School. The Honorary Degree of M.A. was conferred on E. J. Alexander, Principal of Saint John High School.

Mount Allison University. It was announced on Aug. 27, 1928, that it had been decided to proceed with a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 to provide for more buildings to take care of the increasing student body. On Founder's Day, Oct. 11, 1928, portraits were unveiled of Hon. Dr. Josiah Wood and Rev. Howard Sprague, who composed the first graduation class in 1863, and an address was delivered by Hon. H. A. McKeown, Chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, a graduate of the University. On Oct. 23 at a Conference of pastors and laymen of the Maritime Conference of the United Church of Canada unanimous approval was given to the plans for the \$1,000,000 campaign in January. The new buildings proposed were, a new science building, a new women's residence and a new school and laboratory building for the Academy. At the Convocation ceremonies on May 21, 1929, 52 students in arts and science were granted degrees; and Honorary Degrees of D.C.L. were conferred on Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart.; Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., M.P.; Hon. E. H. Armstrong, former Premier of Nova Scotia, and Hon. W. B. Jonah, Judge of the County Court of Kings and Albert; and of LL.D. on William Hanson, Montreal. The President, Dr. G. J. Trueman, reported a registration in 1928-29 of 397 and stated that the \$1,000,000 campaign was making good progress.

Saint Joseph's University. Conducted by the Congregation of Holy Cross, the University was founded in 1864. It had an enrolment in 1928-29 of 72 students, with 143 students in the Academic Course and 140 in the Grammar School. The 65th Annual Commencement took place June 11-12, 1929, when the B.A. degree was conferred on 7, the B.S. degree on one and the B.L. degree on one. The Honorary Degree of Litt.D. was conferred on Hon. Pascal Poirier, M.A., Shediac, and of M.A. on Hon. John A. Barry, Saint John; James L. Boyle, Waterville, Me.; A. Raymond Landry, M.D., Moncton; Rev. D. J. LeBlanc, C.S.C., Saint Joseph; Rev. Michael O'Brien, St. Andrews; Rev. Nazaire Poirier, Charlotte-town; Hon. E. Albert Reilly, Moncton, and E. René Richard, Sackville.

Child Welfare. Under the auspices of the Central Welfare Council of Saint John, financed by the Kiwanis Club of Saint John and conducted by representatives of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, a survey of child welfare in New Brunswick was undertaken in October, November and December, 1928, and a Report submitted by Miss Charlotte Whitton, Executive Secretary of the Canadian Council, on Jan. 30, 1929. As an outcome of the survey a Child Welfare Conference was held in Saint John, June 12-14, 1929, when Provincial problems were thoroughly discussed by a number of experts and a series of resolutions were adopted as a basis for action. Of outstanding importance among the decisions of the Conference was the recommendation that a trained personnel should be appointed to supervise child care and protection and administer existing legislation. The employment of a trained field worker by the Children's Aid Society in Saint John, energetic development of children's aid societies throughout the Province, the re-alignment and amendment of the Child Protection Act and other legislation and adequate handling of the problem of the feeble-minded, were other important recommendations.

Some Events of the Year. The new infirmary of the River Glade Sanatorium, a building equipped to care for tuberculosis patients, was officially opened on July 19, 1928, by Chief Justice Sir Douglas Hazen, who as Premier of the Province in 1909, started the first movement in New Brunswick for the prevention of tuberculosis. Other speakers included: Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier; Hon. Dr. H. I. Taylor, Minister of Health; Senator C. W. Robinson, President of the River Glade Sanatorium Board of Commissioners; Dr. R. J. Collins, Superintendent of the Sanatorium and Senator Dr. T. J. Bourque, Richibucto, member of the Committee appointed by the Hazen Government in 1909 to bring in a report on the prevention of tuberculosis.

Two bronze tablets erected to the memory of Robert Foulis of Saint John, inventor in 1854 of the world's first steam fog horn, and of Benjamin F. Tibbits of Queen's County, inventor in 1842 of the world's first marine compound engine, were unveiled with fitting ceremonies on Aug. 27, 1928. They had been placed to the north and south of the main entrance of the Saint John Customs House early in the year by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

The New Brunswick Fish and Game Protective Association held its Annual Meeting in Moncton, Sept. 11, 1928. Several matters were discussed but no special action was taken and officers were re-elected as follows:—President, Allan G. McAvity, Saint John; Vice-President, Dr. L. D. C. McIntosh, Hartland; Secretary, Francis Kerr, Saint John; Treasurer, Perley S. Marston, Woodstock.

Preliminary steps toward the establishment of a national park in New Brunswick were taken at a meeting of representatives of the New Brunswick Fish and Game Protective Association, the New Brunswick Forestry Association and of several Boards of Trade at Moncton, Sept. 11, 1928. Several sites were suggested and it was decided to have a committee consider the matter and report to a later meeting.

The 22nd Annual Convention of the Union of New Brunswick Municipalities took place at Moncton, Oct. 9-11, 1928. Important addresses were delivered by Dr. Clyde Marshall, Psychiatrist of Nova Scotia, on "The Problem of the Feeble-Minded"; by W. C. Keirstead, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy and Economics at the University of New Brunswick, on "Uniformity in Municipal Taxation"

and by Hon. C. D. Richards, Provincial Minister of Lands and Mines, on "Mines and Minerals of the Province." Resolutions adopted included (1) requesting amendment of the Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1927, to allow the municipalities to tax the stocks and property of the Liquor Control Board; (2) requesting the Provincial Government to take steps to reimburse the municipalities for additional expense in maintaining prisoners convicted under the Liquor Control Act; (3) a similar request to the Dominion Government in the case of prisoners convicted under the Inland Revenue Act; (4) re-affirming the stand of the Association that municipalities should share in the taxes received by the Provincial Government from the C. N. R.; (5) urging the Provincial Government to build the trunk highways through incorporated towns; (6) opposing the granting by the Legislature of fixed valuations in so far as assessments for school purposes are concerned; (7) seeking authority to add an interest charge of 6 per cent. per annum on delinquent taxes. Officers elected were: President, Thomas Murray, Sackville; Vice-President, J. B. Hachey, Bathurst; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, John B. McNair, Fredericton.

The Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Forest Products Association was held at Bathurst, June 18, 1929, and on the same day the New Brunswick Forest Products Safety Association held its Annual Meeting. In the morning, the International Traffic Committee met and again discussed the Association's claim for the application of the 20 per cent. reduction on forest products as recommended by the Duncan Commission. The Committee was instructed to continue to advance the claim before the Federal Government. After lunch, the members went to a private camp on the Nepisiguit River, 20 miles above Bathurst, and held a business session. In the evening, a banquet was held in Bathurst, with Angus McLean as principal speaker. Officers elected by the Forest Products Association, were:—President, C. L. Fenderson; Vice-President, Angus McLean; and by the Safety Association:—President, George A. Shryer; Vice-President, Charles S. Christie; W. E. Anderson, Saint John, was Secretary of both Associations.

Due to the increased activities of the Department of Public Works in the construction and maintenance of highways, the Provincial Government at its meeting on Jan. 31, 1929, reorganized the Department. W. Arthur Barbour of Campbellton was appointed Deputy Minister, effective Feb. 15 and R. Kenneth Wills, Hampton, Superintendent of Highway Maintenance, effective Mar. 1st. B. H. Kinghorn, former Deputy Minister and Chief Highway Engineer, retained the latter position.

The original building of the Provincial Normal School on Queen Street, Fredericton, erected in 1876, was totally destroyed by fire on May 5, 1929, with loss estimated at \$300,000 or more. The annex erected in 1912 escaped damage.

Province of New Brunswick

(As at June 30, 1929)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Major-General, Hon. Hugh Havelock McLean, K.C., V.D., LL.D.

The Baxter Ministry (Conservative)

Premier and Attorney-General.....	Hon. John B. Baxter, K.C.
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Clerk.....	Hon. Antoine J. Leger
Minister of Lands and Mines.....	Hon. Charles D. Richards
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. David A. Stewart
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. Lewis Smith
Minister of Health and Labour.....	Hon. Henry I. Taylor, M.D.
President Executive Council and Minister without Portfolio....	Hon. L. P. de W. Tilley, K.C.
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. E. Albert Reilly, K.C.

Speaker of the House of Assembly.....Hon. J. Leonard O'Brien

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of Executive Council.....	Miles B. Dixon
Deputy Attorney-General.....	Ralph St. John Freeze
Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....	Robert Bayley
Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines.....	G. H. Prince, B.S.F.
Deputy Minister of Public Works.....	W. Arthur Barbour
Secretary of Agriculture.....	Harvey Mitchell
Superintendent of Education.....	W. S. Carter, M.A., LL.D.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The 1929 Session of the General Assembly

On Mar. 19, 1929, the 2nd Session of the 41st General Assembly of Prince Edward Island was opened by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Frank R. Hertz. But one change had occurred during the year in the Assembly's membership. On Apr. 23, 1928, Hon. George S. Inman, K.C., Councillor for the 4th District of Queen's, had resigned on being appointed a Judge, and to fill the vacancy thus created a By-election was held on Aug. 16, 1928. This was a three-cornered contest with Calum J. Bruce, Liberal; George A. McLean, Conservative, and William E. Bentley, Prohibitionist, contesting the seat. The votes polled were:—Bruce, 901 (elected); McLean, 817 and Bentley, 94. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters:—(1) welcome to the members; (2) thankfulness for the King's recovery; (3) regret for the deaths of the late Judge Warburton and the late John H. Bell; (4) appointment of a Maritime Trade Commissioner in Toronto; (5) claim for further increase in Dominion subsidy being pressed; (6) progress in agriculture; (7) progress in fox farming; (8) continuance secured for 5 years of the Dominion grant for technical education; (9) progress of the fishing industry; (10) standard of educational efficiency increased; (11) progress being made in regard to public health matters; (12) owing to limited revenue, impossible to give the financial assistance the Government would desire to give to prevention and cure of tuberculosis; (13) progress made in highway construction; (14) Prohibition Act being vigorously enforced; (15) list of Acts to be submitted; (16) Public Accounts and Estimates to be submitted.

The motion to adopt an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was presented on Mar. 20 by P. A. Scully (Lib., 5th District of King's) and was seconded by L. R. Allen (Lib., 5th District of Prince). The Opposition Leader, Hon. J. D. Stewart (Cons., 5th District of King's), followed. He found the Speech barren of matters of import to the Province and commented adversely on the vagueness of the allusion to subsidies *in lieu* of natural resources. He regarded it as a waste of time to press the claim from Prince Edward Island alone and believed that no further subsidy would be granted to any one Province until a general adjustment had been made. He was also critical of the references to agriculture, technical education and fisheries and claimed that the Government was certainly not successful in its enforcement of the Prohibition Act. Premier Saunders replied on Mar. 21, and defended the statements made in the Speech from the Throne regarding the achievements of the Government. He announced a

deficit for the past year, said the Government would be unable to grant the teachers' request for increased salaries and promised a vote of \$30,000 for the erection of a Sanatorium. The Debate was continued by Hon. W. J. P. MacMillan (Cons., 5th District of Queen's), and concluded on Mar. 22 by Hon. B. W. LePage (Lib., 2nd District of Queen's), when the motion to adopt an address was carried.

The Budget Speech. In the absence through ill-health of the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Walter M. Lea, the Budget Speech was delivered on Apr. 3 by the Premier, Hon. A. C. Saunders. He referred at the outset to the fact that the Government had dispensed with an external audit at a saving to the Province of about \$500. He reviewed the Public Accounts for 1928, which had shown Ordinary Expenditure of \$828,646 and Revenue of \$827,087, giving a Deficit of \$1,559, and declared that the Government had reduced expenditure in every single department of the public service except Public Works. He then compared his Government's Expenditures with those of the previous Government and claimed that they had spent in 1928 \$16,000 a month less than the Conservatives had spent in 1927. Taking up expenditure on Public Works, he showed that while this had gone up, value had been obtained and less had been spent than in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924, when much money had been expended on Highways. He repudiated the statement made by *The Charlottetown Guardian* that the Province had a Deficit of nearly \$200,000 and said that they were confusing the liabilities of the Province with the Debt of the Province. He then submitted his Estimates for 1929, showing Estimated Revenue of \$799,467 and Estimated Expenditure of \$828,000.

Mr. Saunders expressed the hope that in a year's time he would be able to tell the people that the efforts made during the past year in presenting the Province's claims at Ottawa had received some tangible recognition and he devoted considerable time to explaining the situation with respect to the Province's claims and outlining the negotiations which had taken place. After discussing the difficulty which had arisen over the question of teachers' salaries and explaining the Government's policy with respect to Prohibition, he concluded his Speech by reviewing the accomplishments of each of the Departments of the Government.

Hon. J. D. Stewart, Leader of the Opposition, followed the Premier. He spoke strongly in support of the external audit, stating that it tended to set at rest disquietude and suspicion; reviewed the difficulty of the school teachers over salaries and accused the Government of lack of diplomacy in handling it; discussed at length the subsidy question, accusing the Government of suppressing information; and then took up the Provincial finances in detail. There were many statements in the Public Accounts, he declared, that were beclouded; many things that were not shown; many things that would arouse suspicion. It showed very clearly the difference between promise and performance.

The Debate on the Budget was continued until Apr. 17, when each item comprising the Estimates of Expenditure was dealt with and passed.

Legislation of the Session. The Session was prorogued on Apr. 19 and on this occasion the Lieutenant-Governor assented to 36 Bills. Of importance among these were measures providing for a plebiscite on questions relating to the control and suppression of traffic in alcoholic liquors; for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, for the amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act, with respect to the reporting of accidents and the holding of licences; for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases among foxes and other animals; for the prevention of frauds in connection with the sale of securities; for the incorporation of the Provincial Sanatorium for the care and treatment of tuberculosis patients; for the incorporation of the Legislative and Public Library and The Robert Harris Memorial Gallery; for more clearly defining the provisions of the various Prohibition Acts.

Agricultural Affairs. The Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, was submitted by Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture. Reporting to the Minister, Walter R. Shaw, Live Stock Superintendent, stated that at no time in his experience had there been such a healthy sentiment and enthusiasm among the farmers in relation to live stock development. The keen demand for dairy cattle that had been developing for the past year or two had directed the attention of breeders to a critical examination of their herds and a consideration of recognized methods of improvement. About 30 districts were organized for improvement purposes under the Cattle Improvement Policy established during the early part of the year. Work with boys' and girls' heifer and calf clubs developed satisfactorily during the year. The horse industry was slowly showing signs of improvement. The swine industry had undergone satisfactory expansion, distribution of high-class breeding stock having been carried on with good results. The organization and extension of co-operative shipping clubs had been vigorously promoted, and these had marketed in 1928, 13,300 hogs and 16,020 lambs. The 2nd annual Hog Show and Sale was held at Charlottetown on Oct. 23, 1928, with about 90 entries. A very decided improvement took place in the sheep industry. This improvement was evidenced by the demand for good rams and other breeding stock, information connected with the control of parasites and in the fine quality and finish of the lambs placed on the market.

The Dairy Superintendent, J. A. MacDonald, reported 21 creameries in operation producing 2,040,542 lbs. of butter of a gross value of \$784,283, and 18 cheese factories producing 1,761,351 lbs. of a gross value of \$362,575. The creameries had 4,681 patrons and the cheese factories, 1,744 patrons.

The Prince Edward Island Sheep Breeders' Association again handled in a co-operative way the wool clip for 1928. The total number of pounds of wool received was 35,457. The Department of Agriculture agreed to be responsible for the loss of all sheep killed by dogs or foxes and in 1928 the number of sheep reported killed was 46 and the money paid for them, \$294.

The year was a very profitable one for poultry. 4 million dozen eggs were produced, of which 3 million dozen, valued at \$1,000,000, were exported. The total value of marketed poultry was placed at \$360,000, of which \$275,000 was received for poultry exported.

The production and value of the principal field crops was:—wheat, 493,000 bushels, \$717,000; oats, 5,593,000 bushels, \$2,797,000; barley, 148,000 bushels, \$123,000; potatoes, 9,177,000 bushels, \$2,478,000; turnips, 6,054,000 bushels, \$1,150,000; hay and clover, 410,000 tons, \$4,444,000.

The Annual Meetings of several of the Island's agricultural organizations took place at Charlottetown during the week of Mar. 4, 1929. The first was that of the Dairymen's Association. At this meeting a strong resolution was adopted calling for a substantial reduction in freight rates on mill feeds from Upper Canada to the Maritime Provinces. The Executive for 1929-30 were elected, and selected as President, J. A. Dewar, New Perth, and Vice-President, W. J. Gibson, Marchfield. J. W. Boulter, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was Secretary.

The Prince Edward Island Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association met on Mar. 5, 1929. Resolutions were adopted urging members of the Association to produce high quality eggs by proper feeding, sanitary housing conditions, adequate care of eggs and prompt marketing, and recommending that Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture increase their efforts to have the regulations governing the grading and marking of eggs more uniformly enforced. The Directors elected J. R. Munn, Marshfield, President; J. N. A. Gallant, Abrams Village, Vice-President for Prince County; J. J. MacGillivray, Vernon, Vice-President for Queen's County and James S. Dingwell, North Lake, Vice-President for King's County.

The Swine Breeders' Association and the Sheep Breeders' Association met on Mar. 6, 1929. A large attendance displayed much interest in the papers read and the discussions on them. The afternoon session was devoted to an autopsy conducted by Dr. Lionel Stevenson, Ontario Veterinary College.

On Mar. 7, 1929, the Annual Meeting of the Central Farmers' Institute was held. Resolutions were passed (1) requesting one or more of the large milling companies to establish branches in the Maritimes so as to cheapen the price of mill feeds; (2) recommending that the authorities appoint an inspector to oversee the various commercial associations in specialized farming; (3) calling for a longer time than 3 hours for the sessions of the Institute.

A meeting of the Potato Growers' Association (not the Annual Meeting) followed on Mar. 7, 1929, and in the evening His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Hertz, presented the trophies donated by himself to the winners in each of the three counties in the Farm Homestead improvement contest.

The Annual Meeting and Picnic of the Potato Growers' Association was held on July 14, 1928, at the Experimental Farm, with an attendance between 800 and 1,000.

The Annual Provincial Convention of Women's Institutes was held, Aug. 14-15, 1928, with nearly 300 delegates registered. The question of a proposed Sanatorium for tuberculosis patients was discussed and a committee appointed to inquire into cost of construction, etc. The Assistant Supervisor, Miss Mona M. Saunders, reported that 26 new Institutes had been organized during the year and all were doing good work.

Manufacturing. The extent of manufacturing in Prince Edward Island was shown in the Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on Manufactures of the Maritime Provinces, 1927, issued in June, 1929. This gave the following particulars:—establishments reporting, 291; capital invested, \$3,081,504; employees, 2,232; salaries and wages, \$687,849; cost of materials, \$2,855,438; gross value of products, \$4,493,628. The leading industry was butter and cheese-making, with value of \$1,143,554 and the next most important, fish-curing and packing, \$919,795.

Fisheries. The product of the fisheries of Prince Edward Island had in 1928 a total value of \$1,196,681, according to the Preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries. The lobster fishery was of chief importance, the pack amounting to 25,077 cases, valued at \$635,427. Capital invested in equipment for catching and landing the fish was \$750,654 and employees in these operations numbered 2,396. Capital in fish canning and curing establishments, which numbered 108, was \$190,290 and persons employed, 1,211.

Public Works. The Annual Report of the Department of Public Works was submitted by Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Minister of Public Works. It showed total ordinary expenditure of \$323,878, of which \$130,213 was spent on public buildings; \$24,432 on ferries and \$94,686 net on highways. Under capital expenditure, \$91,563 was spent on road machinery and \$165,984 on highway improvement account. The Provincial Engineer, H. H. Shaw, reported that following the passing of the new Road Act in April, 1928, the statute labour system had been abolished and a new system established under which the Province was divided into 25 road divisions of approximately 140 miles each, with a road superintendent in each division and a district engineer in each county.

Falconwood Hospital. This Provincial institution was governed by a Board of Trustees composed of Hon. A. C. Saunders, President; Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Minister of Public Works; Hon. W. M. Lea, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. B. W. LePage; Hon. W. B. Butler; Hon. George E. Hughes and L. B. McMillan, Secretary. J. W. MacIntosh, M.D., C.M., was Medical Superintendent. There were in residence at Jan. 1st, 1928, 295 patients, of whom 149 were male and 146 female. During the year, 79 new cases were admitted and 95 cases were discharged leaving 279 patients at the end of the year, of whom 138 were male and 141 female. Dr. MacIntosh stated that, on reviewing the year's admissions, in spite of the increase in numbers, there was no evidence that insanity was on the increase in the Province.

Education. Educational affairs for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, were reviewed by H. H. Shaw, B.Sc., Chief Superintendent of Education. The number of school districts in the Province during the year ended June 30, 1928, was 478; the number of schools in operation, 470, and the number of school departments, 615. The number of pupils enrolled was 17,214, an increase of 4 over the previous year, while the average daily attendance increased from 11,777 to 12,123. There were 134 male and 481 female teachers. The total sum voted by the districts in 1928 was \$179,004 and by the Provincial Government, \$294,037.

The question of school teachers' salaries was a live issue in 1928-29. On Feb. 19, 1929, a delegation from the P. E. I. Teachers' Federation waited on the Government (this was the second time that a delegation had interviewed the Ministry) and laid before it the teachers' request for more satisfactory remuneration. Speakers pointed out that the average wage in P. E. I. was only \$537, as compared with \$1,411 in British Columbia down to \$852 in Nova Scotia; and that 536 of the 614 teachers of the Province were members of the Federation. The Government promised consideration and agreed to give their decision to a general meeting of the Federation to be held after the opening of the Legislature. Premier Saunders replied by letter on Mar. 21, regretting that owing to insufficient revenue and the impossibility of increasing taxation, the Government were unable to accede at the present time to the teachers' request. The Federation met on Mar. 22, with upwards of 500 teachers in attendance and after discussion passed a resolution, with only six dissenting votes, declaring that unless satisfactory arrangements were made between the Government and the Executive of the Federation on or before Mar. 28, the members of the Federation would be compelled to discontinue teaching at the end of the month and would not resume teaching until authorized by the Executive. Premier Saunders on Mar. 26 addressed a letter to the school teachers individually in which he urged them to wait until the Government could secure an increase in the Dominion subsidy and declared that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a Commission forthwith to investigate the educational system. On the 28th representatives of the Executive of the Federation met the Government and asked the Premier to wire at once to Ottawa for a conciliation board. This was not agreed to. They then asked the Government to name the personnel of the proposed Commission but the Government stated that this required further consideration. On Mar. 31 the Federation issued a statement reviewing the situation and concluding with the assertion that nothing remained to be done but to take action as decided at their mass meeting. Finally on Apr. 1st, announcement was made that the Government had agreed to the appointment of an independent com-

mission and that the threatened strike after the Easter holidays had been called off.

The Annual Convention of the Teachers' Federation was held at Charlottetown, May 30-31, 1929. At this time complete satisfaction was expressed with the conduct of the Executive during the negotiations with the Government. Resolutions were adopted (1) authorizing the Executive to take steps to present the Federation's case to the Commission; (2) recommending that the granting of permits be discontinued; that 3rd class licences should be the lowest form of licence; that in future these should be granted for a period of one year save in exceptional cases and that the standard should be raised by a more extended course in normal teaching; (3) approving proposed changes in curriculum; (4) opposing the renewing of licences that had expired. Officers elected were: President, Miss Marian Douglas, Prince Street; Vice-President, Cecil Hynes, Montague; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Agnes Murnaghan, Queen Square; Recording Secretary, James MacCallum, Borden.

St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, had an enrolment in 1928-29 of 180 students. Rev. Walter McGuigan, M.A., was appointed Professor of History and Economics. The 75th Anniversary of the founding of the College was celebrated during the Summer of 1929.

Vital Statistics. As Registrar-General, Hon. Walter M. Lea, submitted the Report of the registration of births, deaths and marriages for the year ended, Dec. 31, 1928. The returns for the year showed 1,738 births, 850 deaths and 467 marriages.

Prince Edward Island

(As at June 30, 1929)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. Frank Richard Hertz

The Saunders Ministry (Liberal)

Premier and Attorney-General.....Hon. Albert C. Saunders, K.C.
 Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.....Hon. Walter M. Lea
 Minister of Public Works and Highways.....Hon. James P. McIntyre
 Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Jeremiah Blanchard
 Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Bradford W. LePage
 Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Wallace B. Butler
 Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. James F. McNeill, M.D.
 Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Peter S. Sinclair
 Minister without Portfolio.....Thomas V. Grant, M.D.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly.....Hon. David McDonald

Heads of the Administrative Services

Registrar-General, Vital Statistics.....Hon. Walter M. Lea
 Deputy Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....H. R. Stewart
 Clerk of the Executive Council.....H. R. Stewart
 Clerk of the Legislature.....C. St. C. Trainor
 Law Clerk.....Sylvere DesRoche
 Supervisor of Taxation.....C. J. Stewart, M.C.
 Registrar of Motor Vehicles.....Cyriac Gallant
 Provincial Auditor.....John Anderson, C.A.
 Legislative Librarian.....A. D. Fraser
 Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....Wilfred Boulter
 Deputy Minister, Department of Public Works and Highways.....L. B. McMillan
 Engineer.....Herbert H. Shaw, B.Sc.
 Superintendent of Education.....Herbert H. Shaw, B.Sc.
 Chief Clerk, Department of Education.....P. S. Bradley
 Commissioner of Crown Lands.....William Kiggins

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

General Conditions The grain crops of the Prairie Provinces broke all records in 1928 and moved to market upon a scale of unusual rapidity. The yield of wheat, oats, barley, rye and flaxseed in the three Provinces in 1928 was 938,481,000 bushels as compared with 817,918,000 bushels in 1927. The grain ripened rapidly and conditions were favourable for threshing. It began to arrive

at the rail early and moved rapidly forward to the head of the lakes and to Pacific ports. Receipts at Fort William between Aug. 1st and Dec. 28, 1928, of wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye were 298,973,000 bushels as against 201,714,000 bushels the year previous. There was a striking increase also in the receipts at Pacific coast ports, being 44,396,000 bushels to Dec. 28, 1928, as compared with 29,400,000 to the corresponding date of 1927. The movement during the Winter was not so rapid, but at the end of June previous records had been again exceeded. From Aug. 1st, 1928, to June 28, 1929, the receipts at the head of the Lakes were 384,736,000 bushels as against 299,954,000 the year previous. There was also a moderate increase in receipts at Pacific coast ports. At these ports up to the 28th of June, 1929, the receipts of grain were 98,379,000 bushels, while for the corresponding part of the previous crop year they were 91,696,000 bushels.

In spite of the rapid movement of the grain crops of 1928 there was in the Autumn of that year a larger volume of grain in store than in 1927. This and other circumstances led to charges being made in Great Britain that the Canadian Wheat Pool was holding up shipments of wheat designed for Liverpool in order to force up prices in the British Isles. This charge was denied positively by E. B. Ramsay, Secretary of the Manitoba Wheat Pool. "Nobody in Canada is satisfied with the present level of wheat prices," declared Mr. Ramsay (Oct. 25). "However, we are not retarding shipments but, on the other hand, are not free sellers on the present price levels."

The value of the principal field crops of the Prairie Provinces in 1928, according to a Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics dated Jan. 23, 1929, was \$657,642,000. It was divided among the three Provinces as follows: Manitoba, \$113,492,000; Saskatchewan, \$334,867,000; Alberta, \$209,283,000. The areas and yields of the five chief crops, according to the same Report were:

Crops	Acres	Bushels
Wheat.....	23,158,505	511,444,000
Oats.....	8,157,411	297,676,000
Barley.....	4,104,250	112,684,000
Rye.....	753,915	13,158,000
Flaxseed.....	367,385	3,519,400

A new market for "tough" wheat developed during the year. At a meeting at Shaunavon, Sask., on Aug. 7, 1928, A. F. Sproule, Director of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, stated that "tough" wheat had been shipped to the Continent of Europe and tried by millers, with the result that they had paid a premium for it.

On July 10, 1929, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a summary of grain acreage in the Prairie Provinces for the current year, 1928. The wheat area was estimated at 23,267,300 acres as compared with 23,158,505 the previous year; oats at 8,155,000 as against 8,157,411; barley, 4,370,000 as compared with 4,104,250; rye, 687,500 as compared with 753,915; and flaxseed, 358,200 as against 367,385 in 1928.

The Wheat Pools. The first contract period of four years of the Wheat Pool closed with the crop year 1927-28. The crop of this year, according to the Directors' Report of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited was "of the lowest relative quality that Canada has ever produced." In addition to damage by frost, rust and natural causes, the average of protein content, it was stated in the Report, was only 11.8 per cent. as compared with the usual 13.5 per cent. The Pool year was closed on July 16, 1928. Total deliveries of wheat in the Western Inspection Division for this crop year were 407,074,207 bushels, of which 209,871,373 bushels, or 51.55 per cent. of the total, were delivered to the Pool. Of the total deliveries to the Pool 71,117,500 bushels were delivered to the Alberta Pool; 127,559,494 bushels to the Saskatchewan Pool; and 11,194,379 bushels to the Manitoba Pool. In addition, there were local purchases by the Pool of 5,618,190 bushels, making total handlings of 215,489,563 bushels. Of the wheat delivered to the Central Selling Agency 2,518,537 bushels were No. 1 Northern grade; 18,795,758 No. 2 Northern; and 61,034,368 No. 3 Northern, the remainder being of lower grades.

The gross turnover of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited for the year 1927-28 amounted to \$323,847,282.41. This was received from the following sources: realization of 1926-27 inventory (gross), \$15,548,063.73; gross proceeds of wheat sales, \$289,286,476.88; gross proceeds of oat sales, \$4,178,118.20; gross proceeds of barley sales, \$6,159,485.12; gross proceeds of flax sales, \$2,680,982.02; gross proceeds of rye sales, \$3,478,331.40; gross proceeds account Ontario Pool, \$2,515,825.06. After the deduction of expenses and the addition of stocks of grain on hand and open sale contracts, the gross amount from wheat to be accounted for to the Provincial Pools was \$249,294,018.14. This was distributed and appropriated thus: Pool deliveries, \$180,899,521.04; first *interim* payment, \$27,603,050.54; second *interim* payment, \$35,836,272.57; appropriated for final payment, \$4,955,173.99. The average net price received for the wheat in the 1927-28 Pool was \$1.42 $\frac{1}{4}$ on the basis of No. 1 Northern at Fort William. During this year the Central Selling Agency handled wheat for a Grain Pool organized by the United Farmers Co-operative Company of Ontario and the net average price returnable by Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited to the United Farmers Company Limited for the Ontario Grain Pool was \$1.32 $\frac{1}{2}$ on the basis of 1 and 2 Red.

The coarse grain handlings of the Pool in 1927-28 consisted of 6,808,889 bushels of oats, 6,962,331 bushels of barley, 1,429,210 bushels of flax and 3,118,579 bushels of rye. The net price to the Provincial Pools on oats was sixty-two and three-quarters cents; on barley, eighty-three and seven-eighths cents; on flax, one dollar eighty-six and three-eighths cents; and on rye, one dollar nine cents. To the Ontario Pool sixty and a quarter cents was returned on oats on the basis of No. 2 White and eighty-five and a half on barley on the basis of Malting Barley.

Two major developments were commented on by the Directors as having taken place during the year. One of these was the development of Pacific coast ports, towards which the chief contributing factors were stated to be reduction

of rates over the mountains and increasing facilities available at the Pacific terminals. The second major development commented upon was the growth of country facilities and the increasing volume of grain being delivered to the Pool through this medium. The Directors stated that a very satisfactory market for the lower grades of wheat was gradually developing in China and Japan.

The officers of the Canadian Wheat Pool for the year 1928-29 were elected as follows: President, A. J. McPhail; Vice-Presidents, H. W. Wood and C. H. Burnell; Directors: L. C. Brouillette, John Wesson, C. Jensen, R. A. MacPherson, Stuart Gellie and P. F. Bredt; General Manager and Secretary, E. B. Ramsay; General Sales Manager, George McIvor; Eastern Sales Manager, D. R. McIntyre; Coarse Grains Sales Manager, W. C. Folliott; Chief Accountant, W. Aitken, c.a.; Publicity Director, W. A. MacLeod; Statistician, A. Cairns.

During the year an Inter-provincial Committee was appointed to carry on the work in connection with grading done the previous year by a Committee appointed by the Saskatchewan Pool. The Inter-provincial Committee was composed of C. Jensen, representing the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited; L. C. Brouillette, representing the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited; and P. F. Bredt, representing the Manitoba Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited.

In April, 1929, A. J. McPhail, President of the Central Selling Agency for the three Wheat Pools, appeared before the Senate Committee on Agriculture at Washington to give evidence upon the operation of the Pools.

The first payment by the Wheat Pools on the 1928-29 crop was fixed on Aug. 27, 1928, at eighty-five cents a bushel, basis No. 1 Northern at Fort William and Vancouver.

The United Grain Growers Limited. The Twenty-second Annual Meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited was held at Calgary on Nov. 14, 1928. In the Annual Report on behalf of the Board of Directors the President, Hon. T. A. Crerar, after commenting upon unfavourable crop conditions in 1927 stated that the net profit for the year subject to Government taxes was \$714,831.11 as compared with \$720,265.94 for the year previous. The total earnings for the year which ended Aug. 31, 1928, were \$3,347,315, expenses being \$2,141,068.72. Before reckoning net profit there was also deducted \$193,141.18 in interest on bonds, mortgages and debentures, and depreciation of \$298,273.99. He called attention to the fact that according to the balance sheet the current assets were slightly over \$5,873,102.87, while current liabilities were slightly in excess of \$2,925,134.26, and commented that there was two dollars of current assets for every dollar of current liabilities. Capital assets were placed at \$6,914,654.54 and capital liabilities in the form of mortgages, \$4,563,554.82. The capital stock paid up was \$3,096,695.02. The total surplus as of Aug. 31, 1928, was \$1,271,613.92, from which were appropriated: patronage dividend, \$114,756.27; shareholders dividend at eight per cent. *per annum*, \$243,156.27; general reserve, \$185,011.91; and reserve for depreciation, \$226,315.66.

In his Report Mr. Crerar commented specially upon grants to other organizations and relations with the Pools. Dealing with circumstances leading up to the withdrawal of the U. G. G. from the Canadian Council of Agriculture he stated that a good deal of misinformation had been spread around the country about the Council of Agriculture. He declared "that in no sense was the Council of Agriculture a governing body." After citing the members of the Council he said that "in its method of operation the Council was simply a conference of these bodies." The withdrawal of the U. G. G. from the Council of Agriculture, said Mr. Crerar, followed strong exception taken to its presence by the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section. At the time of their withdrawal, however, the U. G. G. had continued its financial assistance for a set period. "We were led to do this," said Mr. Crerar, "as there were then pending before the Tariff Board at Ottawa several applications for increase in the tariff. Mr. Darby, who had been associated with the Research Department of the Council, was, from time to time appearing before the Tariff Board on behalf of the Council

of Agriculture, and your Directors felt that it would be unfortunate if for lack of the necessary finances this important work would have to be dropped." The U. G. G. withdrew in March, 1928, and Mr. Crerar stated its contributions would cease within four or five months after Nov. 14 of that year. Regarding the cessation of financial aid by the U. G. G. to the United Farmers of Manitoba and to the Canadian Council Mr. Crerar affirmed that "the claim of some that the Company endeavoured to dominate either the Council or any of the Associations is wholly and absolutely without foundation, and not an atom of proof can be brought forward during all the years that this assistance was given that any condition whatsoever was ever asked or even suggested by the Company. This assistance has always been given," he continued, "because of the realization that the movement should stand as a whole. It was felt and we still think with justifiable reason that the commercial organizations, when in a position to do so, could quite properly assist the others who had to depend upon membership fees for their revenue, since this assistance enabled them to carry on their work much more effectively." Dealing with the relations of the U. G. G. to the Pools, Mr. Crerar stated that during the past year the U. G. G. had sold twenty-six elevators to Provincial Pools; seven of these to the Alberta Pool; five to the Saskatchewan Pool; and fourteen to the Manitoba Pool. During the same period the U. G. G. had built and acquired by purchase 109 elevators and at the date of the Meeting was operating or had under construction elevators at 413 points in the West as compared with 368 a year earlier. At 242 of these points the Provincial Pools also had elevators. "As was the case in 1927," Mr. Crerar continued, "we still find that at almost all these points farmers are desirous of securing the services of U. G. G. elevators as well as those of the Pool, as they realize the benefits resulting from this, rather than from having just one of these organizations represented and the other elevators at the point owned by line companies. As the Railway Companies have announced their intention to continue rapid extension of branch lines for the next few years, it is clear that there is going to be a continuing demand for us to extend our elevator system."

Hon. T. A. Crerar was re-elected President and General Manager; C. Rice-Jones, first Vice-President; J. Kennedy, second Vice-President; and the following were re-elected Directors: J. F. Reid, Orcadia, Sask.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.; J. Morrison, Yellowgrass, Sask.; W. B. Kirkpatrick, Excel, Alta.; Hon. D. G. McKenzie, Brandon, Man.; C. E. Hope, Fort Langley, B.C.; R. Shannon, Grandora, Sask.; S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alta.; J. J. MacLellan, Purple Springs, Alta. Cecil Rice-Jones resigned as first Vice-President on Jan. 3, 1929, and was succeeded by R. S. Law of Winnipeg, previously Secretary of the Organization.

Live Stock. The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Western Canada Live Stock Union opened in Edmonton on Feb. 20, 1929, and lasted for two days. Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture in the Alberta Government, delivered the address of welcome and drew attention to the depletion in the numbers of stock, which he thought was more serious than any question of tariffs or markets. In his presidential address, R. A. Wright discussed trade relations with the United States and stated that Canadian live stock men were "not asking for an unfair trade advantage but an agreement whereby our cattle and other agricultural products will be given access to their markets, free of duty, *in lieu* of what manufactured goods we purchase." At the same time he urged a home consumption campaign to encourage the spending of our own money in our own land and the development of our own industries. More than a score of resolutions were passed at the Convention. Among them were declarations in favour of extending markets; urging research work into the whole subject of animal reproduction; advocating effort to safeguard the live stock industry by preventing an increase in express rates; asking that the special freight rate for stocker and feeder cattle be made applicable to British Columbia; supporting the principle of co-operative marketing of live stock; urging upon the Dominion Government the necessity of increasing the minimum valuation on horses coming into Canada from the United States to such an extent as would prevent effectually the dumping of undesirable horses into Canada; calling upon the Federal Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture to provide a reduced ocean rate, ocean space, and a special representative in Great Britain whose duty it would be to look after the interests of marketing Canadian cattle; and urging statutory rates on live stock

shipments such as were in effect on grain and grain products. Hon. R. W. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, and Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, were elected Honorary Presidents; R. A. Wright of Drinkwater, Saskatchewan, was re-elected President; and C. M. Learmonth of Regina, Secretary-Treasurer.

Fisheries. The value of the combined products of the fisheries of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Yukon Territory in 1928 (according to a Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued in May, 1929) was \$3,558,523, an increase over the preceding year of \$290,617 or nine per cent. The product of the fisheries of Manitoba had a total value in 1928 of \$2,218,275; of Saskatchewan, a value of \$563,533; of Alberta, a value of \$725,050; and of the Yukon Territory, a value of \$51,665. Compared with the preceding year, Manitoba showed an increase of \$178,537, or 8½ per cent.; Saskatchewan an increase of \$59,924, or 12 per cent.; Alberta an increase of \$12,581, or 1½ per cent.; and the Yukon Territory an increase of \$39,575, or 327 per cent. For the Provinces and the territory as a whole, the whitefish was of chief importance, with a catch of 121,121 cwt. in 1928, and a marketed value of \$1,266,089, a decrease in quantity from the preceding year of 1,741 cwt., but an increase in value of \$22,594. The total catch of all kinds of fish in the Provinces and the Territory in 1928 amounted to 443,287 cwt., compared with 449,041 cwt. in 1927. The amount of capital represented by the boats, nets, piers and wharves, *etcetera* for the three Provinces and the Territory in 1928 was \$1,603,071; distributed by Provinces as follows: Manitoba, \$1,054,889; Saskatchewan, \$118,627; Alberta, \$416,185; and the Yukon Territory, \$13,370. The total number of men employed in catching and landing the fish in 1928 was 6,699, of which number 4,172 were recorded for Manitoba; 1,084 for Saskatchewan, 1,401 for Alberta; and 42 for the Yukon Territory. The total number for the Provinces and the Territory showed an increase of 436 over the preceding year.

Manufactures. According to a Report of Manufacturing Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in July, 1929, by Provinces the main figures with regard to manufactures in 1927 and 1926 were as follows, the 1926 figures being in brackets: Manitoba, capital invested, \$151,373,047 (\$127,445,924); gross value of products, \$142,089,678 (\$132,718,452); employees on salaries, 3,826 (3,622); employees on wages, 19,205 (17,579); Saskatchewan, capital invested, \$38,387,248 (\$33,943,060); gross value of products, \$52,180,681 (\$47,108,097); employees on salaries, 1,461 (1,274); employees on wages, 4,222 (3,630); Alberta, capital invested, \$81,664,730 (\$72,468,286); gross value of products, \$84,987,317 (\$83,425,631); employees on salaries, 2,167 (2,084); employees on wages, 9,118 (8,149).

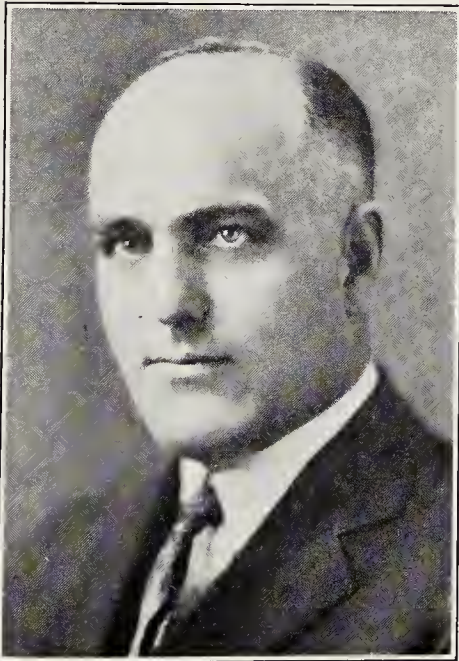
Indian Progress. In keeping with the generally prosperous conditions which prevailed throughout Canada during 1928, stated *Natural Resources of Canada* in its issue of April, 1929, Indians on reserves in the three Prairie Provinces continued their steady progress towards a condition of self-support and independence. According to reports to the Department of Indian Affairs, the Indians in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta had under cultivation 105,000 acres of land, having increased their total during 1928 by breaking six thousand acres of new land and Summer fallowing, thirty-three thousand. The major part of the acreage was sown to grain. The cattle herds of the Prairie Indians were described as among the best in Western Canada. The herds numbered 22,500 head, which included an increase in 1929 of approximately five thousand. During 1928 the Indians sold beef cattle to the value of approximately \$184,000 and in addition they provided beef for their own requirements valued at \$40,000.



HON. JAMES D. MCGREGOR
Lieutenant-Governor,
Province of Manitoba,
Appointed, Jan. 25, 1929



R. C. WALLACE, ESQ., Ph.D., D.Sc.
President,
University of Alberta,
Appointed, 1928



HON. DONALD G. MCKENZIE
Minister of Mines and Natural
Resources and Provincial Secretary,
Province of Manitoba,
Appointed, Oct. 22, 1928



NORMAN R. FISHER, ESQ., B.Sc., M. E.
President,
The Canadian Institute of Mining
and Metallurgy,
Appointed, Jan. 1st, 1929

THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

General Events of the Year 1928-29

During the year 1928-29 Manitoba continued to record material progress particularly with respect to the opening up of new territories by the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway—branches of that line extending to immense and proved mining areas; and to increased development in manufacturing. As in the other Prairie Provinces considerable curtailment of the grain crop of 1929 was indicated owing to the prolonged drouth. Intense satisfaction was felt by all Manitobans over the result of negotiations with the Federal Government which placed the natural resources of the Province under administration of the Provincial authorities.

Donald Gordon McKenzie of Brandon was taken into the Cabinet on Oct. 22, 1928, and designated as Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, Provincial Lands Commissioner, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, as well as Provincial Secretary. He had been Western representative of the Dominion Advisory Tariff Board, resigning that post on receiving his Provincial appointment. On the resignation of Hon. T. C. Norris, Member of the Legislative Assembly for Lansdowne, who had been appointed to the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners, Mr. McKenzie became Government candidate for the riding. He was endorsed by both the Progressive and Liberal Conventions, and was elected Nov. 10, 1928, by a vote of 1,527 against 1,260 for his Conservative opponent, Dr. Harvey E. Hicks. During this By-election campaign Lieut.-Col. F. G. Taylor, K.C., Conservative Leader, made allegations that there had been a corrupt deal between the Premier, Hon. John Bracken, or the Government and the Winnipeg Electric Company in connection with the Seven Sisters power site on the Winnipeg River. These statements, flatly denied by Premier Bracken and other members of the Government, were subsequently subjected to investigation by a Royal Commission which found that there was "not a tittle of evidence to justify the charge of corruption or dishonesty against Hon. John Bracken or the Government of Manitoba." The investigation which had several exciting phases, in effect, overshadowed interest in the Legislative Session. It heard, in addition to a mass of other detail, evidence that several members of the Legislative Assembly had bought stock in the Winnipeg Electric Company previous to the completion of the agreement with the Government regarding the Seven Sisters Falls. The purchasers included Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Public Works and Hon. W. J. Major, K.C., Attorney-General, who resigned their portfolios, but not their seats in the Assembly. Subsequent to the Report of the Commission they were offered and accepted their respective former portfolios, and were sworn in, May 18, 1929.

In the case of Mr. Major, who had a seat in Winnipeg, a By-election was not necessary under legislation affecting the City with respect to ministerial appointments. Hon. Mr. Clubb, Member for Morris, was unopposed at the By-election held May 30, 1929.

Another By-election was that for Turtle Mountain necessitated by the death of R. G. Willis, Conservative, on Feb. 24, 1929. The contest, held June 22, 1929, resulted in the return of A. R. Welch, Conservative, with 1,327 votes against 955 for Earl Campbell, Progressive.

The Province suffered the loss of several men who held prominent positions in its public, social and business life. His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Theodore Burrows died on the night of Jan. 18, 1929, a week after an operation for appendicitis. He was succeeded by James D. McGregor, Brandon, who was sworn in at the Legislative buildings, Jan. 29, 1929. Sir James Aikins, a former Lieutenant-Governor died Mar. 1st, 1929, shortly after midnight. Hon. J. C. Patterson, who died on Feb. 17 in Ottawa, was also a former Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. On Mar. 29, 1929, Sir Hugh John Macdonald, Police Magistrate of Winnipeg, a former Premier of Manitoba and Member of Parliament, died. He was the last surviving son of Sir John A. Macdonald, first Prime Minister of Confederated Canada.

An Order-in-Council made effective, as from Sept. 1st, 1928, the Old Age Pension Act, passed at the 1928 Session of the Legislative Assembly. Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, then visiting Winnipeg, witnessed Hon. Peter Heenan for the Dominion Government and Hon. John Bracken, LL.D., for Manitoba, sign the necessary agreement before an interested audience in the Council Chamber of the Legislative buildings, Aug. 17, 1928.

Matters connected with immigration, especially in relation to the British miner-harvester plan, were more or less to the fore during the Summer of 1928. Lord Lovat, Under Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and Chairman of the Oversea Settlement Committee spent several days at Winnipeg in August in discussion with interested organizations and the Provincial Government and its various Departments, on related immigration questions. Civic and Provincial welcomes were extended at Winnipeg, Sept. 5, 1928, to British Empire Parliamentary Association delegates. Premier Bracken stated that steps were being taken to form a Manitoba branch of the Association.

In the *interim* between the Legislative Assembly Sessions of 1928 and 1929, there was considerable open discussion of hydro-electric power policies and allied questions, somewhat complicated by the fact that Manitoba's natural resources were still under Federal jurisdiction and administration. In a letter to the newspapers published July 12, 1928, the Conservative Leader, Lieut.-Col. Taylor, was quoted as saying that as the power situation developed, particularly as it related to the Seven Sisters Falls, "one is forced to the almost unalterable conclusion that the sooner

a policy of public ownership of our water powers is established, the better it will be for the people of Manitoba." Premier Bracken, in a speech, July 16, made it clear that the Government would stand by its decision in favour of the Seven Sisters Falls site being leased to the Winnipeg Electric Company. On Sept. 18 he issued a statement dealing at length with the advantages the Government believed would accrue to the Province under the terms of the lease. The revenue in rentals would make it possible to carry out the policy of assisting main transmission and town and rural line extensions by bonuses.

Generally speaking the Liberal party in the Legislative Assembly supported the Government throughout the Session of 1929, and some advances were made toward a proposed formal alliance of the two.

The 1929

Session

of the

Legislature

The Second Session of the 18th Legislature was opened by His Honour, Lieutenant-Governor J. D. McGregor, Feb. 11, 1929, and prorogued May 17, 1929. In all 134 Bills were introduced and 118 were passed. Prospective legislation outlined in the Speech from the Throne included provision for: the creation of Rural Health Areas; a system of District Agricultural Development Boards; bonusing construction of transmission lines so as to extend Provincial Hydro-Electric System to all rural communities that desired it; erection of an additional tuberculosis Sanatorium; additional buildings for treatment of those afflicted with chronic mental diseases; additional accommodation for the University of Manitoba; approval of a proposed shorter railway route to Fort Churchill on the Hudson Bay. While these and other proposals, beneficial to the community at large, including Election Act amendments, were embodied in the various Bills passed by the Assembly before prorogation, the overwhelming interest was centred upon Hydro-Electric power questions in general, and that of leasing power sites in particular.

Hon. D. G. McKenzie took his seat on the opening day having been introduced by Premier Bracken and Hon. Mr. Clubb.

The Address in reply to the Speech was moved by Dr. J. H. Munn, Carman, and seconded by R. F. Carrant, Emerson. In the course of the Debate Colonel Taylor, speaking Feb. 12, contended that appointment of the Royal Commission (*re* Seven Sisters Falls lease allegations) was an attempt by the Government to divert the public mind from the real principles involved in the lease, namely, whether the Legislature should be consulted in such large deals, and whether the Government should carry out the instructions of the Legislature with regard to keeping power sites available for development on behalf of the people.

H. A. Robson, K.C., (Winnipeg), Liberal Leader, Feb. 13, gave unqualified approval to the Seven Sisters Falls lease.* He argued that a Commission should not have been appointed but that the

*NOTE.—See *The Review*, 1927-28, page 280, for that year's record of the question.

charges should have been ignored. Premier Bracken announced, Feb. 22, that he had accepted the resignations of Hon. Messrs. Clubb and Major, as Members of the Cabinet. He moved adjournment of the Assembly until Mar. 20. Colonel Taylor moved amendment urging continuance of business. A long debate followed, and on Feb. 26 a notice of closure, given by Premier Bracken, was carried against Colonel Taylor's protest by 28 to 24. On Mar. 1st by 27 to 17 the House voted to adjourn until Mar. 20. *The Manitoba Free Press* of Mar. 22 recorded that J. W. Pratt, Government Member for Birtle, as a protest against the Government's policy on the Seven Sisters Falls agreement, had crossed the floor of the House and taken his seat as an Independent, though stating that he would give the Administration what support he could on other measures. A Labour resolution moved Apr. 2 demanding investigation of the agreement by a Committee of the House was defeated by 31 to 19. Five Liberals voted with the Government in what was regarded by the Premier as a want of Confidence motion. One Liberal voted with the Opposition.

On Apr. 15 Premier Bracken introduced a resolution that the Legislature approve of the Provincial Government's advising the Federal Minister of the Interior to grant a priority permit to the British Dominions Power Syndicate, London, for the power site at White Mud Falls on the Nelson River. The Syndicate was backed by Close Bros. Limited and was prepared to consider development in conjunction with Sherritt-Gordon mine interests. A priority permit was sought to justify expenditures of \$50,000 or \$70,000 in investigations. Safeguards in a development agreement would include: reservation of 100,000 horse-power for the Provincial Government to be used either for Provincial or City (Winnipeg) Hydro; control of rates by Public Utilities Commission; right to take over the entire development at the end of 30 years; opportunity to share in the development if the Government should decide that such a course were wise. This development, he thought, might double the industrial capacity of the Province. To this proposal Colonel Taylor, on Apr. 24, stated that he was not opposed to the Syndicate getting the permit, and urged that it should be granted; but that should not interfere with the freedom of the Legislature to proceed with development on a public ownership basis. If, however, a licence were not subsequently granted the Syndicate should be reimbursed for investigation expenditures. He moved an amendment to the Premier's motion embodying these views and also proposing that a commission of three hydraulic engineers be appointed to make a survey of available water powers in Northern Manitoba and submit a report, with recommendations, at next year's Session of the House; and that no water power sites should thereafter be disposed of without the consent of the Legislature. On Apr. 29 the Speaker ruled this amendment out of order, chiefly on the grounds that its terms involved the expenditure of public money. Colonel Taylor thereupon changed the form of his proposed amendment to that of a motion conveying an expression of

opinion. An amendment to the amendment moved Apr. 30 by S. J. Farmer (Lab., Winnipeg) proposed appointment of a permanent Provincial Hydro Commission under whose direction a complete survey of available water powers in Northern Manitoba should be made, the result of the survey, including recommendations as to the best means of developing such sites under public control, to be presented to the Legislature. This was ruled out of order and was later re-drafted to become an opinionative expression. It was defeated, May 1st by 33 to 4. Lieut.-Col. Taylor's amendment was defeated, May 3, by 22 to 5, W. Sanford Evans (Cons., Winnipeg) and Messrs. Queen, Farmer and Ivens, Labour members, voting with the Government. Premier Bracken's main motion was then carried 19 to 8, the Labour members voting against and Mr. Evans with the Government. On May 13 Premier Bracken moved second reading of the measure (Bill No. 105) confirming the Seven Sisters Falls agreement and that with the City of Winnipeg regarding the City Hydro power site lease at Slave Falls. The full title of the Bill, as given in the motion was:

An Act to confirm a certain Agreement made between His Majesty the King, in the right of the Province of Manitoba and Northwestern Power Company Limited, and the Winnipeg Electric Company; and to approve certain leases made between the Department of the Interior, Canada, and the Northwestern Power Company Limited and the Winnipeg Electric Company and the Department of the Interior, Canada, and the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg.

Colonel Taylor offered an amendment that the Committee to which the proposed measure might be committed should investigate the circumstances connected with the Seven Sisters Falls agreement and lease, and report whether they were desirable and whether they should be approved. Pending the investigation the Committee should not report to the House the portions of the Bill relating to the Seven Sisters Falls. This being ruled out of order Colonel Taylor appealed to the House and the Speaker's ruling was sustained by 28 to 12. Motion for second reading was called again on May 14 when Mr. Farmer (Lab.) moved in amendment that the portions of the measure relative to the Seven Sisters Falls be deleted. This was defeated by 39 to 8. One Government supporter, three Conservatives, and Mr. Pratt, Independent, voted for it. A motion by J. Queen (Lab.) that the Bill be given a six months' hoist was voted down 31 to 16, eight Conservatives supporting it. The motion for second reading then carried 29 to 15. When the Law Amendments Committee on May 15 reported this Bill (No. 105) with other measures, Colonel Taylor moved that the Bill be referred back to the Committee with the view to calling several hydro-electric experts before it and taking their evidence as to the agreement and lease relating to the Seven Sisters Falls. This was defeated, 24 to 10, and the motion for reception of the Committee's report was agreed to. Premier Bracken moved third reading of the Bill, May 16, when J. T. Haig (Cons., Winnipeg) moved a six months' hoist, which was defeated, 29 to 13. The motion for third reading carried on a like division.

Approval was given on a vote of 20 to 7 to a lease by the Dominion Government of approximately 300,000 acres of swamp land to Manitoba Dairy Farms Limited for reclamation. The terms included rental at \$5,000 a year for 30 years subject to purchase, provided it had been reclaimed, at 25 cents an acre. On the following day, May 17, prorogation took place.

The Budget of 1929. In his Budget Speech, Apr. 4, 1929, Premier John Bracken, as Provincial Treasurer, estimated the Expenditure for 1930 at \$13,748,671.76 against an Estimate of \$12,764,745.56 for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1929. Capital appropriations were estimated at \$7,135,000. Of this good roads accounted for \$3,600,000, the telephone system, \$1,000,000, the University of Manitoba, \$1,000,000, electrical transmission, \$700,000, Trans-Canada highway extension to meet Ontario highway at Kenora, \$200,000, new sanatorium, \$250,000, Mental Hospital addition, \$225,000. The Estimated Revenue for 1929 was \$11,403,843.31. The Estimated Revenue for 1930 was \$12,871,682, and the Estimated Deficit, \$876,989.64, compared with an Actual Deficit of \$502,616.30 in 1928, and a Deficit for 1929, as estimated in the previous Budget, of \$694,314.44. The Deficit for 1930 might not be so large as estimated, it was suggested, as in 1928 the Actual Expenditure was \$222,281 less than the amount estimated, and the Revenue, \$466,651.20 more than the Estimate, leaving a Deficit of \$502,616.30 as against an Estimated Deficit of \$1,191,548.54. The Gross Debt of the Province increased in 1928 by nearly \$3,000,000 over 1927, making the Gross Debt at the end of the last year for which a statement was available, \$77,050,659.90. The Debt could be divided into Revenue producing or self-sustaining—such as hydro, rural credits, cattle schemes, etc.—and non-self-sustaining or Net Debt. At Feb. 1st, 1929, the Net Debt was \$38,409,575.95, which at one-half of one per cent. *per annum*, would require an annual Sinking Fund payment of \$192,047.87, but the Province was providing more than that. During the year ended Apr. 30, 1928, \$219,374.71 was set aside from the Revenue for Sinking Fund purposes. There was thus actually being provided from Revenues a Sinking Fund for \$42,606,650.59 of total Provincial Debt, or \$4,197,074.94 more than the non-revenue-bearing portion or Net Debt.

The Premier sounded a warning with respect to finance, noting the mounting Expenditures and the fact that although Revenues were increasing they were not doing so in the same proportion. The situation would have to be met, and it would require all the statesmanship of the Province. Appeals for reduction of taxation were constantly being made to an accompaniment of demands for extended services which meant increased expenditures. In the latter category Public Welfare, Good Roads and Education were causing the heaviest expenditures. He stated that \$1,200,000 would be required to meet the old age pensions of which the Province would pay one-half. The Premier hoped that satisfactory terms

would soon be reached for the return of natural resources to the Province, thus ending fifty years of struggle. Cost of administration of these for the first few years might exceed revenue obtained from them, but in the long run it would be desirable to have them.

The Manitoba Telephone system was on the way to sound financial health. Telephones installed during the year ended Nov. 30, 1928, numbered 3,668, making a total for the System and connected companies of 77,315. The surplus for 1928 was \$306,555.26 against \$255,419.78 in the preceding year. The System had to overcome first an accumulated Revenue deficit as at Nov. 30, 1921, of \$884,803.43, and second, an item in its Balance Sheet for "Intangible Capital" of \$1,138,568 which, though contributing no revenue, was costing the System over \$50,000 a year in interest charges. Towards meeting this second condition the sum of \$72,000 was appropriated from the latest Surplus and it was proposed to continue making annual appropriations from Revenue until this item was removed from the Balance Sheet. All the remaining Net Surplus of \$234,555.26 was applied to further reduce the balance which had been carried as accumulated Deficit since 1921, and which had been reduced by 1927 to \$360,428.96. In 1928 it was down to \$125,873.70. It was hoped to liquidate this entirely in 1929.

During the year ended Apr. 30, 1928, deposits in the Provincial Savings Bank increased to \$15,603,451.84.

As intimated in his Budget Speech of 1928, the Premier said, an independent inquiry into Rural Credit loans had been launched and had resulted in a recommendation to write off \$761,229 principal and \$348,755.54 interest. These amounts were long outstanding. Of the loans made by the Bracken Government since 1923 and totalling \$275,115.82, there was outstanding \$58,728.70 of principal. No part of this was recommended to be written off. He expressed the view that in the not distant future all farm loans would be under the new Federal Farm Loans scheme. Heavy losses on the early loans made by the Rural Credits Association would have to be assumed at the cost of the taxpayers.

The Premier dealt with the Liquor Control Commission and the Power Commission Reports (see separate Reports in this Section).

The agricultural, industrial and general progress of the Province was referred to in terms of satisfaction and optimism for the future. Mining development was stressed in this connection.

Supplementary Estimates totalling \$350,470.81 were brought down Apr. 12. They included an honorarium of \$500 to John MacDougall to mark his 50th anniversary as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature. He died Apr. 30, 1929. Further Supplementary Estimates totalling \$80,000 were presented May 2.

The Royal Commission *re* Allegations as to the Seven Sisters Falls Power Site Agreement. Announcement was made by the Government of Manitoba on Jan. 19, 1929, that a Royal Commission had been appointed to investigate the allegations made by Lieut.-Col. F. G. Taylor

regarding the Seven Sisters Falls agreement. The Commission, composed of Chief Justice D. A. Macdonald, Court of King's Bench, Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart and Mr. Justice J. F. Kilgour, were in session from Feb. 4 to Apr. 22, 1929. Their first meeting, to make preliminary arrangements, was held Feb. 1st. During the numerous sessions a very large number of witnesses were heard and volumes of evidence taken. It would not be possible to deal with this to any detailed extent. The conclusions reached by the Commissioners were, on the main points, in accord, and the following summary of these conclusions is based on the text of the official Reports of the majority of the Commissioners and the findings of Mr. Justice Dysart, as published in *The Manitoba Free Press*, May 1st and May 7, 1929, respectively, and the summarized versions of both Reports as telegraphed by the Canadian Press.

The investigations included a journey to Los Angeles, California, to take the evidence of A. W. McLimont, former President of the Winnipeg Electric Company, who had been forbidden by his physicians to return to Manitoba. In the Majority Report, signed by Chief Justice Macdonald and Mr. Justice Kilgour, and laid on the table of the Legislature, on Apr. 30, 1929, was the following paragraph, illustrative of its general tenor:

"We deem it unnecessary to make any comments on the character of the evidence offered in attempted support of the charges of corruption or dishonesty against the Honourable Mr. Bracken or the Government of Manitoba. There is not a tittle of evidence to justify such charges."

In the Report the Commissioners summarized the charges into seven lettered paragraphs. The first four (a), (b), (c), (d) related to alleged corruption and dishonesty connected with a 'deal' or 'bargaining.' The wording of Paragraph (c) gives an idea of the line of investigation followed:

"(c) Did Winnipeg Electric Company directly or indirectly contribute the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$50,000) to the 'Bracken party campaign fund' or to 'the Bracken campaign funds' in connection with the Manitoba Election of 1927?"

The Report continued: "Our answer to each of the charges (a), (b), (c), (d) is, therefore, 'No'."

In answer to the inquiry under paragraph (e) which in general sought to establish what contributions were made by the Company to any political party in the Provincial Election of 1927, the Commission found contributions as follows:

"To the Conservative party, the sum of \$3,500; to the Bracken party, the sum of \$3,000; and to the Liberal party, the sum of \$500."

The Report proceeded:

"In connection with the contribution to the Bracken party campaign funds the evidence justifies the finding that neither Mr. Bracken, nor any member of his Cabinet had any knowledge of this contribution until after the agreement with the Winnipeg Electric Company with respect to Seven Sisters Falls had been completed. It is needless, therefore, to say that such a contribution could not have had any influence on the attitude of Mr. Bracken or any member of his Cabinet in negotiating and completing such agreement."

Under Paragraph (f) of the Inquiry questions the Commissioners found no evidence of any corrupt or dishonest acts of any member of the Government or Legislature. The stock purchases of John Queen (Labour Leader); John T. Haig (Cons., Winnipeg); P. A. Talbot (Speaker); and Hon. W. A. Major and Hon. W. R. Clubb were deemed not to be of a corrupt or dishonest character. The Report then went on to state:

"In the case of Messrs. Clubb and Major, without commenting on the rules of prudence applicable to Cabinet Ministers, as to which it is no part of our present function to pass judgment, we accept as true the testimony that the course of action of these Ministers was in no way influenced by their thoughtlessly acquired holdings of stock in the Winnipeg Electric Company, and that in relation to the contract in question they acted honestly and in good faith."

As to Paragraph (g), relative to the circumstances leading up to and connected with the agreement between the Government and the Company, the Commissioners stated that a mass of evidence was heard and considered and had been taken into account in the findings.

Mr. Justice Dysart in a separate Report tabled in the Legislature on May 6, 1929, expressed agreement with the other two members of the Commission in dismissing the charges of dishonesty or corruption made against Premier Bracken or the Bracken Government. On the question as to what support a further inquiry into the charges might have yielded with regard to them, he felt that the personal integrity of the Ministers would not have been affected. On the question of campaign contributions Mr. Justice Dysart's Report said that he had been wholly unable to bring himself to the view that the investigation of campaign contributions was a matter of minor or trifling concern. While ready to acknowledge that the honesty of Ministers of the Crown was of more importance, he felt that contributions of the Winnipeg Electric Company, having been expressly assigned for investigation, should be more thoroughly examined into. In his opinion no real investigation was made or attempted. In this connection his Report said:

"Let it be understood that any implied suggestion of further or other campaign funds is not to be taken in any way as reflecting on the personal honesty of the Ministers. Such contributions, if any, could have been made without their knowledge and influences could have been brought to bear which the Ministers might never suspect. Nor is the suggestion made here that the Company did make further contributions. All that is said is that the facts seem to demand a fuller investigation before an answer either one way or the other could be given to this question."

Other Investigating Commissions. The Royal Commission, with G. Barrett as Chairman, appointed to investigate conditions at the Brandon Hospital for Mental Diseases, made a Report to Hon. E. W. Montgomery, Minister of Health, under date Aug. 9, 1928. The Commissioners heartily concurred in the opinion of all the qualified experts they had the privilege of examining, that the Hospital was as efficiently managed and conducted as any institution of its kind on the American continent. It was an institution of which the Province could be justly proud. Much of the success of the institution and its administration was owing to the kindly, tolerant and humane character of its Superintendent Dr. C. A. Baragar. Suggestions were made with a view to remedying some dissatisfaction over broken shifts, and also with the idea of giving all employees one day off in seven. The fact that the institution was necessarily in an isolated position and that the peculiar nature of its work made it impossible to conduct it on the basis of an industrial establishment with stated hours and duties, was noted.

Commissioner Charlotte Whitton and Assistant Commissioner Elizabeth King, who made inquiry into the Child Welfare Act and administration thereunder, the Report of which dated Nov. 15, 1928, covered much ground in accord with the terms of the Commission and supplemental Commissions. The Commissioners found, in the main, that legislation in Manitoba of the various matters handled by the Child Welfare Division was the most comprehensive of its kind in Canada. For disappointment over actual operations and consequent criticisms some share rested upon the initial error of enacting and proclaiming legislation the limitations of which were not fully comprehended at the time, and for the operation of which adequate provision was not then made. With practically no extra provision, administrative facilities already heavily burdened with over 650 mothers' allowances cases *per annum* were assigned the responsibility of the additional and more intricate problems of unmarried parenthood, neglect, child-protection, adoption, feeble-mindedness and other forms of handicap. The most exhaustive investigation into all these matters was made and the findings and recommendations of the Commissioners given in clear detail.

Subsequent legislation (Session 1929) and appointments and re-arrangement of duties, were passed and made with a view to meeting the recommendations of these Commissions.

The Political Parties. The Provincial Liberal Convention held in Winnipeg, Mar. 19, 1929, favourably considered Premier John Bracken's proposal for an alliance between the Government and Liberal parties. It was made clear, however, that such an alliance would only be entered into after agreement upon a platform and other items that might be considered appropriate by the Liberals. J. C. Davis, President of the Provincial Liberal Association, was in the chair. H. A. Robson, k.c., Manitoba Liberal Leader and others addressed the gathering. At a Government party caucus held on Mar. 20 it was decided that a committee should be selected the next day, Mar. 21, to meet a committee of the Liberals to discuss the proposed alliance. *The Manitoba Free Press* of May 20, 1929, (the day announcement was published of the re-appointment of Hon. Messrs. Clubb and Major to the Cabinet), quoted Premier Bracken as expressing appreciation of the co-operation tendered by the Liberals, and his belief that, at their will it would continue on the present basis. In the same report was a statement made by Mr. Robson to the Liberals of the Province, detailing the work of the Party Committee in considering the question of co-operation, and the reasons for the course followed by the Liberal group in the House. It added: "We recognize that the vacant portfolios had to be filled, and we were given every consideration in that direction, but we were not at liberty to participate in that respect at the present juncture. Our experience leads us to believe that no difficulty will arise to prevent co-operation for the assurance of a strong and wholesome policy of Government which will guard and advance all vital interests of the Province."

Enthusiastic endorsement of Lieut.-Col. Taylor as Leader of the Conservative party and of his course as such was the feature of resolutions passed at the Annual Convention of the Manitoba Provincial Conservative Association held at Brandon, May 20, 1929. The meeting was attended by representatives of every constituency in the Province. More than 300 delegates were present according to the Canadian Press which stated that the principle of public ownership and development of water powers was approved, and the Bracken Government was censured for leasing the Seven Sisters Falls site to a private company "within four days of the prorogation of the Legislature in the Session of 1928 without the submission to the Legislature of the proposed conditions and terms of the lease." Included in the resolution was a clause censuring the Government for failure to provide the Royal Commission which investigated the Seven Sisters Falls site charges with sufficient power to compel production, during the probe, of books of the Winnipeg Electric Company.

The Convention of the Independent Labour Party of Manitoba held in Winnipeg, Dec. 8 and 9, 1928, was a largely attended and enthusiastic gathering at which John Queen, President, and the Party Leader in the Legislature, was an outstanding speaker. During the Seven Sisters Falls investigation Mr. Queen, one of the members of the Legislative Assembly who had purchased some stock in the Winnipeg Electric Company tendered his resignation as Leader of the Labour Party. This was declined and the utmost confidence in Mr. Queen's status and integrity was expressed.

The Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ended June 30, 1928, presented by the Minister, Hon. R. A. Hoey, was a record of satisfactory progress in all subdivisions of the Department. Grants paid to various branches of education for 1927 and 1928 were as follows:

	1927	1928
Grants to Public Schools.	\$866,563.01	\$857,592.11
Grants to Secondary Schools.	308,686.54	318,432.99
Grants to University.	425,000.00	438,000.00
Training Schools for Teachers.	73,222.77	72,993.35
Inspection of Schools.	90,466.82	94,540.32
Free Texts.	32,385.64	23,263.91

**Statement of Comparison Between Years Ended June 30,
1927, and June 30, 1928, respectively:**

	1926-27	1927-28	Increase
Number of Pupils Enrolled.....	148,763	150,883	2,120
Number Enrolled in Elementary Grades.....	135,343	136,720	1,377
Number Enrolled in Secondary Grades.....	13,420	14,163	743
Total Average Daily Attendance.....	106,793	114,270	7,477
Total Attendance Percentage of Enrolment.....	71.79	75.73	3.94
Number of School Districts Formed to Date.....	2,169	2,180	11
Number of School Districts in Operation.....	1,868	1,885	17
Number of School Buildings.....	2,000	2,004	4
Number of School Departments.....	3,987	4,070	83
Number of Intermediate Schools.....	122	123	1
Number of High Schools.....	43	45	2
Number of Collegiate Departments.....	12	9	..
Number of Collegiate Institutes.....	16	19	3
Number of Junior High Schools.....	10	10	..
Teachers' Salaries Paid for the Year.....	\$ 4,984,111.45	\$5,063,925.87	79,814.42
New Debentures Approved.....	210,050.00	623,900.00	413,850.00
Disbursements by School Districts for All Pur- poses.....	10,249,476.26	10,384,696.44	135,220.18

The only decrease recorded was that of three in the number of Collegiate Departments.

Press announcements Sept. 1st, 1928, stated that after two years of intensive work by committees appointed by the Advisory Board of the Department, the new programme of studies for the Junior High and High School Grades 7 to 12 would become effective on the re-opening of the schools after the Summer vacation. There were no drastic deletions but the new curriculum represented the absolute requirements while giving students a greater amount of latitude in the choice of subjects or branches of main subjects.

A group of Manitoba Educationists gathered in the Legislative buildings, on Oct. 19, 1928, to honour Dr. Robert Fletcher, Deputy Minister of Education upon his completion of 25 years of service with the Department. Hon. Mr. Hoey was among the speakers.

Major D. M. Duncan, Assistant Superintendent was appointed on Dec. 18, 1929, Superintendent of Winnipeg schools in succession to Dr. D. McIntyre who retired after 43 years of service in that office. Dr. McIntyre was, however, retained by the School Board at a salary of \$5,000, to investigate special local school problems.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Manitoba Educational Association was held in Winnipeg Apr. 1st to 5, 1929. Many questions connected with programmes of studies and other school matters were discussed and addresses given by prominent educationists. Officers elected were: Hon. President, Hon. R. A. Hoey; President, A. A. Herriott, Winnipeg; Vice-President, G. H. Ruttan, Hamiota; Second Vice-President, Sister Luke, St. Joseph's Academy; Secretary, H. J. Russell, Winnipeg; Treasurer, E. J. Motley.

At the Twenty-third Annual Convention of the Manitoba School Trustees Association, held in Brandon, Feb. 26-28, 1929, officers elected were: Hon. President, Hon. R. A. Hoey; President, H. N. Macneill, Dauphin; Vice-President, A. T. Hainsworth, Deloraine; Secretary-Treasurer, Robert Love, Melita.

The University of Manitoba, Winnipeg. Registration of students in the University of Manitoba for the year 1928-29 was: in regular Courses, 2,781; in Manitoba Summer School (1928), 751; in Extension and Short Courses, 482.

Resignations from the staff included: Professor R. C. Wallace, Geology and Mineralogy, to accept the Presidency of the University of Alberta; Assistant Professor G. A. Elliott, Political Economy, to accept a position in the University of Chicago; Professor Chester Martin, History, to become head of the Department of History, University of Toronto. J. S. DeLury was appointed Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; Dr. C. R. Gilmour, Professor and Head of the Department of Internal Medicine; John A. Russell, Assistant Professor of Architecture; and H. Noel Fieldhouse and D. W. Hunter Marshall, Assistant Professors of History.

During 1927-28 gifts and bequests to the University included: Fifty shares of the Great West Life Assurance Co. by Dr. H. H. Chown to create a "Charles Gray Chown Student Fund"; and One thousand Dollars from the Estate of Mrs. Thomas Hart to provide a "Thomas Hart Memorial Scholarship in Classics." Dr. H. M. Ami, Director of the Canadian School of pre-History in France, presented a valuable collection of anthropological specimens.

At the Annual Convocation, May 16, 1929, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon the following: Dr. Henry Mark Ami, Ottawa; Major David Merritt Duncan, Superintendent of Schools, Winnipeg; Rev. Roderick George MacBeth, St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Vancouver; Chester Martin, Professor of History, University of Manitoba; Dr. Walter Charles Murray, President, University of Saskatchewan.

In his Budget Speech, Apr. 4, 1929, Premier Bracken suggested the erection of a large building on the present Broadway site to temporarily meet urgent needs of the University for additional accommodation, but the Government, he added, felt that the matter of a site should be referred for consideration to a representative committee of the Legislature, chosen from all groups. The Committee as unanimously endorsed by the House, Apr. 17, consisted of J. W. Griffiths (Russell), D. L. Campbell (Lakeside), and J. A. Munn (Dufferin), Government supporters; J. T. Haig and W. Sanford Evans (Winnipeg), Conservatives; Dr. I. M. Cleghorn (Mountain), Liberal; J. Queen (Winnipeg), Labour; and Hon. R. A. Hoey.

Manitoba Agricultural College, included in the University, reported registration of 358 students in the Long Courses and 262 in the Short Courses, a total of 620. Outstanding research work was carried on in Chemistry, Animal Pathology and Agronomy. At Commencement Exercises, Apr. 4, 1929, James Duthie, Hartney, was presented with an Honorary Diploma in Agriculture.

Provincial Secretary and Commissioner of Lands. Revenue of the Provincial Secretary's Department and that of the King's Printer, for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1928, was \$46,008.60 and \$16,595.47 respectively, an aggregate of \$62,604.07. During the year 216 letters patent were granted, the aggregate capital stock involved being \$13,635,000 par value shares and 7,369,149 shares of no par value. Twenty-seven supplementary letters patent were granted to existing companies, and 32 licences were granted under Part IV of the Companies Act, representing a total capital of \$25,640,000.

The Report of the Commissioner of Provincial Lands for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1928, showed a revenue from all sources of \$54,822.84 of which land sales amounted to \$2,126.83 and deferred payments, principal and interest, to \$45,879.90. New sales of land during the year totalled 4,905.81 acres, prices ranging from \$4.00 to \$17.50 per acre, the average price being \$7.95.

Workmen's Compensation Board. The Annual Report for the calendar year 1928 showed the largest increase in the work of the Board since its formation. The increase in accidents of a serious and fatal character was particularly noticeable, fatalities numbering 67 compared with 46 in 1927. There was a steady increase in serious permanent disability or death from infections of minor wounds and abrasions. Prompt and efficient first aid, which was the remedy, was impossible unless accidents were immediately reported, "and here," said the Report, "the workman is frequently at fault. Industrial Manitoba requires a vigorous and liberally supported accident prevention campaign, with hearty co-operation from all concerned." During the year the Board had administered the Old Age Pension Act, but owing to the increase in accidents and the prospective mounting toll, it asked to be relieved of that duty.

During 1928 the Board received 13,282 reports of accidents against 10,982 in 1927, an increase of 2,300 or 21 per cent. The largest number was in class "G"—the general body of employees. The Board had on its books 490 dependants of workmen killed in industry from March, 1917 to Dec. 31, 1928, the net addition during 1928 being 21. Actual cash disbursed by the Board was \$941,029.78 compared with \$853,235.27 in 1927, an increase of \$87,794.15. Value of Board orders for compensation during 1928, including those respecting Dominion Government employees and covering amounts transferred to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases, was \$968,209.89, compared with \$862,933.41 in 1927, an increase of \$105,276.48. The estimated payroll for all classes in 1928 was \$74,900,000 against an actual payroll of \$65,197,160.40 in 1927. New employers to the number of 48 paid assessments aggregating \$2,023.72 during the year.

Liquor Control Commission. The Report of the Government Liquor Control Commission laid on the table of the Legislature, Mar. 20, 1929, showed that profits for the eight months ended, Dec. 31, 1928, totalled \$779,757.76. This was the first official statement since the new Liquor Control Act came into force, Feb. 15, 1928.

For the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1928, the profits were \$1,345,117.25, according to the officially published Fifth Annual Report, and a gross profit on actual purchase and sale of liquor of \$1,493,706.60. Profit and loss account showed an additional income of \$338,018.49 making a total income in the nature of profits of \$1,831,726.09 from which deductions for operating expenses, depreciation, interest paid for advances, etc., left a net profit balance of \$1,345,117.25. In the statement showing division of profits as at Apr. 30, 1928, the amount distributed to municipalities, Dec. 31, 1927, was given as \$418,963.85 leaving net revenue to the Government, \$26,163.40.

Municipal Commissioner's Report. In his Annual Report for 1928, Hon. D. L. McLeod, Municipal Commissioner, recorded returns by all the Secretary-Treasurers of the 175 municipalities. Total assessment on which taxation was based was \$559,315,719 and the equalized assessment for the Government's levy was \$647,087,000. The total tax imposed for all purposes was \$17,907,722.84 against \$17,531,302.42 in 1927. Debenture debts of the municipalities aggregated \$85,631,906.42. Winnipeg's business tax was \$8,173,695 and the total for the Province, \$9,759,695.

Hon. Mr. McLeod announced, Feb. 19, 1929, that revenues collected from the main sources of taxation during 1928 totalled \$3,708,093 which was \$500,000 in excess of the previous year. Some details were: Gasoline tax, \$845,733.94; Amusement, \$405,206.56; Corporations, \$507,289.47; Railways, \$461,160.51; Income, \$535,416.81; Motor Vehicles, \$938,906.95.

Manitoba Power Commission: City Power System. The earnings of the Commission for the fiscal year ended, Nov. 30, 1928, were \$259,920.86, while the expenses amounted to \$202,196.39, leaving a gross profit of \$57,724.47. After deducting \$36,982.01 for replacement and \$14,834.07 for sinking fund, the surplus for the year remained at \$5,908.39. Earnings showed an increase of \$60,433.78 over the previous year. The capitalization of the undertaking stood at \$1,588,224.36. During the year 39 miles of line were constructed. The Town of Winkler was given service on Sept. 1st, 1928, and the connection between Rathwell and Elm Creek was completed, Nov. 9. At Virden the power house was enlarged and a new unit installed. An inspection was made of the Meadow Portgage power site, between Lakes Manitoba and Winnipegosis, with a view to determine its possibilities as a source of future cheap power for North Central Manitoba. Exhibits were made at the Carman and Portage la Prairie Summer fairs, and considerable interest was shown in these demonstrations. Total consumption of k.w. hours for the year was 3,682,146, an increase of 23.3 per cent.

The Seventeenth Annual Report of the City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System said that in every respect 1928 was its most satisfactory year. The

Slave Falls By-law was carried by a ratepayers vote of 13,136 "yeas" against 498 "nays." This was the largest ratepayers vote and the largest majority given in the City on a money by-law. The Slave Falls power plant project involved an initial expenditure of \$6,500,000 and \$10,000,000 for the ultimate development. Gross earnings for the year were nearly \$3,600,000 while the consolidated surplus amounted to \$290,000. The Surplus Revenue Account carried forward to 1929 was \$843,702.39, and was exclusive of other Reserves which totalled \$6,700,000. Capital expenditure for extensions to different parts of the System was one million dollars. Due to the extremely mild weather of January and December, the Steam Heating Utility showed a reduction in earnings, the operating deficit being \$3,800. This was more than compensated for by the off-peak energy used by the steam plant and which netted the Hydro System \$78,000. The Report added: "It is encouraging to note that for the first three months of 1929 the Steam Heating Utility shows a surplus of \$54,000.00."

Government Grain Elevators. The Report of the Railway Commissioner dealing with grain elevators, the properties of the Province, showed that for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1928, receipts were \$109,198.07. Of the total \$53,000 was for the sale of the remaining 19 elevators in Government hands (see page 489, *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1927-28). The balance was for rentals, deferred principal payment on elevators previously sold, interest, and \$100 received for two elevator sites.

Agricultural Conditions

It was stated in the Report on Crops, Live Stock, etc., dated Dec. 31, 1928, of the Department of Agriculture and Immigration that a mild Winter had been followed by "a satisfactory Spring favourable to seeding and early growth; latter part of June and July wet, drowning considerable crop acreage in the Red River Valley." Summer pasturage and upland hay were good. Part of lowland hay could not be cut because the sloughs were too full. Some frost damage was reported in August, especially about the South-Western slope of the Riding Mountain. Drowning and blight caused considerable loss among potatoes in Eastern Manitoba. There was good harvest and threshing weather; a dry October and November; satisfactory supplies of fodder; and the weather in December delightful. The average wheat yield was 19.7 bushels to the acre compared with 14 bushels in 1927, and the oat yield 36.6 bushels to the acre against 16.7 in the previous year. Barley had an average yield of 27.1 bushels compared with 24.3 in 1927.

The total estimated yield of wheat, oats and barley for 1928 was 52,383,000, 53,376,000 and 52,569,000 bushels respectively, the corresponding figures for 1927 being 30,773,000, 25,767,000 and 36,717,000.

Estimated Manitoba Field Crops, 1928

Crops	Area Acres	Yield per Sown Acre Bus.	Total Yield Bus.	Average Price per Bus.	Total Value
Spring Wheat.....	2,660,125	19.7	52,383,000	\$0.92	\$48,192,000
Oats.....	1,458,401	36.6	53,376,000	0.43	22,952,000
Barley.....	1,937,263	27.1	52,569,000	0.54	28,387,000
Fall Rye.....	99,909	17.3	1,730,000	0.81	1,401,000
Spring Rye.....	20,313	16.5	336,000	0.80	269,000
Peas.....	1,331	21.8	29,000	1.50	44,000
Buckwheat.....	9,866	16.0	158,000	0.76	120,000
Mixed Grains.....	10,412	24.2	252,000	0.60	151,000
Flaxseed.....	81,789	9.8	804,400	1.63	1,311,000
Potatoes.....	31,054	cwt. 83.2	cwt. 2,585,000	per cwt. 0.85	2,197,000
Roots.....	4,606	131.4	605,000	0.66	399,000
Fodder Corn.....	18,536	tons 4.93	tons 91,400	per ton 6.00	548,000
Hay and Clover.....	399,739	2.13	853,000	8.50	7,251,000
Alfalfa.....	11,123	2.20	24,500	11.00	270,000
Total.....	6,744,467				\$113,492,000

The total estimated acreage in 1927 was 5,968,983 and the total value, \$82,280,000.

The approximate values of all agricultural products of Manitoba were given in the following figures:

	1928	1927
All Field Crops.....	\$113,492,000	\$82,280,000
Live Stock Increase.....	13,500,000	13,315,000
Wool.....	204,374	141,637
Dairy Products.....	14,133,060	14,149,063
Poultry Products.....	5,581,680	5,321,130
Garden Products.....	2,000,000	2,000,000
Honey.....	750,672	960,254
Total.....	\$149,661,786	\$118,167,084

The Live Stock Branch reported that the market for horses during 1928 was a listless one. The horse population of the Province was placed at 351,464, an increase of 5,033 head over 1927. A sudden reduction in prices for cattle, which first appeared in September and continued in October and November, interrupted a marked improvement in prices which otherwise prevailed from early in the year. The lowered prices of October and November retarded country loadings and receipts of 147,082 head at the Union Stockyards, from Manitoba points, were 26,680 head below those of 1927. The Report said that "trade in stocker and feeder cattle to the South and East—from all cattle passing through the Union Stockyards—totalled 99,046 head against 128,247 head in 1927. The average price for all grades was \$7.15 per cwt. or \$1.85 per 100 pounds more than in 1927. The cattle population in 1927 was 707,210 and in 1928 was less by 28,301 head. Sheep totalled 142,713 in 1928, an increase of 6,731. There was a consistent demand and sheep production continued to be a profitable enterprise. Swine numbered 330,803 head, a reduction of 56,457 compared with 1927. The estimated total value of all live stock in the Province in 1928 was \$63,952,112, an increase of \$13,500,000.

The Report of the Dairy Commissioner for 1928 showed creamery butter production of 13,782,167 pounds, a decrease of 448,859 pounds or 3.1 per cent. Total make of cheese was 526,159 pounds valued at \$111,545.70. Fifty-eight creameries and twelve cheese factories were operated. One hundred and eighty carloads, with a total of 4,106,144 pounds of creamery butter were shipped to Toronto, Montreal, Northern Ontario and Vancouver. At eleven of the largest exhibitions in Canada, Manitoba creamery butter-makers won 54.9 per cent. of the first prizes, and 44 per cent. of all prizes awarded. The estimated egg production of 1928 was 9,943,000 dozens valued at \$2,585,180, and the value of poultry for killing, \$2,996,500.

Honey production totalled 5,774,398 pounds valued at \$750,672.

After a conference including Hon. Albert Prefontaine, Minister of Agriculture, the Manitoba Barley Research Committee and Premier Bracken, the latter announced, Oct. 19, 1928, that the Government would shortly open a barley research laboratory at the Manitoba Agricultural College, with a view to providing markets for barley grown in the Province.

Women's Institutes. Activity in many phases of life continued to mark the year 1928 on the part of the Women's Institutes of Manitoba. Five new Institutes were formed and three disbanded, leaving the total Institutes in the Province, at the end of the year at 128, with an aggregate membership of 3,500. Sixty-six of the Institutes had planned programmes for the whole year; the others for periods varying up to six months. Many Institutes compiled during the years 1927-28 excellent reports upon the early days of their respective districts. This material was expected to be of considerable value in spreading knowledge of the pioneering days in the Province. *The Institute News*, the small quarterly, was being well received and was found quite useful for regular Institute work and the Extension Service. The Advisory Board members for 1928-29 were: Mrs. W. H. T. Peake, President, Transcona; Mrs. Gibson Ritchie, Roblin; Mrs. C. C. Musgrove, Boissevain; Mrs. George E. Simmie, Solsgirth; Mrs. J. M. Watt, Birtle; Mrs. H. M. Speechly, Winnipeg; Mrs. L. C. Duncan, Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Wheat Pool. Almost a full *quota* of the 366 delegates allowed was present at the 5th Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Wheat Pool held in Brandon, Nov. 6-8, 1928, with President C. H. Burnell in the chair. The Directors' Report stated that Manitoba had experienced one of the worst crop seasons in its history owing to prevalence of rust and exceptionally wet weather in the Spring and at harvesting time. This greatly reduced the bushelage handled by the Pool during the year, receipts of wheat being 11,194,380 bushels; oats, 639,374; barley, 4,714,156; flax, 231,414 and rye, 578,275 bushels. On Oct. 31, 1928, the active membership was 20,179 compared with 18,758 reported at the previous Annual Meeting. Thus the Pool was going into its first contract renewal period with an increase of 1,421 in membership. Of 29 cases in which legal steps were taken against alleged contract breakers during the year, 17 were settled out of court before suit was entered; eight were settled out of court after suit had been entered; and in the remaining four cases the courts gave judgments for the Pool. For the 1927-28 crop the 58 Pool elevators in operation handled 6,914,893 bushels, an average of 119,222 bushels. During the year 85 Pool Elevator Associations were formed bringing the total to 141, controlling 143 elevators for the handling of the 1928 crop. These Associations had a membership of 9,168 and represented 1,266,370 marketable acres under contract, July 31, 1928.

Among the resolutions adopted was one urging that Canada take the lead immediately to form a pact between "the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States of America to outlaw war for ever: that Manitoba take the lead in introducing into her school system, a peace lesson that will show up war in its worst form and train the young mind to hate war." Another resolution urged revision of the grading sections relative to barley in the Canada Grain Act, in order that barley might be marketed to the best advantage. The resolution stated that more barley was grown in Manitoba than in any other Canadian Province and might take first place in its cereal production. One resolution expressed dissatisfaction with the grading of grain and asked "that a more perfect grading system be established whereby every farmer will receive his proper grade and dockage."

Officers elected were: President, C. H. Burnell, Oakville; Vice-President, P. Bredt, Kenmay; Directors: W. G. Weir, Rosebank; John Quick, Grandview; R. F. Chapman, Ninga; W. G. A. Gourlay, Dauphin; and S. Gellie, Harmsworth.

United Farmers of Manitoba. At the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba, held at Brandon, Jan. 8 to 11, 1929, a resolution was passed urging legislation for the grading of White Spring wheat. The gathering went on record as willing to accept financial aid from commercial co-operative organizations provided that no strings were attached, and that such assistance should be for one year only, on the definite understanding that a drive for membership would be conducted by the Directors during 1929 with the objective of a self-supporting organization by 1930. The aims of the U. F. M. were restated and the reports of the year's (1928) operations on the whole were encouraging and promising for the future. A resolution passed that the Dominion Government be urged to acknowledge the existence of a Canadian race by permitting the word "Canadian" in the column of the Census forms relative to racial origins. Resolutions were also adopted regarding the grading of wheat, temperance education, and other social matters. A strong resolution criticizing the Board of Grain Commissioners was left to the Directors to deal with. Thomas Wood, Macdonald, was re-elected President; J. M. Allan, Brandon, Vice-President, and R. C. Brown, Lisgar, Secretary. The latter subsequently resigned and it was announced, June 12, 1929, that the Executive had appointed J. H. Sibbald, Brandon, to the post.

The Convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba was held at the same time and place, most of the sessions filling into those held by the U. F. M. Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden, was elected President and Mrs. W. T. McClelland, Lettelier, Vice-President.

Other Agricultural Associations. Annual Meetings of various Manitoba live stock associations were held at Brandon, Jan. 3 and 4,

1929. The Cattle Breeders passed a resolution urging the appointment of agricultural representatives at strategic points throughout the Province. Officers elected were: President, J. Hume, Souris; Vice-President, J. H. Totten, Oak Lake. The Sheep Breeders elected H. Gilmour, Griswold, President; and J. Hume, Souris, Vice-President. The Swine Breeders re-elected Professor G. W. Wood, M.A.C., President, and Alex. McPhail, Brandon, Vice-President. The Horse Breeders elected F. Rice, Binscarth, President and C. Roberts, Osborne, Vice-President. The Manitoba Live Stock Board held a meeting to consider a number of matters arising out of the Breeders Associations' meetings, and re-elected President G. W. Wood.

The Manitoba Beekeepers' Association in Annual Meeting at Winnipeg, Jan. 29, 1929, re-elected G. M. Newton, President and B. A. Tedford, McCreary, and G. W. Balls, Dominion City, First and Second Vice-President respectively, and L. Lloyd, Secretary-Treasurer.

On Jan. 23 and 24, 1929, dairy interests associations held their Annual Meetings in Winnipeg. The Butter manufacturers section re-elected Alex. McKay, President, with J. M. Speirs, Vice-President and L. A. Gibson, Secretary. The Manitoba Dairy Association re-elected A. King, Clarkleigh, President; William Braid, Oak River, Vice-President, and L. A. Gibson, Secretary-Treasurer.

At the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Agricultural Societies held in Winnipeg, Feb. 6 and 7, 1929, the following Directors were elected: Dr. W. H. Tulloch-Lee, Elgin; F. L. Moody, Morris; and E. J. S. Honey, Binscarth.

Manitoba Industrial Development Board. At the fourth Annual Meeting held at Winnipeg, May 27, 1929, the Report of the year 1928 by the Chairman W. H. Carter, stated the year to have been one of unparalleled industrial expansion for the Province. For the first time in Manitoba's history its manufacturing values had exceeded the value of agricultural products. Opening of mining territory in northern Manitoba had developed an entirely new market for Winnipeg manufacturers, purchases by mining companies having grown in the twelve-month period from \$1,635,619 to \$4,853,185. In 1924 output of Manitoba factories was approximately \$102,252,000 and in 1928, \$159,252,000, the payroll had increased in the same time from \$18,706,000 to \$35,720,000. New industries established in the twelve months numbered 63, and 37 plants expanded during the year. The officers were re-elected.

Progress in Mining. Developments during the year, June 30, 1928 to June 30, 1929, indicated that the Province would shortly become an important producer of metals. The railway to the Flin Flon copper-zinc area where immense developments were under way, was completed, the traditional golden spike being driven into place by Premier John Bracken, Sept. 22, 1928. The line runs from the Hudson Bay Railway starting at Sheman, ten miles north of The Pas. Definite plans were being made for the construction of the smelter and other plants designed to treat 3,000 tons of ore daily. On the Sherritt-Gordon copper-zinc area 40 miles north-east of Flin Flon important work was also in progress and a railway was being constructed thereto from Cranberry portage on the Flin Flon branch. It was expected to be completed by the end of 1929. Other interesting developments immediate and prospective were recorded or indicated in northern Manitoba areas. Considerable interest and activity was displayed in the tin-bearing area north of the Winnipeg River. The only steady producer of gold was the Central Manitoba Mining Company of Eastern Manitoba. The non-metallic industry had the best year on record. The cement, gypsum, building stone and clay products industries forged ahead, though more or less restricted by the limited local market. One of the Tyndal stone companies secured a contract for a very large building under construction in Toronto.

Appointments and Other Events of the Year. Among the appointments recorded in the *Manitoba Gazette* between June 30, 1928, and June 30, 1929, were those of: Registrar, Co-operative Associations, J. W. Ward, Winnipeg; Commissioner of Mines, J. S. DeLury, Winnipeg; Chief Inspector of Mines, G. E. Cole; Assistant Deputy Minister of Public Works, A. MacNamara,

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

The Political Situation: The General Election

The General Election was the outstanding event in Provincial affairs in 1928-29. It was expected even in the late months of 1928 and its approach coloured the debates of the Legislative Assembly which sat in December and January. It resulted in dividing the membership of the Legislature nearly equally between Liberals and Conservatives with Progressives and Independents holding the balance of power. Liberal administrations had been in office in Saskatchewan since the Province was created in 1905. When the Legislature was dissolved (May 11, 1929) the House consisted of 52 Liberals, 6 Progressives, 4 Conservatives, and one Independent. According to returns supplied by the Clerk of the Executive Council (as of July 18, 1929) the standing was: Liberals, 26; Conservatives, 25; Progressives, 5; Independents, 5; deferred elections, 2. As of this date there were still two recounts pending, in Happyland and in Willow Bunch.

The campaign which ended in the Election of June 6, 1929, had a curtain raiser in the Arm River By-election, Oct. 25, 1928.* The issues which were prominent in the contest for the single seat continued into the general campaign the following Spring. Outstanding among them was the administration of the school laws; and J. T. M. Anderson, Conservative Leader, urged the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the educational needs of the Province. Much was heard during the campaign of the Ku Klux Klan, which had been actively organized the previous year; both Hon. J. G. Gardiner, the Premier, and the Conservative Leader dissociated themselves from connection with it. Highways and immigration were likewise frequently discussed. The By-election caused by the resignation of the Liberal member, Hon. George Scott, resulted in the election of Dr. T. F. Waugh, Liberal, by a reduced majority.

When the General Election campaign opened Premier Gardiner issued a statement in which he reviewed the achievements of his Government, and appealed to the electors on his record. Three days before voting a Manifesto was put forth by Dr. Anderson. In this he pledged himself and his Party, if returned to office, "to remove sectarian strife from the public schools—our great training grounds of democracy; to inaugurate a safe and sane immigration policy; to foster and encourage the development of our extensive natural resources with a view to promoting Provincial industry and solving the problem of seasonal unemployment; to encourage in every way the great principle of co-operation so dear to the

*NOTE.—The By-election had resulted as follows: T. F. Waugh (Lib.), 2,764 and Stewart Adrian (Cons.), 2,705.

hearts of our Prairie people." In the same document he renewed his demand for "an independent audit of every Provincial Department." Discussing the school question at Abernethy on May 22, he described as "nonsense" the report that the Conservatives would "abolish separate schools." "The issue," continued the Conservative Leader, "is not concerned with private or separate schools but solely with public schools. This is the very essence of democracy and we must keep our public schools free from sectarian influence of any kind. . . . I care not whether you are Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant, but if you are fair you will agree that this stand is the only tolerable one. I have hundreds of friends among the Catholics of Saskatchewan and we work together for the common good." (*The Regina Daily Star*, May 23, 1929). The same question had been dealt with by Premier Gardiner the night before in Regina. Answering the charge that the Education Department was under the control of the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church, the Premier quoted figures, branch by branch of the Department to show that little more than twelve per cent. of the entire staff, inside and out, belonged to that Church. "That is my answer," he said "to the statement that the Education Department is under the control of that Church and if the Archbishop had been urging their case very strongly for representation upon our staffs, I venture to state that they would be much better represented than they are. If I were going to make any apology to any religious body in regard to our educational staff I would be compelled to make them to the Roman Catholic Church." (*The Morning Leader*, Regina, May 22, 1929). Treating another phase of education at Regina (June 4) Mr. Gardiner said that he believed that the time had come when there should be greater equalization of the costs of education. "I consider," he said, "one of the most important issues in connection with education is this equalization of costs in proportion as the public in the different districts of the Province can afford to pay for education. Every child in this Province is entitled to an education at the expense of the State and in Saskatchewan an effort has been made to bring that about and greater efforts in the future will be put forth to make that an actuality." (*The Morning Leader*, Regina, June 5, 1929).

Another issue emphasized by the Conservative Leader was that the Gardiner Government had failed to prosecute Bronfman and others against whom action had been recommended by the Royal Commission on the Department of Customs and Excise.* Hon T. C. Davis, Attorney-General, replied that the Bronfman case was one for Federal action. The discussion was carried into the Dominion Parliament, where Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, stated that the Department of Justice had advised the Department of National Revenue that "in law we had not a good case against Bronfman." (House of Commons Debates, May 27, 1929). Another cry which played its part in the Election was the frequently used "It is time for a change."

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1927-28, page 100.

On nomination day 139 candidates were placed in the field for the 61 seats in which voting took place on June 6, two seats having deferred voting. After the results were announced, following a meeting of Progressive, Independent and Conservative members-elect at Regina, a statement was published in *The Morning Leader* (June 12), quoting R. L. Hanbidge and M. A. MacPherson, Conservative members-elect for Kerrobert and Regina, as stating that: "At a meeting of the elected members the Progressives and Independents produced a resolution signed by them following which these groups were invited to co-operate with the Conservative group in the forming of a new Administration in the event of the present Government resigning. The Independent and Progressive groups were prepared to co-operate on certain terms, the first of which was civil service reform, retention of the identity of each group and freedom in the matter of Federal politics. Following this Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, in keeping with the pledge made by him at North Battleford early in the campaign, resigned as Leader of the Conservative Party, and it was then unanimously agreed that Dr. Anderson be the Leader of the respective groups acting co-operatively." The resolution referred to in the above statement was published by *The Leader* in these terms: "Whereas the Conservative (Progressive and Independent) members elected were elected in the recent Provincial Election as opponents of the present Gardiner Government, and whereas in our opinion the electors of Saskatchewan have voiced decisively their condemnation of the present Gardiner Administration, we the Conservative (Progressive and Independent) members-elect of the Saskatchewan Legislature call upon Premier Gardiner and his Government to resign immediately." According to a statement in *The Regina Daily Star* the motion endorsing the selection of Dr. Anderson as Leader of the co-operating groups was moved by Dr. Reginald Stipe (Prog., Hanley) and seconded by W. C. Buckle (Cons., Tisdale). The same journal quoted Dr. Anderson, speaking at a banquet tendered to the co-operating groups by the Regina Conservative Association, as protesting against misrepresentation of the views of his Party on the School question and as declaring that "many of those who in fear and ignorance opposed us, believing the stories told about us, will learn to appreciate the protection they will receive under our proposals and the better feelings that will result when we carry out our plans to free the schools from sectarian strife."

On June 15 there was a meeting in Regina of the Liberal members-elect and of Liberal candidates, after which Premier Gardiner issued a statement to the effect that he had advised the Lieutenant-Governor to summon the Legislature at as early a date as possible in order to decide which Party should hold office. In this statement the Premier, after referring to the relative strength of the different groups, said: "With respect to the Leader of a political party not having a clear majority in the Legislature, and not even comprising the largest political group in the Legislature, being called upon to form a government, the Cabinet is of

the opinion that responsible self-government calls for a decision by the Legislature itself, not by informal group caucuses held behind closed doors, but by all the elected representatives of the people speaking and voting on the floor of the Legislative Assembly." (*The Leader*, Regina, June 17, 1929). He added that "in the short interval that must elapse until the Election is fully completed and the Legislature meets, it is the intention of the Government to refrain from making appointments other than those which the carrying on of the public business may demand." On June 20, there was an "informal meeting" of members of the Saskatchewan Progressive Association, and George W. Thorn, Secretary of the Association, afterwards gave out a statement that it was the opinion of the meeting that the Progressive members-elect should, if a vote of non-confidence in the Gardiner Government* were moved, vote for it; but these members should not enter the Cabinet or attend the caucus of either of the two old political parties. (*The Leader*, Regina, June 21, 1929). Later, Mr. Thorn stated that the meeting of June 20 was not attended by the Progressive members-elect. (*The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, June 22, 1929).

The following are the names of the members elected at the General Election of June 6, together with their political affiliations, according to information supplied by the Clerk of the Executive Council as of July 18, 1929. Recounts were then still pending in the ridings of Happyland and Willow Bunch. The indications of political affiliation are unofficial.

Arm River, D. S. Hutcheon (Cons.)	Moose Jaw City (two members), J. A. Merkley (Cons.), Dr. H. Smith (Cons.)
Battlefords, The, S. W. Huston (Ind.)	Moose Jaw County, S. Whittaker (Cons.)
Bengough, H. K. Miller (Cons.)	Moosomin, Dr. F. D. Munroe (Cons.)
Biggar, W. W. Miller (Cons.)	Morse, R. P. Eades (Cons.)
Cannington, S. W. Arthur (Ind.-Cons.)	North Qu'Appelle, Hon. J. G. Gardiner (Lib.)
Canora, A. O. Morkin (Lib.)	Notukeu, A. L. Grant (Lib.)
Cut Knife, G. J. McLean (Ind.)	Pelly, R. J. M. Parker (Lib.)
Cypress, J. E. Gryde (Cons.)	Pheasant Hills, C. M. Dunn (Lib.)
Elrose, Jas. Cobban (Cons.)	Pipstone, Hon. W. J. Patterson (Lib.)
Estevan, E. W. Garner (Lib.)	Prince Albert, Hon. T. C. Davis (Lib.)
Francis, S. N. Horner (Prog.)	Redberry, Geo. Cockburn (Lib.)
Gravelbourg, B. F. McGregor (Lib.)	Regina City (two members), M. A. MacPherson (Cons.), Jas. Grassick (Cons.)
Hanley, Dr. Reginald Stipe (Prog.)	Rosetown, Nathaniel Given (Cons.)
Happyland, D. N. Strath (Lib.)	Rosthern, Hon. J. M. Uhrich (Lib.)
Humboldt, H. M. Therres (Lib.)	Saltcoats, A. Lopston (Lib.)
Jack Fish Lake, D. M. Finlayson (Lib.)	Saskatoon City (two members), Dr. J. T. M. Anderson (Cons.), H. McConnell (Cons.)
Kerrobert, R. L. Hanbidge (Cons.)	Saskatoon County, Chas. Agar (Lib.)
Kindersley, E. S. Whatley (Prog.)	Shelbrook, E. S. Clinch (Lib.)
Kinistino, Chas. McIntosh (Lib.)	Souris, W. O. Fraser (Cons.)
Last Mountain, Jacob Benson (Prog.)	South Qu'Appelle, Anton Huck (Lib.)
Lloydminster, R. J. Gordon (Lib.)	Swift Current, W. W. Smith (Cons.)
Lumsden, J. F. Bryant (Cons.)	Thunder Creek, H. A. Lilly (Cons.)
Maple Creek, Hon. Geo. Spence (Lib.)	
Melfort, R. J. Greaves (Cons.)	
Milestone, J. B. Patterson (Ind.)	

*NOTE.—A petition was presented to the Lieutenant-Governor on July 26, 1929, by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson on behalf of the co-operating groups asking for the dismissal of the Gardiner Government. On the same day the Lieutenant-Governor replied that he had communicated the petition to Premier Gardiner; that the Premier claimed the right "as Leader of the largest party elected to meet the Legislature and let the members decide the future government of the Province"; and that he had agreed to this on the understanding that the Legislature was to be called together at the earliest possible moment. On Sept. 4, 1929, the 1st Session of the 7th Legislature was opened. J. F. Bryant, Cons., was elected Speaker over J. M. Parker, Lib., by a vote of 35 to 28. On Sept. 6, the Gardiner Government was defeated by an adverse vote of 34 to 27 on a non-confidence amendment moved by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Co-operative Leader. The Session was prorogued after a number of Bills had been passed. On Sept. 9, Dr. J. T. M. Anderson was sworn in as head of the new Co-operative Government of the Province. For personnel of the new Cabinet see Appendix.

Tisdale, W. C. Buckle (Cons.)
 Touchwood, J. M. Parker (Lib.)
 Turtleford, C. A. Ayre (Lib.)
 Vonda, Jas. Hogan (Lib.)
 Wadena, J. R. Taylor (Ind.)
 Weyburn, Rev. R. S. Leslie (Prog.)

Wilkie, A. J. McLeod (Cons.)
 Willow Bunch, C. W. Johnson (Lib.)
 Wolseley, W. G. Bennet (Cons.)
 Wynyard, W. H. Paulson (Lib.)
 Yorkton, A. C. Stewart (Ind.)

[At the deferred election for Ile la Crosse (July 16) unofficial returns gave the seat to A. Jules Marion (Lib.). At the deferred election in Cumberland (Aug. 12), according to unofficial returns, D. A. Hall (Lib.) was elected].

The Session of 1928-29

The Session of the Legislative Assembly was opened by Hon. H. W. Newlands, Lieutenant-Governor, on Dec. 4, 1928, and was closed on Feb. 2, 1929. The approaching General Election was in the minds of all the members and appeared again and again during the discussions. The motion for the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by C. H. McIntosh (Lib., Kinistino) on Dec. 6, 1928; and in seconding it Dr. Thomas F. Waugh (Lib., Arm River) introduced the discussion of election methods with special reference to the recent By-election in which he had been returned, and thereby initiated much discussion of that subject. Dr. Waugh charged that in the Arm River By-election there had been much misrepresentation by Opposition speakers, and he was answered the same day by J. T. M. Anderson, the Conservative Leader. Mr. Anderson declared that "so far as the Conservative party was concerned there was no misrepresentation," but maintained that, on the other hand, there had been "carried on a whispering campaign reflecting not only on the character of the candidate but on the character of the Leader of the Conservative party." After discussing electoral methods the Conservative Leader went on to deal with the development of the resources of the Province and said he was quite prepared to co-operate in the development of the great northern portion of the Province. He referred to the need of the development of the coal resources, advocated the establishment of a Civil Service Commission, and a policy of land settlement, and then discussed the educational problem. In this connection he denied that equal educational advantages were provided for all. "There are people outside the School Law in this Province," he said. "Let me suggest to the Government that they consider the feasibility of having compulsory Government inspection of all schools in this Province, private and parochial as well as public and separate." He proposed further the use of uniform text books and the elimination from those books of "all denominational bias" and "of unpatriotic sentiments." He suggested the appointment of an Agent-General for the Province in London to look after immigration and other matters and declared that the charge was "absolutely unfounded and absolutely false" that the Conservative party were not friendly towards people coming from other lands. He closed by moving an amendment in the following terms:

But we regret that there is no expressed desire or intention to deal with the question of stricter enforcement of the present liquor laws in the Province; to introduce remedial legislation for the purpose of clearing up troublesome and difficult situations in regard to the administration of our public schools; to

encourage and foster a definite Provincial immigration policy; to encourage the development of a wider Provincial and foreign market for our immense lignite coal deposits, giving the assurance of a more extensive use of our own coal in Government institutions; to introduce a measure of Civil Service reform leading to the establishment of a Civil Service Commission, which shall be non-partisan; and to bring into effect reforms with reference to the administration of the office of the Official Guardian with a view to effecting greater economy.

Hon. J. G. Gardiner, the Prime Minister, likewise referred to the Arm River By-election and other alleged election irregularities, pointing out that the Conservative Leader had never proposed to prosecute but stating that he was "simply trying to pin something on the Liberal party." Turning to the educational problem, Mr. Gardiner quoted a declaration from the Conservative platform that that Party pledged itself as far as possible "to prohibit the use of any religious emblem in the public schools where there are mixed denominations and to prohibit the holding of school in buildings used for religious purposes except temporarily." The Premier said that this section of the Conservative platform was in conformity with the practice of the Department of Education from 1905 down; and he denied that it was possible to carry out such a policy by legislation. It could be carried out only, he maintained, through regulation and local action. It was the practice of the Department, he stated, to investigate wherever a charge was made by anybody complaining about the activities of the School Board having to do with religious matters, with the placing of nuns in the schools, or with the placing of the crucifix on the walls of the schools. He dealt specially with the case of the hamlet of Gouverneur and stated that the Board had finally undertaken to remove the crucifix and that Protestant children who had previously been withdrawn from the school had then returned. Mr. Gardiner said that less than one-half of one per cent. of the children of Saskatchewan were in parochial or private schools and that less than two per cent. of the school population of Saskatchewan were attending separate, parochial and private schools—a total of slightly over four thousand out of the 220,000 pupils in the whole Province attending in all three types of schools. Regarding the development of the resources of the Province he expressed a hope that in the very near future the alienated resources would be returned to the Province, and said that "when that time comes, this Government will be prepared to establish as active an immigration policy as any Saskatchewan Government could have." In relation to coal he reviewed the progress of the experiments at Bienfait and stated that the Government had undertaken to take the entire output of that plant for consumption in the public institutions of the Province until such time as the Company were ready to put those products on the general market.

E. S. Whatley (Prog., Kindersley), discussing the power question, agreed that it was not possible to look for any great development in a comprehensive Provincial way in the immediate future. However, he warned the Government against the danger of marking time in view of the statement made in the Legislature

that something over one hundred franchises had been taken over by private interests. He urged more activity in the improvement of highways and declared that what was needed was "to enter into some system that would wipe out the stigma on the Province and treat it as a business proposition." Hon. W. J. Patterson, Provincial Treasurer, defended the Farm Loan Board against the charge of partisanship. "I am not going to say," he declared, "that members of this Legislature do not use their influence from time to time to help some settler in their district. I expect that members of the Opposition have made the same use of their position and influence. I have done it myself, with a private loan company, and I do not think it an improper thing to do." As to the charge of excessive losses by the Board, he stated that out of 336 foreclosures there had been only 27 cases in which no payment had been made. Moreover, the Board had built up reserves of nearly half a million dollars and the total amount owed the Board on unsold foreclosed lands was only a little over six hundred thousand dollars. Therefore, if 191 farms still unsold were absolutely worthless, the total loss would only amount to a little over one hundred thousand dollars. He criticized the demand for an independent audit and denied that there was any general demand for it. If it were demanded, even by "any fairly respectable number of the public" the Government was quite ready to comply with the request.

On Jan. 8 and 9 there was a debate on the return of the natural resources. Hon. T. C. Davis, Attorney-General, moved a resolution declaring for the continuance of the negotiations with the Dominion Government, to which Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Conservative Leader, proposed in amendment that, in the event of no immediate satisfactory action the Province should test its claims in the courts. The Anderson amendment was defeated by 45 to 7, after which the original resolution was adopted unanimously.

On Jan. 29, Dr. Anderson moved the second reading of a Bill to provide that "no religious emblems" should be displayed on any public school and that no person wearing a religious garb should teach in a public school. On this occasion, Dr. Anderson spoke very briefly; while Premier Gardiner put on record a painstaking analysis of the school laws and practices of other Provinces. The Bill was rejected on division.

Among other subjects discussed during the Session were: teachers' superannuation; the Happyland (1925) By-election; Saskatchewan coal resources; and workmen's compensation. A workmen's compensation Act was passed (see Sub-Section on that subject). With regard to coal, J. F. Creighton (Ind., Estevan) proposed that the Government should be directed to use Saskatchewan coal exclusively in all Government buildings south of and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and east of and including Moose Jaw; on motion by Hon. J. M. Uhrich this was amended to provide that Saskatchewan coal should be used in all Government buildings as extensively and as soon as possible.

Among the legislation passed at the Session of 1928-29, were: an Act confirming the agreement with the Dominion regarding the policing of the Province by the R. C. M. P.; a consolidation of the Land Titles Act; revision of the law regarding the Sales of Shares along the lines of the system in force in Ontario, *viz.*, control through supervision of agents; consolidation of the Companies Act, including amendments to bring it into harmony with the decisions of the Privy Council as to the division of powers between the Dominion and the Province; amendments to the Insurance Act to reconcile inconsistencies between the statutory conditions and descriptions of property, also other amendments. (For legislation regarding Municipal Affairs, Highways, Power, Department of Agriculture, Railways, Labour and Industries, Telephones, Workmen's Compensation, Public Health, the Liquor Board, etc., see Sub-Sections under those headings).

The Budget Speech. In his Budget Speech on Jan. 19, 1929, Hon. W. J. Patterson, Provincial Treasurer, proposed no changes in taxation. Dealing with the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1928, he announced cash Receipts of \$13,495,642.77 and Expenditures of \$13,449,632.37, leaving a cash Surplus of \$46,010.40. Adding this Surplus to the Surplus brought forward from the previous year of \$91,846.26, he placed the total Surplus of the Province at \$137,856.66. The cash Receipts for the year included \$600,000 from liquor profits, but the Provincial Treasurer stated this was only one-third of these profits. Motor licence receipts increased over the previous year by \$750,000. The reduction in the public revenue levy was approximately \$400,000 which, he said, represented "a very substantial tax reduction to the land owners of the Province." Wild land tax collections were also lower by approximately \$100,000. The increase in Expenditures was \$500,000, practically all to be found in four Departments: Education increasing \$440,000; Agriculture, \$50,000; Public Health, \$20,000; and Child Protection, \$30,000. The percentage of revenue received from taxation decreased five per cent. as compared with the previous year, while the percentage from licences increased by the same amount. Dividing the Expenditures of the Province into administrative, legislative, protective, developmental and miscellaneous, the Provincial Treasurer stated that developmental services overshadowed all others and accounted for 76.68 per cent. of all Expenditures. The Public Debt of the Province at the end of April, 1928, was given by the Provincial Secretary as \$60,990,232.22. Of this amount \$25,217,485.82 was self-supporting, the Net Debt being \$35,772,746.40. Mr. Patterson dissented from the view that the revenue from motor licences and the gasoline tax should be capitalized for the construction of highways. He supported his stand by urging that transportation methods were changing too rapidly these days for it to be good business to capitalize a form of revenue which might either greatly increase or decrease within a few years. Moreover, he said that the form of highway construction for which it was suggested the money should be used was not one for which capital money should properly be expended.

On the following day M. A. MacPherson (Cons., Regina City) opened by criticizing the claim of the Financial Secretary of a Surplus of \$137,856.66. Mr. MacPherson argued that such a claim was inconsistent with previous methods of keeping the Public Accounts of the Province and that the only Surplus to be taken into account was that for the year itself, or \$46,010.40. Dealing with industrial development the member for Regina expressed the view "that as this Province becomes more and more diversified in its industries, we will be more interested in this House not only in the Budget Speech in this House, but in the Budget Speeches and debates in the House of Commons at Ottawa and there will be less difference in national issues between people East and West." Mr. MacPherson further criticized the methods of handling the Sinking Funds and urged that the books of the Province should be subject to an "independent audit." Premier Gardiner interjected to say: "We are not opposed to one."

On Jan. 21, Reginald Stipe (Prog., Hanley) pressed on the Government the necessity of securing from the Dominion recompense for all the lands alienated under Federal control. He also advocated the placing of a Provincial bond issue to complete the highway system. J. T. M. Anderson (Cons., Saskatoon), who spoke on the same day, commended what the Government had done with regard to the development of power but urged the need of greater activity along that line. He advocated in this connection the encouragement of the development of the Saskatchewan coal fields and stated on behalf of his Party that they were "prepared to provide for the immediate use of Saskatchewan coal in all Government buildings on the main line of the C. P. R. and south of it, and to make all the necessary changes at once in heating plants now situated in these buildings." He charged the Government with dereliction in its duty with regard to returned soldiers and affirmed as the position of his Party that "no matter what the man's political affiliation, no matter what his racial origin may be, the returned man should be given the preference." He urged that there was political activity on the part of civil servants, but admitted that the Department of Education was "fairly free from political influence." He urged a large capital expenditure on highways and then, returning to education, emphasized the necessity of finding a solution that would tend to promote greater harmony and co-operation than existed at the time. He further advocated an immigration policy for the Province.

The political activities of the Progressive group were discussed by Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture (Jan. 24). "During this Session," he said, "we have had it thrown at us across the floor of the House that the United Farmers of Canada propose to take direct political action and that this would be a serious blow to the Government's position. Well, that is a matter for the United Farmers of Canada to decide for themselves. I am of the opinion, however, that there is a place in the Province of Saskatchewan for a great farmers' organization to which the farmers can ally themselves without question as to what race you come from, religion you are or what political party you belong to. I believe there is a demand and a need for an organization of that kind, and when the United Farmers of Canada choose to abandon that field it will not be long until their place will be taken by another. We had that experience with the Grain Growers of Saskatchewan. As a farmers' organization they helped materially in bringing about many reforms which were in the interest of agriculture but, when they decided to take direct political action, it was not long until they were nothing more than a pale shadow of their former selves and the great work which they had been doing was taken up by the United Farmers of Canada." The same subject was commented upon later the same day by Hon. S. J. Latta, Provincial Secretary. "One of the great evils of the group system," he declared, "is that it leads to bargaining—bargaining at the expense of the public. . . . I venture my reputation as a student of politics," he continued, "that in ten years' time the present third party will not be a factor." Hon. George Spence, Minister of Highways, in discussing the power question, referred to the development of Churchill River power, saying that there had been some indication that it would be too costly for economic development at the present time. "If I had a million horse-power to-night," he said "I would not know what to do with it. . . . The steam engine is playing a greater part than ever in the production of electrical energy and it has been said that if all the water-power generating plants in the country were to be destroyed by some sudden catastrophe, not half of them would be rebuilt on their present sites." In closing the debate on Jan. 25 the Provincial Treasurer devoted considerable attention to telephone rates in the Province, in which he stated Saskatchewan occupied a very favourable position.

In amendment to the Budget motion Howard McConnell (Cons., Saskatoon) moved, seconded by C. E. Tran, Leader of the Progressive group, that the Assembly "regrets that the Government made no announcement that it will institute an independent audit." This was defeated by 41 to 8.

Power. The Province of Saskatchewan during the year 1928-29 went into the power business. On July 21, 1928, the Saskatchewan Power Commission, consisting of L. A. Thornton, Regina, Chairman, A. H. Hitchcock, Moose Jaw, and Prof. A. R. Greig, Saskatoon, with R. N. Blackburn, Regina, Secretary,

submitted its Report which endorsed the principle of Government ownership as against private company operation in the development of power in the Province. The other main features of the Report were: ultimate Provincial-wide link-up of power distribution facilities; purchase and extension of existing municipal plants in Regina, Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, involving the sum of \$6,500,000, to form the nucleus of a Provincial system, and the acquisition also of the plants of Prince Albert and the Battlefords; connection of Moose Jaw and Regina plants by transmission line as first step in subsequent development of southern link-up, basis of northern circuit being created by joining the plants of Saskatoon, Prince Albert and the Battlefords; rebuilding Saskatoon plant at a cost of \$1,500,000; creation of secondary town systems with generating plants at strategic points; the eventual joining of all the systems under one central administration; municipalities to buy power at switchboard and fix cost to consumer, with special consideration for large users; discarding the idea of immediate development of water power as impracticable and costly, in favour of steam power, which was deemed more efficient and cheaper under circumstances likely to appertain for many years to come; encouragement of the use of electrical energy on the farms by adaptation of main transmission network to country needs, thus creating a demand.

Following out the recommendations of the above Commission the Legislature at the Session of 1929 passed the Power Commission Act modelled on the lines of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. This Act placed the control and regulation of all electrical public utility service in the Province other than telephone service in the hands of the Power Commission, such rules and regulations as might be drafted being subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The Commission, it was provided, might consist of one, two or three members, as determined by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The members were to hold office for ten years, be eligible for reappointment, and dismissible during tenure of office only by the Legislative Assembly. The Commission was given power, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to make contracts for the supply of electricity to any municipality, corporation or person. It was authorized further, to make provision for the interconnection of and diversion of power from and into any of the systems operating under the Act and also for the demarcation of rural power districts. The Act authorized the Commission to cancel any special franchise on acquiring an electrical distribution system from a municipality. It conferred upon municipal councils authority to take such steps as might be necessary for the distribution of electricity under contracts with the Commission. The Commission was authorized in addition to take over a distribution system where such existed in a rural municipality and incorporated in a rural power district. All property of the Commission and all profits earned in the administration of the Act were vested in the Crown and the right of the Province. The Province assumed responsibility for providing funds for all capital expenditures, such funds to be raised as provided by the Saskatchewan Loans Act.

L. A. Thornton, who was Chairman of the Commission which investigated the power problem for the Province, was appointed Chairman of the new Power Commission and took up his duties on Feb. 1st, 1929.

There were during the year a number of cases in which action was taken by municipalities regarding the sale or establishment of power propositions. On Sept. 6, 1928, the City Council of Saskatoon voted to accept the offer of the Provincial Government to purchase the City Power Plant subject to certain amendments. Under this agreement the Provincial Government offered to sell power at cost plus a small margin for contingencies. On Apr. 23, 1929, the Town Council of Kerrobert agreed to grant a franchise for supplying electric light and power to the Canadian Utilities Limited. On May 1st, By-laws to sell the municipal light and power plants were approved by the electors of Canora. On June 1st, the Town Council of Melfort decided to sell the municipal plants to the Dominion Electric Company Limited, Regina.

Royal Commission on Grain. On Nov. 10, 1928, the Government of Saskatchewan appointed a Royal Commission to investigate "the grading, mixing, handling and marketing of grain, the various agencies and channels

through which it passes, and other matters incidental thereto." The Commission was composed of Chief Justice J. T. Brown, Chairman; J. A. Stoneman, Saskatoon; and Dean W. J. Rutherford, College of Agriculture. F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, acted as Secretary, with H. F. Thomson, K.C., Regina, as Senior Counsel and A. T. Proctor, K.C., Moosomin, as Assistant Counsel. Sittings of the Commission continued during the Autumn and Winter at various points in Saskatchewan and at Fort William and Winnipeg. As a result of these hearings the Commission on Apr. 17, 1929, submitted an *interim* Report in which it summarized its recommendations as follows:

"1. Reorganization of the Board of Grain Commissioners, increasing the membership of the Board to five in number.

2. That offices of the Board be established at Fort William and Vancouver, and one in each of the Prairie Provinces at such point as the Board may decide.

3. That the head office of the Board be fixed by the Board rather than by statute.

4. That each member of the Board shall have full powers of inquiry if authorized by the Board or by the Chief Commissioner.

5. That Board Inspectors for each of the Prairie Provinces be appointed to investigate complaints, institute prosecutions, inspect elevators, and perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Board.

6. That Parliament vote for the use of the Board the money now standing to the Board's credit as a result of the Board's operations.

7. That all elevator agents be licensed by the Board, and that the Board be given power to suspend or cancel such licence for cause.

8. That elevator companies and agents be compelled to provide and keep in the elevators all tickets required under the Act.

9. That regulations be made to ensure greater uniformity and accuracy in taking the load sample at the country elevator.

10. That the Board be empowered to provide for an improved receptacle in which to preserve the sample of the load taken at the country elevator.

11. That farmers and elevator agents loading cars be required to take greater precaution to leave sufficient space for sampler to enter car, and for trimming the load so as to assist Inspection Department.

12. That bulk-heading by the use of bags of grain be adopted.

13. That greater consideration be given by railway officials in the distribution and allotment of cars so as to meet the wish of the Pool farmer to market his grain through his own elevator.

14. That the provisions in the Act for use of the car order book be wholly repealed, and new provisions substituted as fully set out in the schedule hereto.

15. That legislation be enacted prohibiting mills from breaking of car seals and diverting cars to the mills in the absence of a representative of the Inspection Department.

16. That consideration be given to the sampling and inspection staff so as to ensure more accurate and consistent grading.

17. Absolute prohibition of grading of any sample of grain less than 2 lbs. in weight.

18. That an effort be made to gather samples of the crop earlier each year, so that the standards for the various grades might be set as soon as possible.

19. That the Board be given power to provide for new grades of grain and legalize some grades that are now set illegally.

20. That, where it is possible to separate mixed grains, the inspector's certificate show the percentage of the mixture, and that settlement be made on the basis of separation.

21. That the automatic sampler be installed in all terminal elevators.

22. That the standard for inspection out of private terminals be raised, and that samples taken from the standard so fixed be sent to the world's exchanges.

23. That the Government-owned and publicly-operated elevator at Fort William be discontinued as such.

24. That legislation rather than litigation be adopted to settle the trouble existing between the Pool farmer and the line elevator as to the right of the farmer to have his grain sent to a Pool terminal.

25. That all elevators to be built at Churchill be Government-owned and operated."

These recommendations were in part adopted in legislation by the Dominion Parliament during the 1929 Session. The final Report of the Commission had not been made at the end of June, 1929.

Agricultural Conditions and Organizations

Half a dozen Acts relating to the Department of Agriculture were passed at the 1928-29 Session. Two of importance dealt with co-operative societies. One removed the prohibition of the use of the term "Co-operative" by business concerns from companies incorporated by the Legislature or by the Dominion Parliament. The other waived the priority rights of the Provincial Government with regard to dividends of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries in favour of the non-cumulative 7 per cent. common shares. The Debt Adjustment Act of 1929 established the Debt Adjustment Bureau on a permanent basis under a commissioner.

The Report of the Debt Adjustment Commissioner for the year ended Apr. 30, 1928, stated that the value of properties being administered by the Office was \$12,000,000 as compared with \$27,000,000 in 1921-22. The number of new cases during the year was 361, while the old cases still under supervision numbered 1,100.

The field crops of Saskatchewan in 1928 had a value of \$334,867,000, according to the unrevised Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The following table, which is taken from the above Report, shows the yield and value of the main crops:

	Yield bus.	Value \$		Yield cwt.	Value \$
Wheat (Spring)	303,399,000	233,617,000	Potatoes	3,052,000	2,808,000
Oats	156,043,000	59,296,000	Turnips	226,000	278,000
Barley	44,266,000	21,248,000		tons	
Rye	8,412,000	6,225,000	Hay and Clover	821,000	6,535,000
Peas	19,000	31,000	Alfalfa	19,000	243,000
Beans	10,000	33,000	Fodder corn	31,000	164,000
Mixed grains	594,000	249,000		bus.	
			Flaxseed	2,654,000	4,140,000

The following table represents the volume of business transacted by producer co-operatives in the Province according to the Report of the Co-operation and Markets Branch for the year ended Apr. 30, 1929:

Saskatchewan Wheat Producers, Limited	\$160,000,000
Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited	5,000,000
Saskatchewan Live Stock Producers Limited	4,918,000
Saskatchewan Co-operative Trading Association	3,852,000
Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Association	1,856,000
Saskatchewan Poultry Producers, Limited	553,000
Saskatchewan Registered Seed Growers, Ltd.	281,000
Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited, Saskatchewan branch	180,000
Total	\$176,640,000

The Wheat Pool. The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited (Saskatchewan Wheat Pool) opened in Regina on Nov. 20 and continued for a week. Among the resolutions passed, one directed the Directors to press for legislation providing for the elimination of the mixing of grades 1 Northern to No. 6 and another suggested that straight grades should be unloaded and binned at public terminals only. A proposal that the Pool should go into the milling of wheat on a commercial scale was laid

over till the next Annual Meeting. Another resolution passed asked that sixty per cent. of the Grain Standards Board should be farmers or representatives of farmer organizations. A. J. McPhail of Regina was re-elected President and L. C. Brouillette of Landis, Vice-President, with George W. Robertson, Secretary.

The Report of the Directors dated Nov. 20, 1928, stated that at the end of October there were on file 77,404 new term contracts, covering 10,735,448 acres of wheat under contract to the Pool for the period 1928-1932, inclusive. A final payment on the 1927-28 crop was made on Oct. 11, the total payment on the year's crop being \$1.42¼ per bushel, basis 1 Northern at Fort William. This compared with \$1.42 per bushel on the 1926-27 crop and \$1.45 per bushel for the 1925-26 crop. The Directors reported that in the 1927-28 season the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Limited operated 727 country elevators and handled 100,210,581 bushels of grain. In addition, the Pool Elevators handled over 6,163,995 bushels of platform grain. The Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, a subsidiary company, in the same year handled 72,740,589 bushels. The Directors commented that the general use of combines in conjunction with motor trucks had resulted in a tremendous speeding up of deliveries at country points. As evidence of this they stated that there had been delivered to Saskatchewan Pool Elevators on Oct. 1st, 1928, over 46,500,000 bushels of grain as compared with 16,000,000 bushels on the same date the previous year. They referred to the statement that the testing time for the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool would come when the first contract had expired and commented that this testing time had passed "and the wheat growers of Saskatchewan have demonstrated their belief in the pool method of co-operative marketing." The Directors stated that the total cost of operating both the wheat and coarse grain pools in the year just closed amounted to \$690,509.30 as compared with \$646,102.90 the previous year. It worked out at half a cent a bushel, being the same as the previous year and comparing with .38 of a cent in 1925-26. The carrying charges per bushel were .87 of a cent as compared with .99 the previous year and .83 in 1925-26.

A semi-annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool opened in Regina on June 18, 1929, and closed on June 24. The main subject of debate was the proposal for a "compulsory pool," the delegates voting down after much discussion both a resolution for a compulsory pool and an amendment calling for an educational campaign to secure a one hundred per cent. pool. Other resolutions passed directed the Board of Directors to consider the establishment of terminal elevator facilities at sea-board points and to apply to the Board of Grain Commissioners for regulations for two grades of tough wheat. A proposal for a farmer-owned radio station was rejected.

Two court judgments of special interest to the Wheat Pool were delivered during the year. On May 9, 1929, Mr. Justice Donald MacLean gave judgment at Maple Creek against John Babitzke, farmer of Kuest, for two thousand dollars, being a penalty at twenty-five cents a bushel to be imposed under the Pool contract when the defendant failed to deliver eight thousand bushels of wheat of the 1927 crop to the Pool. On May 29 the Exchequer Court of Canada at Ottawa delivered judgment granting the appeal of the Saskatchewan Wheat Producers Limited from assessments for Income tax by the Federal Minister of National Revenue.

United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, Limited. The Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Section of the United Farmers of Canada opened in Regina on Feb. 12, 1929, and closed Feb. 15. Resolutions were passed dealing with a great variety of subjects, among them being ratification of an agreement between the U. F. C. and the Saskatchewan Wholesale Co-operative Society. Under this agreement the Trading Department of the Organization was completely separated from the Educational Department. It was agreed that the Co-operative Wholesale Society should take over all the assets of the Trading Department of the U. F. C. Other resolutions which caused much discussion were those upon compulsory wheat pool and on political activity. The Convention went on record as favouring an educational programme for the purpose of securing support of the farmers and the public; and for legislation which would cause all grain produced in the Province to be marketed

through the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited. With regard to political activity a resolution was proposed to strike out of the constitution prohibition of alliance with a political party, but the net result of the discussion was to leave the constitution unchanged. George H. Williams, Semans, was chosen President; A. J. Macauley, Waseca, Vice-President; Mrs. Pearl Johnston, Coleville, President of the Women's Section; Mrs. St. John, Kisbey, First Vice-President; and Mrs. W. J. Coe, Plunkett, Second Vice-President. Frank Eliason, Wynyard, was chosen Secretary.

After the Convention adjourned difficulties arose within the Organization. A group of delegates to the Convention met on Feb. 16, 1929, and passed a resolution protesting against the way in which the discussion of proposals for political action was handled. On Mar. 12, four officials of the organization resigned. In explanation of his resignation, George F. Edwards, Regina, head of the Research Department, stated that he was opposed to the policy of compulsory pooling and accordingly believed that the only honourable course for him to follow was to resign. At the same time there were serious difficulties among the Board of Directors and ten Directors issued a statement declaring that they viewed "with grave concern the stand taken by our President wherein he does not disavow the principle of an organization within an organization." The resolution also expressed regret that "through their lack of confidence in our President the heads of our Departments have tendered their resignations." The Directors issuing this statement announced that they would refer the questions involved to their respective District Executives for consideration.

An announcement that the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, had refused to join the Canadian Council of Agriculture was made in Winnipeg on Apr. 21, by A. E. Darby, Secretary of the Council.*

In November, 1928, a delegation representing the U. F. C., Saskatchewan Section, waited upon the Provincial Government in Regina and presented a number of resolutions. Among these were declarations in favour of a six-months' notice of a General Election and a two-months notice of a By-election.

Live Stock. During the Session of the Legislature in 1929 the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Live Stock Commissioner of the Province for the twelve months ended Apr. 30, 1928, was presented. In this Report the Live Stock Commissioner stated that the year had shown a distinct though not a large increase in the number of live stock in the Province. The number of horses and mules was given as 1,168,314; milch cows, 462,270; other cattle, 842,020; sheep, 170,038; swine, 616,603. The value of live stock in the Province was placed at \$135,075,000.

The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Live Stock Association, which included a number of Breeders' organizations, was held in Saskatoon, Jan. 22-24, 1929. The Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association commented upon competition between the horse and motor traction. "While the manufacturers of tractors," he said, "are bending all their efforts to the perfection of the small tractor, which may in time replace a certain amount of horse-power on the farm, there is no reason to think that they will be successful in eliminating horses from the farm. No matter what degree of perfection will be reached or what shape a tractor will take, the horse has a permanent place in our farming operations, and its place can never be taken entirely by mechanical power." The Report further stated that Saskatchewan had more Stallion Clubs organized under the Federal scheme than any other Province in the Dominion. The membership of the Association was given as 613 as compared with 664 the year previous. Receipts for the year were \$1,485,68, and there was a deficit on the year of \$320.65. The surplus account at the end of the year stood at \$2,000.29.

In the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association comment was made upon the establishment of Pure-bred Areas which were stated to be the first to be established on the continent of North America. The Act under which these Areas were established came into effect on May 1st, 1927. Six Areas were surveyed during that Summer and became established in January,

*NOTE.—See record of The Canadian Council of Agriculture, page 248, this volume.

1928, while eleven more were surveyed during 1928. The membership of the Association was 427 in 1928 as compared with 440 in 1927. Receipts were \$1,539.41; expenditures, \$1,383.51 and balance of surplus account, \$1,377.39.

A complete survey of the sources of beef and milk supplies in the Province was urged upon Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, by a deputation from the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, which waited upon him, Mar. 5, 1929. The object of the survey was declared to be the securing of information as to "the sources of both beef and milk supplies and the most economical means of production in order that the Saskatchewan farmer may conduct his business more efficiently and develop his live stock operations on the soundest economic basis for the future."

The improvement in the hog situation since the adoption of compulsory grading was commented upon in the Report presented to the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association. Definite progress, it was stated, had been made each year, but the improvement was not as rapid as had been anticipated. The percentage of hogs graded select at Saskatchewan stockyards and plants in 1927 was 5.35 as compared with 6.16 in Alberta and 11.8 in Manitoba, the average for the Dominion being 17.46. Membership in this Association in 1928 was 177. The receipts were \$1,499 and expenditures, \$1,947.67, showing a deficit of \$448.67. The balance in the surplus account at the end of the year was \$1,973.59.

The leasing of school lands for grazing purposes was discussed at the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association at Swift Current in June, 1929. A resolution was passed asking that these lands be leased on the same terms as Crown lands. Among the other subjects discussed was the shipment of live stock. It was pointed out that the railway companies had co-operated with the shippers in every way and now that the new cars had been tried out it was likely that horned cattle would be shipped in different compartments from dehorned animals. It was suggested that a penalty be imposed on the shipment of horned cattle.

The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Producers was held in Moose Jaw in June, 1929. The Meeting was attended by about seventy delegates. During the past year, it was reported the Association had handled five million dollars worth of stock in comparison with two million dollars in the previous year. The number of cars of live stock handled during the year was over 3,100 as against 1,700 the year before.

At a meeting in Regina on Mar. 30, 1929, it was decided to organize a Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Hunter, Saddle and Light Horse Improvement Society.

Dairying. In his Twenty-second Annual Report, which was presented to the Legislature in 1929, the Dairy Commissioner reviewed the industry during 1927, when he reported a decrease in production but an improvement in the quality of the products. "In the twenty-one years covering the history of this Province," he said, "this is the third in which a decrease in dairy production has been reported. The 1907 production was less than 1906, and 1917 was slightly below 1916, that decrease being due to the two bumper wheat crops of 1915 and 1916 with War prices paid for the grain. The creamery output of 1927 shows a decrease of 28 per cent. as compared to that of 1926 but this decrease was not recorded in the total dairy production of the Province. There has been a marked increase from year to year recently in the consumption of both sweet milk and cream in liquid form and also of ice cream. Another factor in this connection is a very considerable increase in the amount of cream going across the line to the United States from the south of the Province during the year just closed. These items account for approximately 2,000,000 pounds of butterfat which would otherwise have gone into creamery butter. The total value of Saskatchewan's dairy production for 1927 was \$19,610,000, which shows a decrease of approximately six per cent. from the figures of the preceding year."

The Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association was held in Prince Albert, Jan. 29-31, 1929, when, in addition to addresses by leaders in the dairy world, the results of the annual competitions of the Association were announced. During the proceedings of the Convention resolutions were adopted

on a number of subjects, including endorsement of the efforts of the National Dairy Council to have standardized milk regulations established throughout Canada and a request to the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion of Canada to enlarge the Rosthern Experimental Station and to promote the development of the dairy herd at that station to such a size that it might supply breeding stock in large numbers and carry on more experimental work in all lines pertaining to the production of milk. B. F. Grundeen, Estevan, was elected President; P. C. Colquhoun, Maple Creek, Vice-President; and P. E. Reed, Department of Agriculture, Regina, Secretary-Treasurer.

On Feb. 7, 1929, J. A. Caulder, for the previous two years President and Managing Director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, resigned as Managing Director and O. W. Andreasen was chosen to succeed him. Mr. Caulder, however, was re-elected President of the Company. F. A. Davidson was re-elected Secretary.

Egg and Poultry Pool. Some changes in the contract under which the Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Limited operated were made at the Annual Meeting in March, 1929, at Regina. Under the old contract the term was for five years and the members signed up for both poultry and eggs under one agreement. Under the new plan the contract was for seven years and the members signed up for eggs only, poultry only, or both. The contract further permitted members to cancel the egg contract by the end of any year and the poultry contract by the first of March in any year. At the Convention, there was reported a sign-up of over nineteen thousand members, while the business done in the previous year was approximately \$550,000. The greater part of the products of the Pool was sold in Eastern Canada. The President Mrs. John Holmes, reported that 1,498,183 dozen of eggs of a cash value had been sold the previous year and that direct shippers netted 25.5 cents for extras, 23.6 cents for firsts, 19.6 cents for seconds, and 15.5 for crax. The elections resulted in the return of Mrs. John Holmes, Asquith, as President; J. C. Rabourn, Ravenscrag, and Mrs. N. Morrison, Spalding, as Vice-Presidents; and D. Graham, Regina, as Secretary-Treasurer. The first Egg Pool for 1929 was closed on May 25, when prices were recorded as follows: extras, 23c.; firsts, 20c.; seconds, 17c.; crax, 15c.

Hail Insurance. In their Annual Report for the year ended Jan. 31, 1929, the Directors of the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association stated that the losses of the Association for the year 1928 amounted to \$2,223,915.86, while the premium income (taxes) amounted to \$1,856,009.27, leaving a deficit upon the year's operations, after allowing for certain other charges and some miscellaneous income, of \$396,715.77. The surplus from the previous year was \$2,171,264.03, and after allowing for taxes and cancellation of arrears, the balance sheet surplus at the end of 1928 was \$1,760,259.38.

The total insurance carried by the Association in 1928 was 6,964,702 acres at five dollars per acre, or \$34,823,510. The net amount of hail insurance taxes levied was: flat rate 14,889,431 acres at four cents per acre, \$595,577.24; and varying crop rates on 6,964,702 acres less cancellations, \$1,260,432.03; making a total of \$1,856,009.27. There were fifty hail storms during the season and 7,942 claims were received and adjusted. During the year thirteen rural municipalities not previously under the operations of the Act passed the necessary hail by-law. The total number of rural municipalities in which Municipal Hail Insurance had been provided for 1929 was 151.

Hail losses totalling \$4,255,878, against which premiums of \$4,793,739 were paid, were sustained by the hail insurance companies operating in Saskatchewan, during the 1928 hail season, according to figures issued by the Provincial insurance commissioner. These did not include losses paid by the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association.

Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies. The Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Association was held at Saskatoon, Jan. 9-11, 1929. The number of societies represented in the Association in 1928

was reported as the largest on record, being 107 as compared with 100 the year previous. Nine societies which had not before joined the Association became members in 1928. The receipts of the Association for the year were \$2,061.43, and expenditures, \$1,281.91, leaving a balance of \$779.52. F. W. Townley-Smith, Lashburn, was chosen President; J. D. MacFarlane, Carlea, Vice-President; and John G. Rayner, Saskatoon, Secretary.

Department of Education: Other Educational Affairs.

According to the Annual Report of the Department of Education for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, (presented at the Session of 1929) 57 new school districts were erected during the year and 2 districts were disorganized, leaving the total number of districts, 4,776. Of this number 4,745 were public school districts, 23 Roman Catholic separate school, and 8 Protestant separate school districts. The number of pupils enrolled during 1927 was 211,599; and the percentage of attendance 85.44. Of these, 13,333 were high school pupils.

The Outpost Correspondence School, under the Department, for crippled children and those outside of organized districts had a total enrolment of 286 pupils. In almost every case, the Report stated, these pupils had competed favourably with pupils in regular schools.

At the Session of the Legislature (1928-29) a number of changes were made in the school laws. The school Act was amended to provide a board of inquiry to settle differences between teachers and school boards with regard to the termination of agreements; to authorize larger units of administration; and to enable one or more school districts to maintain a community school. The Public Library Act was amended to remove the limit of one mill upon the levy for library purposes, leaving Councils full discretion. The School Assessment Act was altered to exempt buildings on strictly agricultural lands from taxation for school purposes.

At the Annual Convention of the Saskatchewan School Trustees Association, which opened Feb. 21, 1929, at Regina, a resolution was passed declaring that English should be the only language of instruction in the public schools and on the school playgrounds of the Province. There was much discussion over a resolution proposing to drop from the school law the provision that "two members of the Education Council shall be Roman Catholics." Eventually an amendment was carried declaring for a change in the law to provide that one member of the Council "may be" Roman Catholic. (*The Morning Leader*, Regina, Feb. 21, 1929).

At a joint Convention of the Saskatchewan Educational Association and the Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance at Moose Jaw (Apr. 2 to 4, 1929), Premier Gardiner stated that "the Government has pledged itself to bring down at the next Session a suitable scheme of superannuation."

University of Saskatchewan. At the 18th Annual Convocation, May 3, 1929, the Chancellor, Sir Frederick Haultain, conferred degrees on 162 graduates while 79 received certificates. President Murray in his address outlined the growth of the University. There were, he stated, 1,394 students enrolled during 1928-29 in the regular courses, 515 in Summer school and night classes, and 727 in short Courses; making a total of 2,636. Outlook College became affiliated as a Junior College with the University of Saskatchewan. Its enrolment for 1928-29 was 111.

Department Municipal Affairs. An improvement in municipal tax collection was reported by the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs in his Annual Report for the year ended Apr. 30, 1928, which was presented to the Legislature in 1929. "While bank loans," he stated, "show some increase in towns and villages, there has been a continued decrease in such loans in rural municipalities, the decrease since 1921 being eighty-six per cent. As a further evidence of improved financial standing there has been a remarkable increase in cash surpluses in villages and rural municipalities during the past three years." The percentage of tax collections in rural municipalities in 1928 was 66.42; in villages, 72.82; in towns, 60.46; and in cities, 62.03. The Report stated that

uncollected arrears had decreased thirty-eight per cent. in rural municipalities since 1921, twelve per cent. in villages, forty-four per cent. in towns, and twenty-seven per cent. in cities. The low percentage for villages, it was explained, was accounted for in part by the fact that there were twenty-four more villages in 1927. The total assets of rural municipalities, villages, towns and cities in the Province of Saskatchewan in 1927 was given in the Report at \$85,781,954.42, and the net surplus over liabilities at \$29,637,209.26. The assets were divided as follows: rural municipalities, \$19,111,215.29; villages, \$3,423,198.54; towns, \$10,515,528.95; cities, \$52,732,011.64.

At the Session of 1928-29 amendments were made to the municipal laws, to extend the powers of cities regarding grants to art galleries, operating or regulating motor bus services, and controlling the smoke nuisance, and in other regards. In addition changes were made in the Village Act, the Rural Municipality Act, and the Town Planning Act.

Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Association was held in Saskatoon, Mar. 6-8, 1929. In his presidential address G. H. Hummel discussed a variety of subjects including roads and municipal franchises. With regard to the latter, Mr. Hummel stated that the Government had agreed that the Local Government Board should be empowered to supervise the investment of moneys received from the sale of plants so that the necessary funds for the repayment of debentures would be available when required. With regard to roads he pointed out that the demand at the moment was for a higher standard of road than in previous years. This necessarily increased construction and maintenance costs, and he urged the desirability of seeking for the most economical method of road construction that could be obtained. Among the resolutions adopted were proposals that the cost of maintaining mental defectives should be made a charge upon the Province and that the Municipal System of Hail Insurance should be made to cover the whole Province. The Association further went on record as recommending to the Federal Government that a person born in Canada be officially recognized as being of Canadian nationality and that the Provincial and Federal Governments should provide a scheme whereby "all our people shall contribute to a fund to provide medical and hospital accommodations to all our people who are unable to pay for same, preferably by a system of compulsory contributory insurance, so that our transient and wage-earning population may contribute their share of the cost."

The financial statement of the Association showed receipts of \$10,866.29 and expenditures of \$6,727.24, leaving a cash balance of \$4,139.05. The financial statement of the Rural Municipal Sanatorium Pool indicated receipts of \$74,642.77 and expenditures of \$72,370.97, leaving a cash surplus of \$2,271.80.

G. H. Hummel, Nokomis, was elected President; J. R. Near, Pinkham, Vice-President; and J. J. McGurran, Nokomis, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Local Government Board.

"The improved condition reached in recent years," it was stated in the Report of the Local Government Board for the calendar year 1928, "by Saskatchewan's municipal institutions, school districts, rural telephone companies and hospital districts is not only being maintained but strengthened. Maturing debenture instalments are met with a readiness that has been a factor in securing for current issues a favourable reception on the market. In fact, debentures of Saskatchewan's local authorities are now so well known as sound securities, within as well as beyond the borders of the Province, that the demand for them on the part of local investors is strong."

The Board authorized the issue of debentures to the value of \$4,458,243.55. Of this amount \$2,087,526.55 were for cities; \$124,350 for towns; \$1,701,300 for school districts; \$63,400 for villages; \$32,000 for rural municipalities; \$374,667 for rural telephone companies; and \$75,000 for union hospitals.

The Report contained a schedule showing that fourteen local authorities had disposed of electric lighting plants to private companies, the authority for the sale being granted by the Board during 1928.

Railways, Labour and Industries. Following the re-organization of this Department a number of Acts relating to its operations were passed at the 1928-29 Session of the Legislature. Among them were: an Act to provide for the licensing of electrical supply houses, contractors and journeymen electricians, the Saskatchewan Power Commission being the licensing body; a consolidation of the Public Utilities Companies Act; legislation to control mining operations, having as its special object supervision of the mines at the Flin Flon; amendments to the minimum wage Act; and a new Workmen's Compensation Act (See special sub-section on this subject).

The Report of the Bureau of Labour and Industries for the fiscal year ended Apr. 30, 1928, showed that there were 674 manufacturing establishments in the Province in 1926. The capital invested in these was \$33,943,060; and the gross value of the products, \$47,108,097. The total immigration into Saskatchewan in 1927 was 16,168 as compared with 19,816 in the previous year. The value of buildings erected in 1927 was \$11,337,600 as compared with \$13,612,800 in 1926. The Natural Resources Division reported mineral production valued at \$1,336,807. The estimated amount paid to trappers for furs in the year closed June 30, 1928, was \$1,821,483 as compared with \$1,609,782 in the year previous. Commercial fisheries in 1927 had an estimated value of \$503,609. The output of coal was 472,182 tons as against 451,077 in 1926.

During the year ended Apr. 30, 1928, the Employment Service received 75,828 applications and made 73,112 placements, while there were reported to the Service 89,160 vacancies. The number of men shipped in for harvest work was 25,029.

Highways. The Highways Act was amended at the 1928-29 Session to make highways under repair "forbidden ground," persons using them doing so at their own risk. The amendments also authorized the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council to make regulations regarding the class or weight of vehicles which might use a highway. The amending legislation came into force May 1st, 1929.

The Annual Report of the Department of Highways, dated Sept. 1st, 1928, tabled during the Session of 1929, stated that by the end of 1927 there had been completed 2,876 miles of the Provincial highway, graded to a standard width of twenty feet on top. It was commented in the Report that Saskatchewan was at the time third among the Provinces of Canada in the number of motor vehicles owned and operated within the Province.

The Vehicles Act, 1924, was amended at the Session of 1928-29 to provide that when an accident occurred and the vehicle was being driven at a speed in excess of 40 miles per hour, the onus of proof that he was not driving carelessly should be on the driver.

Telephones. There were 106,580 telephones in Saskatchewan on Apr. 30, 1928, according to the Annual Report of the Secretary of Statistics. Of these 68,638 were rural, 37,084 urban and 858 municipal and independent. According to the Annual Report of the Department of Telephones for the same date there were 79,779 Government-owned locals and rurals connecting, of which 37,084 were locals and 42,695 rurals connecting. The mileage of private telephone systems in the Province at the same date was 61,085 with 69,477 subscribers.

At the Session of 1928-29 amendments were made to the Telephone Department Superannuation Act, dealing with the subjects of previous service and the collection of contributions. The amending Act became effective, May 1st, 1929.

Liquor Board. Legislation with regard to the Liquor Board was amended by two Acts during the Session of 1928-29. In one provision was made for a retirement fund and insurance for the employees and a penalty was imposed on fictitious addresses given by customers; while in the other changes were made in the Districts into which the Province was divided for the purposes of the Liquor Control Board.

According to the third Annual Report of the Liquor Board, for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, there were at that date in operation 28 general liquor stores and

148 stores for the sale of beer only, 13 additional beer stores having been opened during the year. A total of 363 banquet permits were issued during the year, an increase of 44 over the previous year, while 242 permits were issued to druggists, physicians, dentists, veterinarians and persons requiring liquor for manufacturing purposes, a reduction of one. There was another appreciable decline in the number of special quantity permits, the total issued being 6,800 compared to 8,068 during the previous fiscal year.

The total income of the Liquor Board for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1928, was \$11,739,744.73, of which \$11,708,534.60, came from sales of liquors and the rest from miscellaneous sources. Purchases during the year, after deducting breakages, were \$6,178,146.60; store expenses, \$770,781.35; warehouse expenses, \$78,092.06; and after sundry other expenses the profit carried to the balance sheet was \$2,443,890.68.

Public Health. Provision was made at the 1928-29 Session of the Legislature for free treatment of tubercular patients. The Act, entitled the Tuberculosis Sanatoria and Hospitals Act, 1929, authorized the Saskatchewan Anti-Tuberculosis League to act as administrators. The League, it was enacted, should be financed by the Province, municipalities and local improvement districts. Provision was made for the organization of the League and a board of directors. At the same Session the Public Health Act was amended in regard to the constitution of "full-time health districts." The Drugless Practitioners Act was re-drafted and an extension of time until May 1st, 1930, was granted within which drugless practitioners might comply with its terms.

In his Report for 1927, Dr. F. C. Middleton, acting Deputy Minister of Public Health, stated that the Provincial grants to hospitals for the year was \$467,995, equivalent to \$9.44 for each patient admitted. During the year three new hospitals were added to the list of Government-aided hospitals, making fifty Government-aided hospitals at the end of 1927. With a population of 836,000, it was stated, there was one hospital bed for every 290 of the population or 3.5 beds for each 1,000 of the population.

Under date of May 1st, 1928, the school nurses, who had previously been working under the school hygiene branch of the Department of Education, were transferred to the Department of Health and were formed, with those nurses already in the latter Department, into a "Division of Public Health Nursing."

Workmen's Compensation and Other Reports. A new Act designed in time to replace the existing Workmen's Compensation Act of Saskatchewan was passed at the Session of 1928-29. The new Act was introduced as the result of an investigation by a Royal Commission appointed, Mar. 13, 1928, consisting of Percy M. Anderson, K.C., Regina; Lachlan D. McTavish, Moose Jaw; Harry Perry, Regina; Francis Mallock Still, Regina, and Asa W. Heise, Saskatoon. The Commission reported on Dec. 28, 1928. The new Act introduced the principle of collective liability, under which risk incidental to industry was made a charge upon industry. It brought many more workmen within the compensation field than did the old Act, although members of the "running trades," represented by six of the Railway Brotherhoods, were at their request excluded from the Act, provision being made however, whereby they might vote themselves in at any time. The old Act was left in force; and the new Act, it was provided, should be brought into effect by proclamation.

The Bureau of Child Protection during the year 1928-29, in addition to its original functions, was charged with the administration of the Old Age Pension and Mothers' Allowance Acts. During the calendar year 1928 there were committed to the Government through the Child Welfare Act 125 children. At the first of 1929 the total number of wards of the Government was 1,613. From May 1st, 1928, to Mar. 20, 1929, the sum of \$327,888.68 was paid out on old age pensions; and there were 3,100 persons on the pay roll on Mar. 31, 1929. The figure for expenditure included the proportion to be refunded by the Federal authorities. The number of mothers receiving allowance under the Mothers' Allowance Act on Mar. 1st, 1929, was 1,482, and the number of children, 4,462.

The amount paid in Mothers' Allowances from May 1st, 1928, to Mar. 20, 1929, was \$366,735.

The Vital Statistics Branch reported that exclusive of stillbirths, there were 21,015 births registered in the Province in 1927, an increase of 99 over the previous year. The birth rate per thousand of the population was 25.1 or one point lower than in 1926. The illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 births was 20.3, an increase of 1.1 over 1926. Of the fathers of children born during the year 69 per cent. were farmers, while 42 per cent. of the fathers and 36.3 per cent. of the mothers of children born during the year were Canadian-born. The average number of children to each family registering a birth was four. Fathers from British countries numbered 43.2 per cent. and mothers from British countries 41.6 per cent. There were 5,733 marriages in 1927, an increase of 295 over 1926. The marriage rate was 6.9 per 1,000 of the population. The largest number of marriages was solemnized in the month of November with December a close second. June was in the third place. For every 1,000 marriages solemnized in 1927 there were 10.4 divorces granted, or 60 in all, an increase of 13. During the year there were 84 divorced persons remarried. Deaths numbered 6,031, a decrease of 29 from the previous year. The death rate was 7.2 per 1,000 of the population, which was the lowest for any Province in the Dominion. There were 542 stillbirths in the Province in 1927; pneumonia and broncho-pneumonia caused 503 deaths; heart diseases, 569; cancer, 445; tuberculosis, 391; influenza, 340. The total infant mortality (under one year) exclusive of stillbirths was 1,575, a decrease of 106; the rate per 1,000 living births was 74.9, a decrease of 6.2.

Province of Saskatchewan

(As at June 30, 1929)

Lieutenant-Governor..... Hon. H. W. Newlands

The Gardiner Ministry (Liberal)*

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Education..... Hon. J. G. Gardiner
 Minister of Municipal Affairs, Provincial Secretary, Minister in charge
 of the Bureau of Publications and King's Printer's Office..... Hon. S. J. Latta
 Minister of Agriculture and Minister in charge of Child Welfare Act..... Hon. C. M. Hamilton
 Attorney-General..... Hon. T. C. Davis
 Minister of Public Works and Minister of Public Health..... Hon. J. M. Uhrich
 Minister of Telephones and Provincial Treasurer..... Hon. W. J. Patterson
 Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries and Minister of Highways.... Hon. George Spence
 Speaker of the Legislative Assembly..... (Vacant)†

Heads of the Administrative Services

Clerk of the Executive Council..... J. W. McLeod
 Deputy Attorney-General..... A. L. Geddes, K.C.
 Deputy Provincial Secretary and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.... J. W. McLeod
 Deputy Provincial Treasurer..... A. Perring Taylor
 Provincial Auditor..... G. L. Hopkins
 Superintendent of Insurance and Fire Commission..... A. E. Fisher
 Deputy Minister of Agriculture..... F. H. Auld
 Deputy Minister of Education..... A. H. Ball
 Deputy Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries..... T. M. Molloy
 Commissioner of Publications..... W. F. Kerr
 Deputy Minister of Telephones..... W. Warren
 Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs..... J. J. Smith
 Saskatchewan Assessment Commission..... Murdo Cameron
 Deputy Minister of Public Works..... J. M. Smith
 Chairman of the Local Government Board..... S. P. Grosch
 Deputy Minister of Highways..... H. S. Carpenter
 King's Printer..... J. W. Reid
 Deputy Minister of Public Health (acting)..... Dr. F. C. Middleton
 Legislative Counsel..... J. P. Runciman
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly..... G. A. Mantle
 Civil Service Commissioner..... P. G. Ward
 Commissioner of Child Protection..... F. J. Reynolds
 Provincial Librarian..... W. F. Kerr
 Chairman of the Liquor Board..... W. W. Amos

†NOTE.—Sixth Legislative Assembly was dissolved, May 11, 1929. New Speaker was to be elected when House met in September.

*NOTE.—For Anderson Cabinet formed Sept. 9, see Appendix.

THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

The Third Session of the Sixth Legislative Assembly

The Third Session of the Sixth Alberta Legislature opened at Edmonton on Jan. 31, 1929, and closed Mar. 20. A wide variety of proposals engaged the attention of the members during the Session. They authorized the sale of lines of railways and renewed railway charters; they amended city charters; they refused the request for rights to complete a motor road for private profit; they gave a new constitution to the Alberta Wheat Pool; they dealt with public health, insurance, property contracts, education, highways, and the gasoline tax; and they adopted in co-operation with the Dominion Government a system of Old Age Pensions.

In the Speech from the Throne His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Egbert reviewed the progress of the Province, paying special attention to the campaign for the sale of Alberta coal and the development of the oil fields. Besides foreshadowing legislation for the Session he announced that his Ministers were making arrangements for extensive survey work to be carried on in the northern part of the Province. The motion for the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Rudolph Hennig (U. F. A., Victoria) and seconded by G. W. Smith (Prog., Red Deer).

Joseph T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, complimented the Government on falling into line with other Parties on the question of Old Age Pensions, deplored the omission of any mention of redistribution and criticized the Government for not accepting the offer of the Dominion to police the Province.

Mr. Shaw devoted considerable attention to the Government's plans for reorganizing the educational system of the Province and complained that the proposals were "a hodge-podge of conflicting ideas." He questioned that the new proposals would mean a fair distribution of the costs of rural education and said that the districts were too unwieldy to be serviceable for any other variety of local government, such as health or colonization. He suggested that a House Committee be appointed to go into the whole matter, and that the Bill be not proceeded with at the Session then opening. The Liberal Leader closed by moving an amendment declaring:

That this House urges upon the Government the urgent necessity for a thorough, complete and competent investigation of the power resources of the Province, and the consideration of and recommendation as to the most efficient and economic means and method of development, distribution and utilization thereof; and pending the submission of such a report by this House, that the Government should not alienate by way of sale, lease or otherwise any power resource within the Province.

Christopher Pattinson (Lab., Edson) expressed the hope that in the general prosperity the eight-hour day would be adopted for workers. He claimed that in that event profits would increase instead of diminish. He claimed also for the Labour party, the credit for the introduction of the Old Age Pensions promised by the Government in the Speech from the Throne. He criticized the existing Workmen's Compensation Act and proposed the abolition of the three-day waiting period. He closed his speech by a declaration in favour of public ownership of power development.

C. Y. Weaver (Cons., Edmonton) criticized the use of foreign text books in the public schools and gave as an instance a history text entitled *Mediæval and Modern Times*. This, he said, was published in the United States; it almost ignored Great Britain's part in the Great War and made reference in about half a dozen words to the work of the Canadian Corps. Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, announced that the Rockefeller Institute was prepared to undertake half the costs if the Government and the municipalities concerned would each bear their share of the other half, to establish a health unit, say of some 2,000 square miles in the centre of the Province in which to carry out some advance ideas with respect to public health. Mr. Hoadley said he saw no reason for alarm at the possibility of the panel system of doctors; there were, he stated, over fifty per cent. of the doctors of Great Britain on the pay rolls of the State.

When the Debate was resumed on Feb. 5, Hon. J. E. Brownlee, the Prime Minister, raised a point of order to the Shaw amendment, claiming that it had no relation to the original motion. After some debate the Speaker sustained the objection. Mr. Shaw appealed to the Assembly but the Speaker was sustained. Continuing the Debate Fred White (Lab., Calgary) objected to the suggestion made by the previous speaker that the cost of old age pensions should be levied on the beneficiaries of the scheme. Dealing with Workmen's Compensation he commented on the favourable position of Alberta where ninety-six per cent. of the revenue under the Act was returned to the worker, whereas even in Great Britain only sixty-three per cent. reached the worker. A. G. Andrews (U. F. A., Sedgewick) discussed the coal problem and declared that steps should be taken to see that the Provincial coal resources were secured to the people to whom they rightly belonged and not exploited for the benefit of the few. Hon. Irene Parlby, Minister without Portfolio (U. F. A., Lacombe), agreed that the educational proposals of the Government would not change the whole rural landscape, although these proposals, she admitted, were debatable in many features. Nevertheless, she said, the plan was a sincere attempt to deal with the school problem.

Premier Brownlee replied to criticisms by the Opposition of the references to prosperity in the Speech from the Throne and avowed his earnest desire to see the living conditions of all classes improved. He said that he gave place to none in his regard for material and social well-being. These, however, were necessarily based on

material prosperity. The Government were in a position as the result of recent developments to do some things which they would otherwise have been unable to do. He expressed agreement with many of the aspirations of the Labour members. With regard to immigration the Premier stated that the Government had been deluged with proposals against stopping the flow. He expressed the view that the reduction from non-preferred countries to thirty per cent. of the number admitted the previous year would effect a better assimilation of those brought in. The Government he stated, did not seek to interfere with settlers who desired to take their families on the land; they did, however, seek to regulate the supply of casual labour so as to provide against the low tide of demand during the Winter months. He defended the Department of Education against the criticisms of the history text books. He stated that the history text *Mediæval and Modern Times* which had been criticized had only one page on the Great War and in its revised edition had no pictures of War generals. Only five hundred copies of this book had been sold. The grade eleven text book on history was of British authorship and had only a few lines on the part played by the Canadian Corps in the Great War. The other texts of the high school and of grade eight were Canadian productions. He did not agree that it was desirable to hand the policing of the Province over to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, greatly as he admired that body. The Dominion Government had a special body of Police to see to the enforcement of Dominion Statutes and he believed the Province needed its own Force for the enforcement of Provincial legislation. Just before the Debate closed, D. M. Duggan (Cons., Edmonton) criticized the system of liquor control and urged that if a social evil existed it was the duty of all to stamp it out. He explained that he was speaking personally and not for the group to which he belonged.

One of the most contentious pieces of legislation during the Session was an Act Respecting the Alberta Wheat Pool. The measure grew out of an action taken by H. W. Keay, a member of the Pool, for an accounting of Pool Elevator earnings. (See subsection on Alberta Wheat Pool). The Bill, it was stated by its sponsor, Gordon Walker (U. F. A., Claresholm), had as its object that "this co-operative body known as the 'Wheat Pool' shall be able to conduct their own business in their own way and collectively accomplish the most for the separate individuals by insuring that no interference on technical grounds shall defeat this object." The most important section of the Bill was No. 27, which provided that:

The delegates may, at a meeting of which notice had been given specifying the nature of the business to be considered, ratify and validate any acts, resolutions, payments, distribution of moneys among members and any other matters heretofore or hereafter done or dealt with by the delegates, Directors, agents or employees of the Pool or Alberta Pool Elevators, Limited, notwithstanding that such acts, resolutions, payments, distribution of moneys and other matters are at variance, contrary to, or inconsistent with the provisions of any marketing or other agreement entered into between a member and the Pool, and such ratification, and validation shall be binding on each member or past member of the Pool,

and all acts, resolutions, payments, distribution of moneys and other matters so ratified and validated shall be deemed to have been as lawfully and validly done as if the same had been expressly authorized by such agreement.

The Bill was vigorously criticized by A. A. McGillivray, Conservative Leader, who declared that it was "so dishonest in character as to be shocking to the conscience of any thoughtful man or woman," while at the same time stating that he made no charge of "personal dishonesty" against the members of the Pool. The effect of the Bill, he maintained, was to approve action in the payment of moneys by the Pool "which in the case of any other trustees would be considered to be ordinary conversion and theft." (*The Calgary Daily Herald*, Feb. 26, 1929). J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, said he saw nothing in the Bill which he could not support if it were satisfactory to the Pool members. The second reading of the Bill carried with the dissent of the three Conservative members only. It was then sent to Committee, where it was amended to limit the effect of Section 27 to Acts which had occurred "heretofore," the words "or hereafter" being stricken out.

Three other Bills dealing with co-operation were passed. One authorized the Government to guarantee loans to co-operative marketing enterprises up to \$1,000,000; another permitted persons engaged in fishing to incorporate under the Co-operative Marketing Associations Act; and the third dealt with the liquidation of co-operative associations.

The Old Age Pension Act was passed unanimously but with some criticism of the Government on the ground that it had introduced the Bill under pressure. The measure brought the Province into accord with the Dominion Act, and the chief criticism was directed against a clause making the municipalities responsible for ten per cent. of the expenditure.

An Act was passed for strengthening the machinery for the enforcement of alimony and maintenance orders; but on motion by A. A. McGillivray it was amended to strike out imprisonment as one of the penalties for default.

A resolution to petition the Dominion Parliament to provide that insanity should be a ground of divorce was introduced by D. C. Breton (U. F. A., Leduc), but the debate on it was adjourned and not resumed.

A resolution proposing a pension fund for teachers was moved by Hector Lang (Lib., Medicine Hat), but was opposed by the Government and the debate was adjourned. Later, by agreement between Mr. Lang and the Minister of Education, a resolution was passed which directed the Minister to make inquiry into the cases of teachers who after long service were unable to continue and to make such provision as might appear fair and reasonable. A resolution sponsored by Mr. Lang calling for the lightening of the curriculum of secondary schools was passed unanimously.

The policy of employing Overseas physicians in the Province was the subject of a protest by George Webster (Lib., Calgary), who moved that no such policy should be adopted until submitted

to a public meeting of the Health Advisory Board. During the Debate, Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, stated that it was clear there were not enough doctors available. The Government would first canvass the Province to meet its requirements; if not successful they would go further afield throughout Canada; and failing that they would go to England.

The Report of the Inquiry into Systems of State Medicine, which was ordered at the 1928 Session of the Legislature, was submitted at the 1929 Session. It surveyed experience in other countries and in the Dominion, and stated that a system of medical service in the rural districts, which would combine the existing municipal hospitals with municipal physicians, was apparently workable at reasonable cost, but advised careful consideration of the probable value of such a programme as against the results from similar expenditure along preventive lines.

A special Committee was set up, on motion by Premier Brownlee, to study the problem of redistribution. The purpose of the Committee, according to the Premier's motion, was "to recommend such changes, amendments or additions as may be necessary to give adequate representation to the Province, provided that the total number of members to be elected shall be kept as nearly as possible at the present number and shall not in any event exceed sixty-three; and that the existing method of voting" should remain in effect. The Conservative Leader moved to limit the number of members to 45, but this was voted down, while an amendment by the Liberal Leader calling for the appointment of an independent commission and limiting the number of members to 50 with but one system of voting was declared out of order.

A debate on the power question was precipitated by a motion by J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, urging upon the Government a thorough survey of the power resources, and an investigation of the most efficient means of development and that pending the results of such investigation the Government should not alienate any actual or potential power resources. Two amendments were moved. John Irwin (Cons., Calgary), seconded by the Conservative Leader, proposed a declaration that "the Government do not enter into the industrial business of producing and supplying power in Alberta"; while as a sub-amendment Hon. O. L. McPherson, Minister of Public Works, moved that "believing that the right of the Province to take over the development and distribution of power as a public utility should be safeguarded as far as possible," the Government should continue the inquiry already undertaken and in the meantime should not alienate any resources by lease or otherwise "unless and until the right of the Province to acquire such resource or resources has been adequately protected." The Government sub-amendment was carried without a recorded vote.

Two Bills relating to electric power were passed at the Session. One provided for the taxation of electric power companies, but not municipal plants, upon the basis of assessed value. The other

created an authority to administer such water powers as might be turned over to the Province by the Dominion in accordance with legislation passed by the Federal Parliament at the 1929 Session. (See Section on Federal Administration and Politics, pages 56-57).

A Report on the power resources of the Province made by R. Bruce Baxter, former Deputy Minister of Telephones, was tabled during the Session. He estimated that approximately 62,000 h.p. was being used in the Province at the time of his Report.

Four Bills were passed relating to roads and highway traffic. The most extensive was that providing for a system of highways. It classified highways and established a Highways commissioner and district boards to supervise the operation of the new law. It provided also for government assistance for secondary roads. The Highways Traffic Act of 1924 was amended to make provision for drivers' licences. The Public Vehicles Act of 1927 was amended to allow more complete classification of public vehicles and trucks for licensing purposes. The tax on gasoline was raised from three to five cents per gallon, while allowing a rebate on gasoline used for certain purposes. A resolution calling on the Dominion to build a Trans-Canada Highway was amended, on motion by the Minister of Public Works, to provide that the Dominion "should assume a portion of the cost of construction of Highways of International or National importance." A private Bill to authorize a private corporation to construct and operate highways was defeated for the second year in succession.

During the discussion of Estimates, Premier Brownlee made a statement on immigration policy. Dealing with the experience of 1928 with harvest labour he said he had been consulted by the Dominion Minister of Immigration and had advised looking to the United States. His advice had not been followed. He paid a tribute to the character of the settlers from middle Europe. He did not believe in the policy of bringing harvesters from long distances. The Hoadley boy scheme was apart from general policy. He would give all privileges to Canadian boys. He believed in keeping Canada for Canadians, but when he looked out at the great spaces he felt the need.

The question of trade relations with the United States was discussed by the Assembly on a motion by C. M. McKeen (Prog., Lac Ste. Anne) which called attention to the difficulties in the way of trade between eastern and western Canada and between western Canada and the United States owing to geographical conditions and to prohibitory tariffs; and which proposed that the Dominion should seek to overcome these obstacles "either by the lowering of freight rates by subsidy to the railways or by the imposition of a retaliatory tariff or both." Two amendments were brought forward, one by J. W. Frame (Lib., Athabasca), proposing to extend markets by treaties and similar methods, and one by George McLachlan (U. F. A., Pembina), advocating tariff reductions and an increase in the British preference. The Conservative Leader supported

the original resolution, the Liberal Leader opposed it, while Premier Brownlee gave his adherence to the McLachlan sub-amendment.

The laws with regard to incorporated companies were amended to provide for security against fraudulent sale of stocks through the control of agents and the Companies Act was revised and consolidated. The Ultimate Heir Act was amended to give to the University of Alberta the property of an intestate locally situate in the Province. It authorized the transfer of the property, unless an heir came forward within a year. A Bill to allow advertising on the part of dentists was defeated. A motion by W. W. Prevey (Lib., Edmonton), calling for a revision upwards of the lower classifications under the minimum wage law was lost after the Government had taken the stand that it would be an interference with the functions of the Minimum Wage Board. Bills to deal with the evil of noxious weeds and to amend the Live Stock Encouragement Act were passed. The constitution of the Women's Institutes was re-organized and a Council of the Alberta Women's Institutes was created. Acts regulating business were passed, dealing with insurance, real estate agents, and boiler inspection. The Public Accounts Committee held an investigation into the purchase by the Government of C. J. R. Lodge and other property in Edmonton, but made no recommendation. A. A. McGillivray, Conservative Leader, moved to abolish the practice of requiring litigants in civil jury cases to pay the expense incidental to summoning and holding the jurors. The motion was opposed by the Premier and defeated. A rule limiting speeches to forty minutes was in force during the 1929 Session.

Natural Resources.* Unanimous approval was given by the Legislative Assembly on Mar. 19, 1929, to a resolution moved by Premier Brownlee, declaring "that in the opinion of this Assembly the Government should, as soon as possible after the present Session, again interview the Government of Canada in an effort to arrange this year satisfactory terms upon which the Natural Resources may be returned to this Province."

After giving a history of the negotiations between the Province and the Dominion, Mr. Brownlee dealt briefly with the school lands question. The main point of issue, he said, was would the words "in accordance with the laws of the Province but in keeping with the spirit of the constitution" take away any of the rights of the Province. He was confident that the rights of the Province would not be added to nor would they be reduced. He thought that the discussion in the Assembly had cleared the way to a settlement as far as the school lands question was concerned. The important question was the settlement of financial terms.

The Budget. Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, delivered his fourth Budget Speech on Feb. 8, 1929, and the Debate continued with interruptions until Feb. 12. Mr. Reid announced a Surplus of \$279,763.13 for the fifteen months ended Mar. 28, 1928. He estimated the Surplus for the twelve months ending Mar. 31, 1930, at \$45,175.85. He gave the total Estimated Revenue for the fiscal year 1929-30 at \$15,111,083.37 with estimated expenditure for the same period at \$15,065,907.52. Dealing with the chief reasons for increases on the revenue and expenditure sides of the accounts he stated that the two main items on the revenue side arose from the proposed upward revision of

*NOTE.—See Federal Section, pages 56-57, for further information on Alberta Natural Resources.

the gasoline tax and the subvention of \$330,000, payable by the Dominion Government under the Old Age Pensions Act. The total revenue from the increase in the gasoline tax from 3 to 5c. he placed at \$1,800,000, after taking to account a refund of 4c. on gasoline used for industrial and agricultural purposes. On the expenditure side he stated there was an increase in Public Debt charges due to additional interest and sinking fund on the Debenture Debt and increased interest payment on account of savings certificates. On the maintenance of main highways he estimated an increased Expenditure in 1929-30 over 1927 Actual, of over \$300,000 and on district highways and local roads, \$270,000. He estimated the cost of Old Age Pensions at \$660,000 against which he placed the Dominion subvention of \$330,000.

The Provincial Treasurer paid special attention to the statement of Accounts for the fifteen months ended Mar. 31, 1928, this period being lengthened by reason of the change in the fiscal year to the end of March. Revenue on Income Account for the fifteen months ended Mar. 31, 1928, was \$16,149,895.68 against the Estimated Revenue of \$15,659,407.64. Expenditures for that period amounted to \$15,870,132.55 against the Estimate of \$15,612,518.22. Mr. Reid stated that the increase in Expenditure over the Estimates was partially caused by the change in the fiscal year. He attributed the main increases to earlier payments of grants to the Agriculture Society, grants under the Mothers' Allowance Act, grants to schools, accrued contribution to the Superannuation Fund and unemployment relief, grants to hospitals and institutions for charitable enterprises, maintenance of main highways, public buildings, claims paid under the Gasoline Vendors Act, and special expenses covering railway rate cases.

The Net Bonded Debt of the Province at Mar. 31, 1928, amounted to \$87,741,931.29, the General Revenue portion being \$65,845,842.42 and the portion chargeable to telephones, \$21,896,088.27. Up to Dec. 31, 1928, there had been a net increase of \$5,188,686.50 accounted for by new borrowings of \$5,659,000, a net increase in the Sinking Fund amounting to \$438,427.11, and a small redemption of 1943 stock of \$31,886.39. Two bond issues were marketed during 1928, namely, \$3,500,000.00 of 4½ per cent. thirty-year debentures, due 1958 at a cost of 4.87, and \$5,915,000.00, due Oct. 1st, 1958, at a cost of 4.97, or an average cost basis for the year of 4.94.

The Provincial Treasurer stated that notwithstanding the reduction in the rate of return on Savings Certificates made in 1927 a higher interest in this form of security continued to develop and there had been a net increase of \$816,000 during the calendar year 1928. The Sinking Fund as at Dec. 31, 1928, he stated, had aggregated \$3,596,312.10 made up of \$2,497,512.17 General Revenue and \$1,098,809.93 Telephones.

In closing his statement Mr. Reid discussed the resources of the Province with particular reference to the power problem. In addition to the most extensive deposits of coal found in any country of equal area, Alberta had water powers which might or might not prove more valuable than her coal supplies; in any case the two resources were supplemental to each other. "We can hardly be expected," he said, "to need more than these two sources of power will supply us. There is, however, in addition, another very convenient form of power in the shape of natural gas and oil, which has been made available in increasing quantity each year. There is scarcely any known source of power which this Province does not have in full measure. What then do we lack, that older countries with even less potentialities in this respect have had? The answer is 'Markets.' This then is to be one of our problems for the future; how to secure markets for surplus power. Immigration is not enough. The creation of industries, of course, is the main requirement, but neither population nor industries will come before some pioneering has been accomplished in the way of development. The branch lines of a railway system must come in advance of complete rural settlement and production. So channels of distribution of power must precede to some extent full industrial development."

Among the tabulated statements presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Provincial Treasurer was one comparing Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for the fiscal year 1929-30 with the Estimates for 1928-29 and the Actual Expenditures for 1927.

Details	Estimates for the Fiscal Year 1929-30	Compared with Estimates for 1928-29	Actual for 1927
Revenue			
Dominion of Canada.....	\$ 2,370,435.00	\$ 2,373,942.20	\$ 2,278,260.98
Agriculture Department.....	334,483.00	329,325.88	251,725.08
Attorney-General's Dept.....	4,045,550.00	3,661,150.00	3,673,641.35
Education Dept.....	199,740.00	240,610.00	229,011.16
Executive Council.....	85,245.00	290,575.00	131,472.53
Legislation.....	2,010.00	2,020.00	2,295.57
Municipal Affairs Dept.....	1,851,000.00	1,816,000.00	1,648,882.06
Provincial Secretary's Dept.....	4,850,000.00	3,521,425.00	3,120,786.60
Public Health Dept.....	440,800.00	446,374.00	280,302.30
Public Works Dept.....	86,900.00	88,800.00	69,779.75
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch).....	1,400.00	500.00	364.95
Treasury Dept.....	843,520.37	502,892.54	576,878.31
	<u>\$15,111,083.37</u>	<u>\$13,273,614.62</u>	<u>\$12,263,400.64</u>
Expenditure			
Public Debt.....	\$ 5,015,999.36	\$ 4,738,416.04	\$ 4,549,167.13
Executive Council.....	364,022.00	339,945.00	352,228.37
Legislation.....	182,900.00	183,100.00	185,372.27
Agriculture Dept.....	723,615.30	692,054.00	645,823.55
Attorney-General's Dept.....	1,599,985.18	1,512,519.91	1,530,006.44
Education Dept.....	2,444,292.10	2,315,495.00	2,220,376.22
Municipal Affairs Dept.....	290,340.00	267,715.00	247,640.22
Provincial Secretary's Dept.....	68,369.92	80,495.00	71,057.78
Public Health Dept.....	1,418,840.00	1,258,441.00	1,054,260.75
Public Works Dept.....	2,001,011.00	1,598,037.00	1,329,783.81
Railways and Telephones Dept. (Railways Branch).....	44,517.66	38,116.25	66,150.59
Treasury Dept.....	912,015.00	237,925.50	227,513.84
	<u>\$15,065,907.52</u>	<u>\$13,262,259.70</u>	<u>\$12,479,380.97</u>

In commenting on the Budget statement, A. A. McGillivray, Conservative Leader, called attention to the increase in the annual Expenditure since the Farmer Government took hold in 1921. It had risen, he stated, from \$10,605,155 in that year to the Estimated Expenditure for the fiscal year 1929-30 of \$15,065,907. He added that the Net Bonded Debt of the Province had increased from \$57,463,675 in 1921 to \$87,741,931.29 as at Mar. 31, 1928, while in the remaining nine months of 1928 there had been added \$5,188,686. Touching upon the question of roads, Mr. McGillivray advocated raising \$20,000,000 by means of thirty-year debentures to be extended over a period of five years. He contended that the Government was taxing motor car owners for the general revenue of the Province. The increase in the Revenue from the gasoline tax in the new fiscal year he placed at \$950,000 with an increase of \$344,500 from licence fees. On the other hand the Estimated Expenditure from Capital Account was increased \$251,000 for construction, the interest on which worked out at about \$16,650. The increased cost to the Government, he argued, would be, therefore, \$339,650 in excess of the previous year, while the Government intended to collect from the motorists of the Province the sum of \$1,294,500 in excess of the previous year.

Hon. O. L. McPherson replied to the Conservative Leader by saying that while the Opposition criticized the Government for increasing the expenditure, yet they had reproached the Administration for not doing many things which involved additional expenditure. In reply to Mr. McGillivray's criticisms of the roads, Mr. McPherson said he had left out the sum of half a million dollars to be appropriated for work on district highways. Further, he wanted to know whether the Conservative Leader thought the Province was in a position to expend \$8,000,000 a year for road purposes. The present programme, Mr. McPherson said, was meeting the needs of the Province as well as could be expected in view of the problems to be faced.

J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, claimed that the Surplus was not a real surplus; he also noted an increase of \$125,000 in debenture interest. It was apparent that an increase in Public Debt was expected, he said. With the sum of \$5,000,000 coming to the Treasury on the sale of the northern railways, and additional sums of \$340,000 and \$560,000 for the Whitelaw-Waterhole and

Wembley-Hythe extensions, respectively, a total of \$5,900,000, he saw no reason for an increase in the Debt.

P. M. Christophers (Lab., Rocky Mountain) expressed the view that there was a possibility of an increase in the consumption of Alberta coal by Ontario but he feared a corresponding decrease in the near future of consumption of those fuels by Manitoba and Saskatchewan. R. H. Parkyn (Lab., Calgary) proposed that no more coal mines should be opened for some years.

Premier Brownlee pointed out that in spite of criticism of the financial situation there had been no single challenge of any single item of expenditure. Why advocate increase of expenditure and then blame the Government for the increase, he asked. Mr. McGillivray's proposal for a loan for road purposes was not new, stated the Premier. It had been tried by the Government prior to 1921 and had been abandoned by the Farmer Government. In closing the Debate Mr. Reid objected to the principle of earmarking taxes for any special use. Licence fees and gasoline taxes, he stated, were the only contribution by many motorists to the upkeep of public services of which they were the objects and beneficiaries.

During the 1929 Session an Act was passed to authorize the Government to raise a loan not exceeding \$3,125,000. The purposes of the loan included the extension of the Provincial Telephone system, public works, and the payment of floating indebtedness.

Railways. The sale of the northern Alberta railways to the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National Railways was ratified by the Legislature during the Session of 1929. In moving the second reading of the Bill for this purpose on Feb. 18, Hon. V. W. Smith, Minister of Railways, reviewed the history of these lines. He stated that in the first full year of Government operation, that of 1927, there had been a net operating surplus for all the northern railways of \$303,786.63 as against an operating deficit of \$188,655.34 in the previous year. In 1928 the operating surplus was \$810,209.41. Mr. Smith stated that faith in the abounding vitality and unceasing growth of the Province of Alberta and the Peace River region were the reasons that influenced the Government's course in refusing the joint offers submitted for the purchase of these railways early in 1928. On June 13, 1928, stated the Minister, the Presidents of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific were advised individually, that an offer of \$25,000,000 would receive consideration. (See Transportation Section, page 179-80, for C. P. R. offer).

The Canadian Pacific offer, Mr. Smith stated, totalled \$25,000,000, and was within approximately \$3,000,000 of the physical valuation which had been placed on the properties. The offer included the right to permit the Canadian National Railways to join in the purchase on a fifty per cent. basis, and he expressed gratification that the National Railways had availed themselves of the opportunity offered. Mr. Smith estimated that the approximate capital loss to the Province involved in the sale would be \$10,820,000 in addition to the amount of \$5,994,735.61, representing interest paid out of income as at Mar. 31, 1928. He advised the Legislature that the offer under consideration would exceed by a yearly average of \$314,461.75 during the next twelve years, the annual relief to the Provincial Budget which might reasonably have been expected under Provincial ownership, without taking into account the capital outlay which would be necessary to provide extensions requisite for the expected development of the territory during that period.

In the subsequent debate there was some criticism from members in Northern Alberta but others warmly approved the sale. L. A. Giroux (Lib., Grouard) was satisfied with the price but felt that the extensions provided for in the agreement were insufficient. Milton McKeen (U. F. A., Lac Ste. Anne) objected to joint ownership by the National Railways and the Canadian Pacific as making it "fatally easy to pass the buck." Hugh Allen (U. F. A., Peace River) said that while it had been hoped in his constituency that the Canadian National would acquire the lines the people were not greatly concerned at the joint ownership proposed. They had been disappointed at the lack of action on the part of the C. N. R. Directors since 1926. J. T. Shaw, Liberal Leader, was prepared to accept the Bill but was by no means jubilant over the deal. He was of the

opinion that the preference should have been given to the Canadian National Railways. Premier Brownlee said the Government had gone as far as it was wise to go in pressing for extensions. He believed the Government was well out of the railway business. The loss of \$17,000,000 would be amply compensated for by the growth that would take place in the northern territories. A. A. McGillivray, Conservative Leader, was of the opinion that it would have been better to have a one company deal, but was willing to admit, however, that the Government had made a good bargain and were entitled to commendation. The Bill passed without a division.

The Annual Report of the Department of Railways for the calendar year 1928 gave operating statements for the four northern railways for that year. The operating revenues of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway were \$1,782,160.43 and operating expenses, \$871,971.03. After allowing for some other revenue and other expenses the net corporate income of the Railway was \$88,090.27 after interest on funded and unfunded debt. The operating revenues of the Central Canada Railway were \$124,375.11 and operating expenses, \$148,039.33. After allowing for other revenue and other expenses and interest on funded and unfunded debt the net corporate loss of this Railway was \$224,063.73. The operating revenues of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway were \$326,184.10 and operating expenses, \$264,169.44. After allowing for other revenue and other expenses, and the interest on funded and unfunded debt, the net corporate loss of this Company was \$697,384.66. Of the Pembina Valley Railway the operating revenues were \$14,674.39 and the operating expenses, \$25,840.08. After allowing for other revenues and other expenses the net loss was \$7,198.09.

On Feb. 25, 1929, a Report was presented to the Legislature from the Agricultural Committee proposing that sympathetic hearing should be given to the application of the United Farmers of British Columbia for a review of the domestic railway rates on grain to the Pacific coast and that the Alberta Government should communicate with the Government of British Columbia and give such support as was mutually agreed.

Telephones. The total revenue of the Alberta Provincial Government telephones from all sources in the calendar year 1928 was \$3,635,504.38. The total expenses, including interest, operating and maintenance charges, were \$2,613,980.28, and with provision for the depreciation and sinking fund charges, a surplus of \$207,382 was earned. The number of telephones in operation was 8,501, an increase of 2,099. The Report stated that the Edmonton telephone plant, owing to dual service, continued to be a problem in provincial-wide service. Dealing with the future, the Report said that Alberta soon must be ready to take its place in the development of a transcontinental system. The building programme called for several new structures in various parts of the Province from Peace River and Grande Prairie to the southern boundary.

The Department of Agriculture; Crops; Dairying and Live Stock

The Live Stock Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture reported good prices for cattle realized. Owing to the abundance of feed, the animals brought to market were in good condition, and in spite of the decrease in the number in 1928, the value of the animals handled in the Edmonton and Calgary stockyards showed substantial increase. The Department again secured a large share of the important prizes in live stock at the Royal and International Shows, several championships being captured.

The Department carried on negotiations with several firms of Japanese importers, who were interested in securing live stock and wool. A trial shipment of pure-bred Holstein cattle and samples of various grades of wool were shipped to Japan. The sheep industry was described as growing in size and importance, a large increase being noted in the number of farm flocks kept in the central part of the Province.

In the Report of the Dairy Branch there was recorded a slight decrease in the total value of dairy production for the season, an increase in the average milk production per cow, an increased output of dairy butter and an improvement

in the average quality of creamery butter. Better prices were obtained for butter and cheese than in any other year since 1920, the reduction in the total value of the products being attributed to the disposal of a number of dairy cows as beef and the promising crop prospect prevailing throughout the growing season. One hundred creameries and nine cheese factories were operated in the Province in 1928, and these were able to produce 14,325,000 pounds of creamery butter valued at \$5,300,250 and 724,500 pounds of cheese valued at \$159,390.

In field crops Alberta again made a very creditable showing at the Toronto Royal, and Chicago International Grain Shows, the awards taken including first and reserved championship for wheat, and championship for peas by Herman Trelle, of Wembley, first prize in timothy seed by Albert Loughheed of Bowden, and ten out of the first nineteen places for oats by Alberta entries.

The poultry industry continued to develop rapidly, the Report of the Poultry Branch stated. In a large number of farms flocks of high producing strains and pure breeding were reported to be replacing mongrel flocks and in addition up-to-date chicken houses were erected, equipment installed and attention given to the flocks which made it possible to secure substantial and profitable returns from this branch of farming. The value of poultry marketed was placed at \$2,014,500 and the value of the poultry on the farms at \$6,095,398, while the value of eggs marketed was estimated at \$7,892,500. Sixty-one birds shown by the eleven Alberta exhibitors, at the Toronto Royal Exhibition, carried off forty prizes, including twenty firsts and three specials.

Furs to the value of \$1,661,691.50 were produced in the seasons of 1927-28 according to the Report of the Game Commissioner. Good results were reported from the marketing service operated by the Department.

A Province-wide campaign, headed by the Department of Agriculture, and in which many organizations co-operated, had resulted, it was stated, in a great improvement in the weed situation. The Department conducted extensive experiments with certain chemicals, for weed control, but at the end of the year the experiments were still incomplete.

The field crops of Alberta in 1928 had a value of \$209,283,000, according to the unrevised Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The following table, which is taken from the above Report, shows the yield and value of the main crops:

	Yield bush.	Value \$		Yield cwt.	Value \$
Wheat.....	155,662,000	\$117,008,000	Potatoes.....	2,220,000	\$2,287,000
Oats.....	88,257,000	33,538,000	Turnips.....	623,000	473,000
Barley.....	15,849,000	7,449,000		tons	
Rye.....	2,680,000	2,075,000	Hay and Clover....	493,000	5,083,000
Peas.....	21,000	39,000	Alfalfa.....	98,000	1,250,000
Beans.....	3,500	8,000	Fodder Corn.....	69,000	518,000
Mixed grains....	409,000	188,000	Sugar Beets.....	53,000	385,000
Flaxseed.....	61,000	92,000	Grain Hay.....	3,889,000	38,890,000

The acreage sown to wheat in 1929, in Alberta, according to the Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 7,081,300 compared with 6,707,526 acres in 1928; Oats, 2,387,000 as to 2,340,000; Barley, 563,000 as to 545,524 and Rye, 145,900 to 162,620.

The twenty-fourth Annual Convention of the Alberta Dairymen's Association was held in Edmonton, Feb. 6 and 7, 1929. J. W. Carlyle was elected President; and F. J. Reynolds, Secretary. Conditions in the dairy industry in Alberta were discussed by J. R. Love, Secretary of the Alberta Dairy Pool. From the standpoint of production, Mr. Love stated that since 1924 there had been until 1928 a serious decline from year to year in the production of creamery butter in the Province. The decline had been at the rate of approximately two million pounds per year. It was felt, however, that a turning point has been reached during the Autumn of 1928. In November, 1928, the production was twenty-five per cent. greater than in November of the previous year, and in December, forty-two per cent. more than December, 1927.

The erection of an up-to-date dairy plant with cold storage facilities in Edmonton was authorized by the Northern Alberta Dairy Pool at their Annual Meeting held in Edmonton on Jan. 14, 1929. The Annual Meeting also

authorized the Directors of the Pool to enter into an agreement with the Egg and Poultry Pool and Government Marketing Service, with a view to handling dairy, egg and poultry products under one management upon a basis to be determined.

An amalgamation of the Calgary District Dairy Producers' Association and the southern members of the Provincial Dairy Pool was incorporated in August, 1928. The new association took the title of Southern Alberta Dairy Producers Limited or the Southern Pool. J. Standish, Priddis, was elected President.

The President of the Southern Alberta Dairy Pool reported at their Annual Meeting held in Calgary, Feb. 22, 1929, that gratifying progress had been made. The total assets for the period of Sept. 1st, 1928, to Dec. 31, 1928, were \$25,470.65; liabilities, \$1,957.21, and net profits, \$25,470.65.

At the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Live Stock Pool held in Edmonton on Mar. 5 and 6, 1929, a resolution was unanimously adopted authorizing the Directors, if found desirable, to acquire packing plant facilities for the Pool. Provision was further made under a new contract, approved by the delegates, for share stock, and also for payment to be made for live hogs on a Pool basis if the Directors deemed this necessary in financing. A survey of the first year's operations on the Calgary and Edmonton stockyards, it was stated, showed satisfactory conditions in spite of the prejudices against co-operative marketing which were encountered. The Executive for 1929-30 were chosen as follows: A. B. Claypool, Swalwell, President; H. N. Stearns, Innisfree, first Vice-President; Alfred Haarstad, Bentley, second Vice-President; V. K. Newnham, Secretary-Treasurer.

At their Annual Meeting in Calgary in April, 1929, the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders chose as President, J. L. Walters; and Secretary-Treasurer, W. A. McMaster.

The Alberta Provincial Swine Breeders' Association, which met in Edmonton on Jan. 9, 1929, chose as President, A. J. Ottewell, Clover Bar; and E. L. Holmes as Secretary.

The Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Association meeting at Edmonton on Jan. 9, 1929, elected F. R. Haythorne, R. R. No. 2, Strathcona, President; and E. L. Holmes, Secretary.

Twelve hundred farmers had expressed a desire to come under the provisions of the Farm Loan Act at the opening of the office of the Alberta Farm Loan Board on May 1st, 1929, according to a statement made by Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer. The Board consisted of J. C. Murray, Edmonton, Provincial Superintendent; A. H. Tovell, Calgary, and George Bennett, Manville. The appointments of all three dated from Apr. 15, 1929.

Women's Institutes and The Women's Bureau. The work of the Women's Institutes was carried on in conjunction with the Provincial Department of Agriculture until June 30, 1928, when an adjustment of the arrangement between the Government and the Institutes took place. A graduated reconstruction fund was provided by the Government to be paid to the Provincial Advisory Board of the Institutes over a period of five years, the first payment being made on Aug. 1st, 1928. The Organization had its own business headquarters in Edmonton, where the Annual Meeting was held, May 29 to June 1st, 1929. The Officers elected for the year ending May, 1930, included Mrs. H. J. Montgomery, Wetaskiwin, President; Mrs. A. H. Rogers, Fort Saskatchewan, First Vice-President; Mrs. J. N. Beaubier, Champion, Secretary. Several resolutions were passed. The Institutes were in favour of trials of statutory offences being held in closed courts. They further proposed that the law be amended to allow women judges to be appointed to conduct trials of statutory offences in district courts.

The formation of local "bureau committees" in connection with the inauguration of The Alberta Women's Bureau Act, legislation enacted at the 1928 Session of the Legislature, was recommended to the Department of Agriculture by the Conference of heads of women's organizations of the Province called together by the Minister of Agriculture after the new Act had been passed. The local bureau committees were to be composed of the presidents of existing

organizations in each locality and should be the means of stimulating interest in the Women's Bureau.

United Farmers of Alberta. The Twenty-first Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, was held in Edmonton, from Jan. 15 to 18, 1929, with 515 registered delegates in attendance, an increase over the previous year. Among the more important questions discussed were: a reconstitution of the Canada Grain Commission; development of power resources under public ownership; education; medical attention and hospital treatment for veterans of the Great War; old age pensions; international free trade; tariff reduction, state life insurance; and credit reform. "Nothing approaching perfection will be reached until our larger enterprises are supported by highly developed co-operative locals," declared H. W. Wood, in the Presidential address. Mrs. R. B. Gunn, President of the United Farm Women of Alberta, addressed the Convention, dealing with the distribution of electricity to farm homes and problems of public health.

The financial statements of the United Farmers of Alberta showed that the Association incurred a deficit of \$1,889.15 during the year ended Nov. 30, 1928. The total revenue was \$29,028.96. The United Grain Growers grant for the year was four thousand dollars. The expenditure was \$30,918.11. Items of expenditure included \$310.33 for the President's expenses, Mr. Wood having declined a salary. The U. F. A. membership in all branches, on Jan. 31, 1929, totalled 12,574, an increase of 541 over the corresponding date of the previous year.

Premier Brownlee addressed the Convention on Jan. 15 and reviewed the progress made by the U. F. A. and by the Province in the past twenty years. "You cannot judge progress by years," he said, "but by decades and generations. In the twenty years of its existence the Province has increased its population from 185,000 to 627,000; from a total contribution of agricultural wealth of about \$16,000,000 to a total last year of \$330,000,000."

The four major debates of the Convention took place on resolutions demanding the removal of the present Grain Commissioners and asking the reconstitution of the Canada Grain Commission; calling on the Government to take certain and determined action to develop the power resources of the Province as a public utility; endorsing the proposed new School Act; and re-affirming the tariff principles and policy of the Association. All these resolutions were carried.

The decision of the Convention on the power question was unanimous. There was also complete unanimity upon the tariff resolution, which established as the immediate policy of the Association tariff reduction with international free trade as the ultimate aim. In the final vote on the resolution on the Grain Commission there was only one dissenting vote. There was a closer division on the question of the reorganization of the rural school system, but there also delegates, by a very substantial majority, showed their approval of the new plan.

Seventy-seven resolutions, in all, were passed by the U. F. A. Convention and a wide variety of subjects covered. One resolution proposed that a portion of the money now being spent on immigration schemes be used in the extension of health activities. Another, which was adopted by a large majority, called on the Federal Government to discourage the settlement of the people of any country in large communities. A resolution asking that municipalities undertake the destruction of weeds on all roads except Provincial Highways, was after much discussion referred to the Advisory Weed Board. The Convention adopted a resolution that all delegates to the Annual Hail Insurance Convention should be men who held insurance for at least one year and that no municipal secretary should be eligible. The Convention recommended an increase from three to five cents per gallon in the tax on gasoline, "provided a satisfactory plan could be brought into operation of exempting gasoline for tractor purposes." The Convention rejected by a large majority a resolution asking that power be given to municipal districts to levy a poll tax of six dollars per head on all non-taxpaying residents, such tax to form part of the general revenue of the municipality. A resolution asking the Dominion Government to bring the Long Term Farm Loans Act into operation immediately was adopted. With only one dissenting vote the

U. F. A. urged the Alberta Government to make provision for Old Age Pensions at the 1929 Legislature. A resolution that all trucks and automobiles come to a full stop before crossing any railway track, was passed, as was also another resolution that all beer parlours be abolished. Another resolution carried that the Provincial and Federal Governments should investigate the advisability of instituting a system of State Life Insurance. A resolution that the Provincial Government urge the Federal authorities for a settlement of the question of the return of Natural Resources, was adopted unanimously.

The following were elected Officers of The United Farmers of Alberta, for the year 1929: President, H. W. Wood, Carstairs; Vice-President, H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield; Executive: H. W. Wood, Carstairs; H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield; J. K. Sutherland, Hanna; J. A. Johansen, Wollford; A. F. Aitken, Moyerton; Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau (*ex-officio*).

The Executive of the U. F. W. A. was chosen as follows: President, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau; 1st Vice-President, Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Calgary; and 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. R. Price, Stettler.

Alberta Wheat Pool. The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited was held in Calgary, Nov. 27 to Dec. 1st, 1928, inclusive. The Report of the Secretary, R. O. German, showed that on Oct. 31, 1928, the total number of members enrolled was 35,096, with an aggregate acreage of 4,074,771 or 60.75 per cent. of the wheat acreage of the Province. The coarse grain contracts numbered 3,386 and covered 190,964 acres. The total quantity of wheat handled by the Pool in 1927-28 was 71,116,169 bushels, being 46½ per cent. of the total wheat marketed in Alberta, with gross turnover of \$84,251,664 as compared to 44,287,381 bushels marketed in 1926-27, which represented 49 per cent. of the total wheat marketed, and a gross turnover of \$54,750,984. A total of 48,083,507 bushels were shipped West and 23,032,682 bushels shipped East.

Over the past five years, the Alberta Pool, it was reported, had handled a total of 217,816,641 bushels of wheat with total gross turnover of \$276,350,411. The Administration costs of the Provincial Pool, for the year, amounted to .366 cents as compared to .458 cents a bushel in 1926-27. The total distribution to the growers was \$80,953,877.91, divided as follows: Initial Payment, \$61,006,339.47; First Interim Payment, \$8,746,289.60; Second Interim Payment, \$9,245,603.56; Final Payment, \$1,955,645.28.

The Pool elevator system was appreciably extended during the year; there was an increase from 162 to 307 local elevators, and a new terminal was built at Vancouver.

H. W. Keay, of Jenner, Alberta, signer of the First Series Contract, brought action against the Alberta Wheat Pool claiming that the Pool had no right to distribute Pool Elevator earnings on the patronage basis. In a judgment written by Chief Justice Harvey, the Appellate Division of the Alberta Supreme Court unanimously found that all matters in dispute were subject of arbitration and not the proper subject of litigation. This judgment was sustained by the Supreme Court of Canada, except with regard to certain technical matters of legal import.

An extensive 1929 programme for an increased number of elevators was officially announced, providing for the addition of thirty elevators and making a total of 348 under the Control of the Pool. Considerable discussion arose over the refunding of elevator and commercial reserves, and a resolution was passed asking the Directors to make some provision for returning to Pool members the amount of these reserves on a revolving plan at such time as the funds, now being used for elevator construction, were not needed for that work. A resolution recommending the formation of a Coarse Grains Pool was unanimously adopted.

R. D. Purdy, in addition to his present duties as Manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, was appointed Manager of the Alberta Pool Elevators Limited, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of C. M. Hall. This brought all the departments of the Pool under one central management. The Board of Directors were re-elected as follows: H. W. Wood, Lew Hutchinson, Chris. Jensen, Ben S. Plumer, R. A. MacPherson, J. Jesse Strang, George Bennett.

Public Works. According to a Report of the Department of Public Works for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 1928, laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly, the expenditure from income account for maintenance of main highways amounted to \$406,915.88. The total expenditure on highway construction was \$1,339,708.37. Fifty-six ferries operated by the Department cost for operation and maintenance, \$49,302.96.

Discussing the highways programme for 1929, Hon. O. L. McPherson said that the total expenditure by the Government on roads, ferries and bridges would be \$5,238,000. Main highways were granted \$1,500,000, district roads, \$500,000, and secondary roads, \$150,000. A Bill was passed requiring all persons operating automobiles to have a driver's licence. The tax on gasoline was raised from three to five cents.

On Mar. 11, 1929, a deputation from the Alberta Motor Association waited upon Premier Brownlee, when A. B. Mackay, the President, urged the Government to float a \$10,000,000 bond issue for the purpose of building highways. The Premier replied that the bond issue system had been tried in Alberta as a means of raising money for roads and that the Government did not intend to repeat the experiment.

According to the same Report the number of prisoners admitted to Provincial jails during the nine months was 1,207 and the number discharged, 1,103.

Educational Affairs

A proposal for the reorganization of rural school education was introduced in the Legislature by the Minister of Education, Hon. Perren Baker; but it met with considerable criticism and was not proceeded with during the Session. On Mar. 14, in moving the second reading, he explained the main features of the Bill. Under it provision was made for the grouping of rural public school districts into divisions, to be placed under the supervision of elected Divisional Boards. It further provided for the appointment of a General Board consisting of one representative for each school division, the main functions of this Board being to establish a teacher's salary schedule, to pay all teachers' salaries, and to raise the necessary funds for the payment of the expenses of both the General Board and each Divisional Board. Provision was also made for the appointment of one superintendent and two supervisors for each school division. The Bill was criticized by Hector Lang (Lib., Medicine Hat) as an unjustifiable interference with local control and, seconded by L. A. Giroux (Grouard), he moved an amendment declaring on this and other grounds against its second reading. A. A. McGillivray, Conservative Leader, supported the objections taken and the debate was adjourned by the Premier and not later resumed.

During 1928 fifty-eight new school districts were organized, compared with fifty in 1927. Six new high schools were erected, bringing the total number up to ten. The total enrolment in all schools was 159,086. The number enrolled in elementary grades was 140,868 and in secondary grades, 18,218. Forty-nine per cent. of elementary grade pupils were girls; fifty-eight per cent. of secondary grade were girls. The percentage of enrolment in secondary grades was 11.44. In 1906 the percentage of the entire school enrolment in High Schools was 2.4. In 1928 this had grown to 11.44. The correspondence course for children outside of schools had an enrolment of 334. Ten thousand more pupils wrote Departmental examinations than ever before; 75.9 per cent. of all units writing passed successfully.

The *per capita* cost of elementary and secondary education remained stationary at forty-two and one-tenth cents. The total debenture indebtedness was \$10,574,632.93, and total insurance on property was \$15,585,321.45. New text books in Agriculture were introduced in elementary and secondary schools; also a new system of writing manuals. A marked advance in the standard of teachers was reported, second-class certificates being the lowest grade issued by the Department. The average salaries of teachers for the year were: First Class, male, \$1,687.38, female, \$1,221.98; Second Class, male, \$1,173.13, female, \$1,087.92; Third Class, male, \$1,027.58; female, \$984.35. The three Provincial Normal Schools had an enrolment of 770.

Radio was tried out as an aid to Education in the Alberta schools for the first time on Empire Day, when an extensive programme was broadcast.

The Provincial Institute of Technology and Art had an enrolment of 1,745 students in 1928 as compared with 1,715 in 1927.

The Alberta Educational Association elected Miss Edith Patterson of Calgary as their President.

University of Alberta. At the Autumn Convocation on Oct. 10, 1928, the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Conservative Party in Canada, and upon Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of the University. The Nineteenth Convocation of the University was held on May 16, 1929, when more than 200 degrees and diplomas were granted. The Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Henry Wise Wood, President of the United Farmers of Alberta, and Charles Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines for the Dominion of Canada. The twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Alberta University was given special prominence at Convocation. The enrolment of students for the year 1928-29 was 1,501. Research work was conducted in the University during the Session of 1928-29 in the Departments of Anatomy, Animal Husbandry, Bacteriology, Botany, Chemistry, Entomology, Field Crops, Geology, Physics, Pathology, Soils and Zoology.

The constitution of the University of Alberta was altered by legislation at the 1929 Session by enlarging the membership of the Board, abolishing the office of Vice-Chancellor, etc.

Other Educational Institutions. During the year the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of Alberta College was celebrated on Oct. 5, 1928. The College marked this event by raising \$25,000 to pay off College indebtedness. The enrolment of students was 1,700. H. R. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Alberta College, 1913-28, died, October, 1928. W. T. Henry, a charter member of the College Board and a former Member of the Legislature, was his successor. Plans were announced for the erection of a second unit of the new College.

Concordia College associated with the Evangelical Lutheran Missouri Synod, with Rev. A. H. Schwermann as Principal, had an enrolment of seventy-two students during 1928-29. Twelve of these were girls. Nearly all of the students were preparing for service in the Lutheran Church, either as ministers or teachers.

Department of Public Health. The Report of the Department for the year 1928 gave the following cases of communicable diseases which occurred in the Province during that year: scarlet fever, 1,397; chicken-pox, 1,522; diphtheria, 485; smallpox, 254; measles, 892; tuberculosis, 168; typhoid fever, 122; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 54; poliomyelitis, 92; encephalitis lethargica, 6; erysipelas, 85; German measles, 21; mumps, 1,277; whooping cough, 492.

The Health Inspector during the year visited 290 districts, vaccinated 2,051 against Smallpox and gave full treatment against Diphtheria to 1,276 persons; made a number of special investigations and gave 36 lectures.

The outstanding feature of the year's activities in the Public Health Nursing Branch was the Travelling Operative Clinic. Only those districts organized in 1927, but not given the service were circularized. In all, 82 centres were re-organized. In an endeavour to cover the work, 2 incomplete units with a surgical team operating between them, were put in the field. The staff consisted of a surgeon, 2 physicians, 2 dentists, 6 nurses and a truck driver. 480 schools were inspected and 5,678 persons were examined by the Clinic.

As in previous years three nurses from the staff of the Department conducted the Travelling Child Welfare Clinics. In many districts the assistance of the local physicians was secured by the organization in charge of the arrangements. Most encouraging to those engaged in the work was the improvement noted in the children from year to year, as well as better informed mothers. A total of 805 babies and 919 pre-school children were examined by these nurses, making a total of 1,724 children.

In the schools the nurse examined 11,429 children (including first and second inspections) and 8,141 were found to be with defects.

On Dec. 31st, 1928, there were eighteen Municipal Hospitals in operation. The Municipal Hospital at Vulcan was under construction during 1928 and Stettler Municipal Hospital Board was preparing plans for building. At the Provincial Mental Hospital at Ponoka, there were at the end of the year 1928, 602 male patients and 453 female patients, making a total of 1,055 patients; while at the Provincial Mental Institute, Oliver, there were 204 patients.

Legislation passed at the 1929 Session included an Act authorizing the institution of full-time health districts, one-half the expense to be borne by municipalities.

Municipal Affairs. There was much legislation with regard to municipal affairs at the 1929 Session. An Assessment Commission was established to hear appeals and exercise certain general powers, and after the Session, W. D. Spence, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, was made Chairman of the new body. Amendments were made to the laws regarding the collection of taxes by two Bills. Permanent exemption from the wild lands tax was given to irrigation lands prior to their disposal by the irrigation company. Another Bill extended the period during which fixed assessments could be made for two years and forbade such assessments to be made during 1929, 1930 or 1931. The law with regard to municipal hospitals was consolidated and amended, as was also that relating to town planning. "The Union of Municipalities Act" authorized joint action by two or more municipalities for assessment and collection of taxes, for the relief of indigents, etc.

At the Annual Convention of the Association of Alberta Municipal Districts held in Calgary, November, 1928, among resolutions passed were two providing "that the Municipal Act be amended to give municipal districts power to collect poll tax of three dollars per head on non-taxpaying residents" and "That the Department of Municipal Affairs be urged to buy all municipal office supplies for the purpose of reselling same at cost price to municipal districts, plus handling charges."

A revised schedule took effect in Edmonton, June 1st, 1929, which made a general reduction in rates for all classes of domestic and commercial lighting, combination lighting and heating, sign lighting and commercial power, which ranged in some cases to more than twenty-five per cent.

The Northern Alberta municipalities held a meeting in November, 1928, in the Council Chamber of the Legislative Buildings on invitation of Hon. R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs. Matters discussed were general assessments of municipal districts, and the new three-year period instead of a five-year period for the fixing of assessments.

Liquor Control Board. The Alberta Liquor Control Board, in control of all Government liquor stores and the issuing of liquor permits, reported profits ended Dec. 31, 1927, of \$2,038,622.53; for the three months dating from Jan. 1st to Mar. 31, 1928, the profits were \$523,886.82, and the total for the fifteen-months' period from Jan. 1st, 1927, to Mar. 31, 1928, was \$2,562,509.32.

The permit revenue for the first three months of 1928 totalled \$75,584.75. The Liquor Board and Brewers of Alberta paid a total of \$3,102,000 for Customs and Excise duties on liquors, and spirits, taxes on beer, and Excise tax on malt; brewers sold within the fifteen-month period, 4,553,600 gallons of beer. The value of sales from vendors stores on permits for the same period totalled \$1,107,306, with an average sale of \$5.44.

Before a delegation of the Alberta Prohibition Association in February, 1929, Premier Brownlee stated his view on liquor legislation. According to many, he said, conditions prior to 1923 were much better than those now obtaining. The facts were, however, that about that time a change of attitude came over all Canada with respect to prohibition. He was of the opinion that a

reaction was now setting in. It was dangerous to act too hastily and it was unwise to wait too long. He believed that in two or three years opinion in favour of greater restriction of the trade in liquor if not of complete prohibition would crystallize into further legislative action.

Labour. The returns received indicated an expansion of general business in Alberta during the fiscal year 1928-29, according to the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labour. The returns from 2,274 firms reported 48,834 male employees over eighteen; 935 males under eighteen; 7,291 females over eighteen; 371 females under eighteen; and 699 apprentices. The total payroll for wages and salaries was \$69,304,803.13 of which sum \$60,917,887.17 was paid to wage earners. Under the provisions of the Factories Act, 4,381 inspections were made of 4,019 factories, shops, hotels, offices and office buildings, in which were employed 26,079 males and 8,362 females.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wage Act, 3,041 inspections were made of 2,693 businesses, in which were employed 7,903 experienced females and 945 learners. There were given 252 orders for adjustments of wages, 59 for adjustments of hours, and 31 for adjustment of staff, so that not more than 25 per cent. received apprentice wages. There was an increase in the total number of females employed under all orders. The total increase under all orders was 1,908 or 27 per cent.

The total number of harvesters who came to the Province from all sources, was 16,719 of whom 11,116 were from Britain and the East, 4,087 from British Columbia and 1,516 from United States.

The Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for 1928 covered 13,400 accidents of which 74 proved fatal; 148 resulted in permanent disability; and 14,178 were of a temporary nature. Compensation to the amount of \$456,525.91 was paid covering temporary disabilities; the sum of \$418,706.59 was transferred to the pension fund to cover awards in case of permanent disability and fatal accidents; \$141,115 was set up as a liability to cover pending claims. The balance at the end of the year to the credit of the fund was \$2,046,019.

A delegation from the Labour Federation waited on the Premier and requested revision of the Mothers' Act and action along the line of state health insurance. More adequate inspection of building operations was also asked for. A request came from hotel and restaurant employees that a regulation be made under the Health Act to compel hotels, restaurants and other eating establishments to use only proper utensils for the cooking and keeping of food. It was strongly urged that some means be taken to prohibit the employment of white girls by Orientals. The deputation further asked for a barbers' licence law; the development by the Province of power resources; the re-enactment of the Technical Education Act; and the proclaiming of an election day as a public holiday. Request was also made that the Workmen's Compensation Act be so amended as to eliminate the "three-day waiting" period. Fred J. White, M.L.A., Calgary, Leader of the Labour Group in the Legislature, acted as spokesman. Other officials present were: E. Roper, Secretary; A. Farmilo, H. H. McKim, Robert Livett and Fred Smeed, Vice-Presidents.

Coal: Other Minerals. The output of coal from Alberta mines in 1928 was 7,335,489 tons. Of this, 3,215,494 tons were bituminous, 740,496 tons sub-bituminous, and 3,379,499 tons lignite. The mineral production of Alberta in 1928, according to a preliminary Report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was valued at \$32,367,781. Coal was valued at \$23,517,988; natural gas at \$14,337,115; crude petroleum at \$1,787,807; other non-metallic minerals at \$374; clay products at \$1,486,860; and other structural materials at \$2,182,130.

An agreement between the Dominion Government and the Alberta Government to secure efficient control of the production in the Turner Valley Oil Field of Alberta was recommended in an *interim* Report made to the Provincial Government by a joint Committee appointed by the two Governments to investigate the waste of gas of the Turner Valley. Dr. Camsell, Deputy Minister of Mines in the Federal Government, was Chairman of the Committee.

Other Important Incidents. Twenty-five deaths and a financial loss totalling nearly four million dollars resulted from fires throughout Alberta during 1928, an increase of \$1,400,000 over 1927, according to the Annual Report of the Provincial Fire Commissioner.

A decided increase was reported in the number of students in attendance during the 1928-29 terms at the four Agricultural schools in the Province. New dormitories provided improved living accommodation for the students and increased class-room space was in use at the Olds and Vermilion Schools.

The Report on neglected children brought before Juvenile Courts stated there were 242 cases dealt with under eighteen years of age. Delinquents dealt with under seventeen years of age numbered 538. There were 744 cases under eighteen years of age dealt with in Children's Shelters.

An aerial survey of the Peace River Area which was to cover 5,000 miles and be of five years duration, was undertaken by the Federal Department of the Interior in co-operation with the Provincial Government.

The Peace River District had a successful musical festival in Grand Prairie on May 22 and 23, 1929. This was the fifth festival of its kind.

The Province of Alberta

(As at June 30, 1929)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. William Egbert, M.D.

The Brownlee Ministry (U. F. A.)

President of Council and Provincial Secretary.....Hon. J. E. Brownlee
 Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....Hon. R. G. Reid
 Attorney-General.....Hon. J. F. Lymburn
 Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health.....Hon. George Hoadley
 Minister of Public Works.....Hon. O. L. McPherson
 Minister of Education.....Hon. P. E. Baker
 Minister of Railways and Telephones.....Hon. V. W. Smith
 Minister without Portfolio.....Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.....Hon. George N. Johnston

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Treasurer.....V. W. Newson
 Deputy Attorney-General.....George B. Henwood
 Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....H. A. Craig
 Deputy Minister of Public Works.....J. D. Robertson
 Deputy Minister of Education.....John T. Ross
 Deputy Minister of Health.....Malcolm R. Bow, M.D.
 Deputy Minister of Railways.....John Callaghan
 Deputy Minister of Telephones.....James D. Baker
 Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs.....W. D. Spence
 Deputy Provincial Secretary.....E. Trowbridge
 Provincial Auditor.....James C. Thompson
 Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.....R. A. Anderson
 Clerk of the Executive Council, and Law Clerk.....John D. Hunt
 Legislative Counsel.....Dr. W. S. Scott
 Provincial Librarian.....J. A. Jaffray
 Civil Service Commissioner.....F. Smailes
 King's Printer.....W. D. McLean
 Chairman, Liquor Control Board.....R. J. Dinning

THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

General Election of 1928;* A New Ministry

The MacLean Government having decided upon an appeal to the country, a General Provincial Election was held on July 18, 1928. The result proved a decided defeat for the Administration. The Premier, Hon. J. D. MacLean, the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow, and the new Minister of Finance, Hon. Dugald Donaghy, were among the defeated candidates. The final count gave the Conservatives 35 seats, the Liberals 12 and Labour 1. At dissolution the standing had been:—Liberals, 23; Conservatives, 17; Independents, 2; Labour, 3; Provincial Party, 3. Of the 359,309 votes cast in the Election, 191,374 were Conservative, 145,562 Liberal, 16,246 Labour and 6,127 Independent.

Owing to the necessity of remaining in office until after the official counting of ballots had been completed, the MacLean Government did not resign until Aug. 20. On the following day the new Tolmie Cabinet was sworn in. Two portfolios remained unfilled, Labour and Industries. The former was assumed by Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Mines, on Aug. 30 and the latter by Hon. W. C. Shelly, Minister of Finance, on Sept. 6. (For composition of the Ministry see last page of this Section).

On Sept. 8, Premier Tolmie completed his list of official appointments by naming the Treasury Board. This consisted of himself, Hon. W. C. Shelly, Hon. R. H. Pooley, K.C., and Hon. S. L. Howe. On Sept. 25 all members of the Administration were returned by acclamation in By-elections held in their several ridings.

For a time it was expected that a seat would be found for Dr. J. D. MacLean and that he would continue to lead the Liberals, but announcement on Jan. 7, 1929, that he had been appointed Federal Farm Loan Commissioner set at rest this expectation. The question of leadership remained in abeyance until Jan. 19, when the Liberal members-elect met and unanimously chose T. D. Pattullo, M.P.P., Prince Rupert, as their House Leader. The choice was approved on Jan. 21 by the Executive of the British Columbia Liberal Association. The Executive at this time also took steps to form an organization committee, composed of a chairman and 14 members, to arrange for the collection and disposition of campaign funds, to maintain a headquarters and meet at frequent intervals and to take charge of Federal as well as Provincial matters. The Committee appointed consisted of the following:—Chairman, Thomas D. Pattullo; members, W. T. Straith, C. H. O'Halloran, and Mrs. Stuart Henderson, Victoria;

*NOTE.—See *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1927-28, pages 555-57 for campaign record.

John Hart, Dugald Donaghy, K.C., J. W. de B. Farris, K.C., Mrs. Paul Smith and Miss Anne Sutherland, Vancouver; D. Paterson, Delta; L. A. Hanna, M.P.P., Port Alberni; D. Whiteside, New Westminster; M. Gonzales, Prince Rupert; P. D. McKean and A. F. Fisher.

The New Premier. Hon. S. F. Tolmie, who succeeded to the Premiership on Aug. 20, 1928, was the second British Columbian by birth to attain the position. He was born in Victoria on Jan. 25, 1867, and was educated at the Victoria Collegiate Institute. His natural bent being towards the live stock branch of farming, he decided to qualify as a veterinary surgeon, graduating in 1891 at the Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto, after which he became identified prominently with the raising of pure-bred stock at his farm in the suburbs of Victoria. In 1898 he was appointed Provincial Veterinary Inspector, while in 1904 the Dominion Government chose him as Chief Inspector for British Columbia of the Health of Animals Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Two years later he was promoted to be Chief Inspector for the whole of Canada and B. C. representative on the Dominion Live Stock Commission, positions which he held for 11 years. He was elected to the House of Commons for Victoria in 1917 and in August, 1919, was appointed Minister of Agriculture, retaining this portfolio until the defeat of the Meighen Government in 1921. When Mr. Meighen held office again in 1926, Hon. Dr. Tolmie was his Minister of Agriculture for the second time. The same year he was chosen Leader of the Conservatives of British Columbia.

Following his appointment as Premier, Dr. Tolmie was frequently entertained by various organizations and public bodies. He was made an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Victoria on Aug. 23, 1928, and on this occasion expressed the hope that he would be able to render good service to the people of British Columbia. "I have a full realization," he said, "of the necessity of greater development in this Province and the need of an increased population and the Government is ready to co-operate under all conditions and wherever it is practicable." He opened the Chilliwack Fair on Aug. 30 and told the farmers of the Fraser Valley that the Government's objective was to develop an assured market and satisfactory prices. Careful attention would be given to the Sumas reclaimed area and practical means found for the immediate development of this rich and productive district. On the following day he was the guest at luncheon of the Chilliwack Board of Trade, at which he said that one of the objects of his visit was to gain a first-hand knowledge of the Sumas area with a view to working out some satisfactory settlement scheme. Sept. 8 found him opening the Exhibition at Cobble Hill. He advised the farmers of this district to pay special attention to the raising on their farms of those products, both in the line of stock and in other lines of production, that would find the readiest market at

hand. Among other addresses delivered during the Autumn was one to the Vancouver Electric Club on Oct. 12. He spoke at this time of the possibility of building up a great flour milling industry through the use of cheap electric power. In a celebration in connection with the commemoration of Trafalgar Day at Victoria on Oct. 21, he spoke strongly in favour of naval aid to Great Britain. "If we are really in earnest in our desire to hold the respect of the rest of the Empire," said he, "we should be ready to assume our responsibilities and pay our share." A large audience greeted him on Oct. 24 when he addressed the Vancouver Board of Trade. At this time he outlined some of the Government's policies, stating that prominent among them would be research work to enable British Columbia to utilize the waste of logging operations and a vigorous policy of reforestation.

Dr. Tolmie presented a general review of the work of his Government to the delegates to the B. C. Conservative Association on Nov. 17, paying special attention to plans for settlement, particularly in the Sumas Reclamation District and on Nov. 23 told the Young Conservative Association in Vancouver that it was the intention to establish a marketing bureau in connection with the Department of Agriculture, which would aim at providing means for the disposal of farm products. The same evening he attended the banquet which closed the Annual Meeting of the Western Branch, Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. In his speech on this occasion he declared that the time had come for the establishment of a smelter similar to that at Trail on the coast where it could take advantage of the cheap water rate. On Nov. 27 he outlined the Government's plans for opening up new markets for British Columbia agriculture. It would not be a marketing bureau, he explained, but a marketing branch of the Department of Agriculture in charge of the best man obtainable. He attended the Autumn congregation of the University of British Columbia on Nov. 28 and unveiled the Canadian Jubilee memorial window in the University Library. He assured those present that it was the intention of the Provincial Government to co-operate in every way possible with the University and meet the requirements of the institution as well as it was able.

On Dec. 5, Dr. Tolmie left Victoria for Ottawa to confer with the Dominion Government regarding the return of the railway belt and Peace River block. He returned to Victoria on Christmas Day, after what was described as a successful mission. The first Session of the new Legislature then intervened, after which on Mar. 31, 1929, he left for a holiday trip, which took him again to Eastern Canada. Arriving home on May 12, 1929, he stated that while the main object of his trip had been to enjoy a holiday, he had had a number of conferences with Federal Ministers, members of the Ontario Government and officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railways regarding British Columbia affairs.

**The
Session
of 1929**

The 1st Session of the 17th Parliament of British Columbia was opened by His Honour, the Lieutenant-Governor, R. Randolph Bruce on Jan. 22, 1929. The reading of the Speech from the Throne was preceded by the election of a new Speaker, the member for South Okanagan, J. W. Jones, being chosen for this position. The Speech from the Throne dealt with the following matters:—

(1) Improvement in the condition of H. M. the King; (2) death of Hon. W. C. Nichol, former Lieutenant-Governor; (3) visits of distinguished members of the British Parliament; (4) rapid improvement shown in business conditions; (5) formation of the enlarged City of Vancouver; (6) progress made towards restoration of the Railway Belt lands and Peace River Block; (7) survey of Pacific Great Eastern to be made; (8) Land Settlement being seriously considered and a Commissioner of Immigration and Colonization appointed; (9) proposal to organize a marketing branch of the Department of Agriculture; (10) audit of accounts being made; (11) stricter control of public utilities being considered; (12) improvement of highway facilities; (13) conference being arranged between Canada and the United States concerning conservation of salmon; (14) thorough survey of provisions of Taxation Act being made; (15) legislation to be introduced:—(a) to extend exemptions under the Succession Duties Act; (b) to give assistance to establishment of the iron and steel industry; and (c) to amend the Male Minimum Wage Act, the Game Act, the Companies Act, the Mineral Survey and Development Act and the Public Schools Act.

The motion to adopt an Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was introduced on Jan. 23, 1929, by W. F. Kennedy (Cons., North Okanagan) and seconded by Dr. G. K. MacNaughton (Cons., Comox). The Opposition Leader, Thomas D. Pattullo, followed on Jan. 24 with an attack on the financial policy of the Government. He charged that the Government had entered into an agreement with a certain financial syndicate to place all loans on the market through that group until Feb. 28, 1929, and to pay a commission for the service. This meant, he declared, that the Government was in the humiliating position of not being master of its finances. He accordingly moved in amendment to the motion that the following words should be added:—

This House strongly disapproves of administration policy and action in connection with a recent sale of provincial securities, in that sale was made privately, improvidently and contrary to sound public policy.

Owing to the contraction of a severe cold on the day of the opening, Premier Tolmie, who was to have followed the Leader of the Opposition, was unable to be present and the Debate was continued by private members. On the 25th, the Provincial Treasurer, Hon. W. C. Shelly, replied to the criticisms of Mr. Pattullo. He went exhaustively into the credit of the Province, declared that as a result of the policy of procrastination of the late Government a serious situation had arisen, defended his action in selling through a private syndicate, claimed that as a result of this there had been a substantial saving and contended that because of the confidence inspired by a change of administration the bank rate on temporary borrowings had been reduced and accommodation on temporary financing by treasury bills increased.

An interesting situation was precipitated when Alexander M. Manson (Lib., Omineca), after speaking on the amendment, sought

to adjourn further discussion so that he might resume his speech over the week-end. This was refused by the Government. Mr. Manson pressed his motion to adjourn and Mr. Pattullo asked for a division on it. It was thereupon defeated on a vote of 29 to 8. Captain Ian Mackenzie (Lib., North Vancouver) then moved to adjourn the Debate but the Speaker ruled him out of order. Each of the Liberal members individually moved the adjournment with like result. The House then divided on the Pattullo amendment, which was lost by 8 to 29.

When the House resumed on Jan. 28, Mr. Pattullo rose on a question of privilege and moved that "This House regrets that the Honourable the Minister of Finance, dealing with the question of the sale of Provincial securities during the course of his speech on Friday afternoon, Jan. 25, submitted to this House incomplete and erroneous information which was misrepresentative of the real facts." Mr. Pattullo recalled that Mr. Shelly had claimed that the former Liberal Ministry had made many private sales of bonds and that one had been authorized by Mr. Pattullo himself as acting Minister of Finance. Mr. Pattullo reviewed the various sales and declared that the Minister's statements were misleading. The introduction of the resolution occasioned a debate on procedure, the Government insisting that there should have been two days' notice of motion. Finally, Mr. Speaker ruled the motion out of order as it did not constitute a question of privilege.

The Premier, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, made his first appearance following his illness on Feb. 4, 1929, and spoke in the Budget Debate. His most important announcement on this occasion was that the Government had entered into an arrangement with the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways whereby a joint survey of the natural resources of the territory served by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, and also of the country north of Prince George would be made. In this connection he reviewed fully the Pacific Great Eastern situation. Other announcements of policy made by the Premier were: (1) encouragement of the construction of a smelter on the Coast and a steel industry within the Province; (2) a comprehensive road programme to commence in 1929, with special attention to the needs of the Peace River District; (3) a special building to be erected at Essondale to accommodate soldier patients only, with B. C. materials to be used wherever possible; (4) settlement of Sumas to be promoted as rapidly as possible; (5) regrading of whole civil service and revision of salaries on basis of work performed.

The Debate on the Address continued until Feb. 8, when the motion was carried without division.

Public Accounts. The Public Accounts for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, were tabled by Hon. W. C. Shelly, Minister of Finance, on Jan. 22. These showed Total Revenue of \$21,136,348; Total Expenditure charged to Income of \$21,859,577; Deficit, \$723,228. The Revenue exceeded the Estimated Revenue by



HON. S. F. TOLMIE, V.S., P.C.
Prime Minister,
Province of British Columbia,
Appointed, August 20, 1928



HON. WILLIAM CURTIS SHELLY
Minister of Finance and Minister of
Industries in the Tolmie Cabinet,
Province of British Columbia

\$1,379,052 and the Expenditure the Estimated Expenditure by \$2,356,771.

The Balance Sheet as at Mar. 31, 1928, showed Capital Assets of \$112,006,631, of which the principal items were highways, \$52,180,696; Provincial buildings and furnishings, \$16,774,736; bridges, \$6,458,777; Dominion of Canada capitalized "Terms of Union," \$14,776,333; Sinking Funds, \$14,943,439. Capital Liabilities, made up principally of British Columbia stock and debentures, amounted to \$72,443,061, leaving a balance of Assets over Liabilities of \$39,563,570. Current Assets, composed of cash, various advances, accounts receivable, etc., totalled \$18,781,079, with Current Liabilities, made up of treasury bills, accounts payable, etc., of \$16,978,822, leaving a balance of Current Assets over Current Liabilities of \$1,802,256. Deferred Assets, made up principally of loans and interest in connection with the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, totalled \$34,411,068, with Deferred Liabilities of \$8,168,275.

Interim Report of Auditors. The Interim Report of Helliwell, Maclachlan and Co., auditors employed by the Provincial Government, was filed in the Legislature by Hon. W. C. Shelly, Minister of Finance, Feb. 6, 1929. The Report contained a lengthy reference to the University of British Columbia building contracts. It was charged that "Officials of the Government were not fully possessed of the facts governing requirements at the time of calling for tenders," this entailing large extra costs. The auditors expressed dissatisfaction with the Government's last appraisal of the value of highways in the Province, criticizing the inclusion of the sum of \$33,842,824 as appreciation in the value of the highways. They also criticized the previous Administration for "procrastination" in the refunding of \$8,000,000 in maturities early in 1928 when market conditions were particularly favourable. Other matters commented upon were the advances to interior irrigation districts, loans to industries, the Land Settlement Board, the sale of land in the University subdivision, the handling of trust funds and the affairs of the Liquor Board. The following recommendations were made:—

(1) Writing down Provincial Assets by \$14,776,333 on Dominion Government Subsidy Account and \$1,509,114 on land purchase account; (2) installation of a new system of Government accounting; (3) revision of the appraisal value of Provincial highways; (4) formulation of a scheme whereby interior irrigation districts would be financed privately and not through the Government; (5) a vigorous policy of collection of industrial loans; (6) distribution of all liquor from the Vancouver warehouse of the Liquor Board and amalgamation of the accounting and administration offices of the Board at Victoria; (7) consideration of the advisability of placing the work of relief to returned soldiers under the Provincial Secretary's Department.

The Budget Speech. Hon. W. C. Shelly, Minister of Finance, presented his first Budget on Feb. 20, 1929, going very fully into the subject of Provincial finances. "The one great thought I wish to convey during the course of my remarks," he

said at the outset, "is the fact that the policy of this Government is the practice of the utmost economy commensurate with efficiency in order to encourage in every way industrial and agricultural expansion, thereby attracting in ever greater measure capital and with it an industrial and progressive population." In discussing the Public Accounts balance sheet as presented to the Legislature, covering the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, the Minister stated that, although changes had been recommended in the manner of accounting by Helliwell, Maclachlan & Co., chartered accountants, in their Interim Report, it was impossible to make "a full review of all probable changes pending the final Report." The analysis therefore would have to be based on the 1928 and 1927 reports as presented. This showed that there had been a total increase in Assets over total Liabilities of \$1,913,601. There was also shown an increase of \$4,712,424 in the Public Debt.

The Minister, continuing, said that the auditors had suggested that reductions should be made in the Capital Assets, instancing the Capitalization at \$14,776,333 of statutory grants from the Dominion Government; an amount of \$1,509,114, being the value of repurchased railway subsidy lands; and an undetermined amount, probably exceeding \$20,000,000, in the appreciation of highways.

In analyzing the Public Debt, Mr. Shelly pointed out that the Funded Debt at Nov. 1st, 1928, was \$77,233,062; temporary borrowings, \$8,368,069; guaranteed stock of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, \$20,160,000, making a total Gross Debt of \$105,761,131. Revenue-producing Debt amounted to \$3,687,807, while direct obligation Sinking Fund totalled \$16,759,332, leaving the Net Funded and Temporary Debt at \$84,231,345. Total Sinking Funds amounted to \$17,841,978, which was \$1,560,000 in excess of requirements. Rapidly declining interest rates would, however, require increased appropriations by 1930 to effect the necessary accumulations required at the maturity of the issues.

Since 1923-24, Mr. Shelly argued, Estimates submitted to the House did not show properly the total volume of business transacted. In this respect the Estimates for 1927-28 were deficient by \$3,291,880 and if the proper method of showing all the moneys handled by the Government had been followed there would have been a further cash deficit of \$723,228. By including all sources of revenue and all expenditures, the Gross Total Estimated Revenue for 1928-29 would be \$24,209,617 and the Estimated Expenditure, \$26,602,257, leaving an anticipated Cash Deficit of \$2,392,439.

For 1929-30 the Minister estimated Revenue at \$25,287,851 and Expenditure at \$25,280,729, leaving a balance of \$7,122. "The Estimates," he explained "are so constructed as to give a close approximate of what Actual Expenditures will be in 1929-30 rather than adopting the method of former years, which at no time enabled the House or the general public to visualize the eventual financial transactions by the Government." It was anticipated that the Final Report of the auditors would recommend changes

and reorganizations which would materially reduce the cost of Government and would include remodelling the civil service, eliminating over-staffing, duplication and inefficiency.

Warning was issued by Mr. Shelly against a continuance of "paternal legislation." Expenditures on hospitals, charities and pensions, he pointed out, had increased from \$1.75 *per capita* in 1916-17 to \$4.75 in 1927-28. This was 100 per cent. more than the next highest Province and 1,050 per cent. more than Quebec on a *per capita* basis. Education cost the Government \$7.20 *per capita*, being twice the amount spent by any other Province and seven times that of Quebec. Education, hospitals, pensions and charities accounted for 35 per cent. of the Total Gross Expenditures of the Province in 1927-28 and amounted to \$8,082,024.

With respect to taxation, the Government found itself unable to make any substantial reductions owing to the necessity of restoring trust funds which had been used by the former Administration to offset deficits. The only relief would be by amendments to the Succession Duties Act eliminating duties on estates under \$20,000 and on life insurance and annuities to blood relations or named beneficiaries of the first class. The Minister was outspoken in his condemnation of the policy of the former Administration in making use of trust funds declaring that had any private trust company been guilty of financing in a similar manner it would have its charter cancelled and its directors would have been liable to heavy penalties.

A loan Bill to provide \$7,100,000 for roads and bridges, \$1,900,000 for buildings, \$165,000 for Dewdney dyking district relief and \$335,000 for Strathcona Park would be brought down. In addition it would be necessary to bring down a loan Bill for consolidated revenue purposes amounting to \$3,000,000 as a nucleus of a further amount next Session to take care of the accumulated cash deficits since 1916.

Mr. Pattullo, Opposition Leader, spoke in the Budget Debate on Feb. 22. In opening he said that the Budget clearly indicated that the Province was in for an increase in the cost of Government and also an increase in taxation. The Liberal Administration had been blamed as grossly extravagant and now the new Administration proposed to increase the cost of Government. Mr. Pattullo reviewed the history of the Province in a financial way from the days when Sir Richard McBride took office. He claimed that when the Liberals came into power, it had been necessary to increase taxation to take care of the deficits the former Government had left, but in spite of all the difficulties the Liberal Government had had to face, the revenues of the Province had been so buoyant that all the needs of administration had been carried out and reductions had been made in taxation.

The Leader of the Opposition then devoted attention to the speech of the Minister of Finance. He declared that the Minister had made such a vicious attack upon the financing of the late

Government that, if the situation was as he represented, the present Government was going out and getting money under false pretences. Dealing with the question of the balance sheet and the suggestion that it had not been properly made up, Mr. Pattullo maintained that there was a wide difference of opinion among auditors as to how items should be allocated. He agreed that the firm of auditors employed was a reputable one but felt that there were orders, other than those contained in the Order-in-Council, which had been conveyed to the auditors.

Other speakers followed until on Mar. 1st, 1929, Captain Ian Mackenzie moved an amendment to the motion to go into Supply, which expressed regret "that the Honourable the Minister of Finance, in presenting the Estimates for the year 1929-30, did not disclose all the requirements for the year in question, and in respect generally of the financial affairs of the Province, did convey to the House misleading and incorrect information." The motion was defeated by a vote of 32 to 12.

The next incident occurred on Mar. 4, when Alexander M. Manson moved that the Interim Report of the auditors, Helliwell, Maclachlan & Co., should be referred to the Public Accounts Committee. He argued that they had been guilty of making a political report. Comment on the work and policies of the former Government should have been no part of their work. "We must conclude," he said, "that these gentlemen were actuated by motives other than the motives which should actuate auditors. They have been actuated by motives entirely improper and have stated as facts things that are not facts. They have falsified the record and I will show that they should be dismissed and the Order-in-Council appointing them rescinded." The Manson resolution was debated at some length, the Government resolutely denying the charges. It was finally defeated on a vote of 30 to 11.

Legislation of the Session. The Session, which was prorogued on Mar. 20, 1929, lasted nearly nine weeks and was the longest since 1916. In all 79 Bills were enacted, of which a Bill to give relief to dairy farmers, otherwise known as the Milk Bill, and a Bill to give public utility control powers to the Water Board, known as the Water Bill, were of outstanding importance. The interest which they aroused gave to the Session the nickname "Milk and Water."

The Milk Bill was a measure for the control of the marketing of dairy products from the Fraser Valley, its purpose being to force the pooling of surplus milk profits between co-operatives and independents. Its passage through the House was strenuously contested by opponents of the measure. Second reading was passed on Mar. 15 by 27 to 13. The undertaking was given by sponsors for the Bill that the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association would not petition the Government to invoke the new law for a year. In the meantime negotiations with the Independents would be continued.

The Water Act was in reality an amendment to the existing legislation which in effect established the Water Board as a public utilities commission. It was criticized by the Opposition largely on the ground that it did not go far enough. It was not, said Mr. Pattullo, a public utility board in the full sense of the term but covered only the development of electricity through water power. It did not touch gas, street car fares or any other utilities. When in Committee on Mar. 19, the Opposition attempted to make several amendments but these were rejected with the exception of one introduced by Thomas D. Pattullo that required the advertising of all extensions of power companies' operations.

The only changes in the fiscal policy of the Government were the removal of life insurance in preferred classes from the payment of Succession duties and the exemption of all estates up to \$20,000. Changes were also made in re-establishing the personal property tax in connection with canneries, fish-curing establishments, fish meal and fish oil plants. A change was made in the ear-marking of liquor profits for mothers' pensions and for hospitals, payment to these funds being made in future directly from consolidated revenue.

Social and labour legislation included the passing of a pension Act for school teachers, changes in the Superannuation Act, amendments to the 8-hour day legislation and a new minimum wage Act to replace the previous Act declared invalid by the courts.

A bounty was established for the manufacture of steel from iron scrap and announcement was made that British capital was arranging to build furnaces near Vancouver. The North-West Telephone Co., a subsidiary of the B.C. Telephone Company, was given power to utilize radio telephony in linking up outlying portions of the Province with the main network of wire connections. The Canadian Northeastern Railway charter, granted in 1911, was revived and the Company given the right to build a railway from Stewart to Finlay River.

Incidents of the Session. On Jan. 29, 1929, Alexander M. Manson (Lib., Omineca), former Attorney-General, introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a select committee of the House to inquire fully into the operation of the Provincial Elections Act as amended at the last Session of the Legislature and to recommend any changes that were deemed necessary. The Government took the ground that necessary changes would be made without requiring a committee to report on the matter and a vote being taken the resolution was defeated by 32 to 10.

Mr. Manson on Jan. 30, filed with the Speaker a resolution asking that a select committee of the House should be appointed forthwith to investigate the right of Captain James Fitzsimmons (Cons., Kaslo-Slocan), and J. R. Michell (Cons., Kamloops), to sit in the House. In the Kaslo-Slocan Election it was alleged that the Liberal candidate, Captain Leary, had been deprived of nearly 100 votes because of a technicality in the marking of the ballots. The

point at issue in the Kamloops Election was not disclosed. In the case of Captain Fitzsimmons it was also alleged that he was disqualified by reason of holding a steamboat licence from the Government. While this had been supposedly assigned to a company, it had developed that the Ferries Act did not contain provision for such a transfer. This latter situation was being remedied by the Government through the introduction of a Bill legalizing Captain Fitzsimmons' election. On Feb. 4 the Speaker ruled the Manson resolution out of order on the ground that legislation had already been introduced to deal with the right of Captain Fitzsimmons and Mr. Michell to sit in the House. On appeal to the House, this decision was upheld by 33 to 12. When the Bill to indemnify and relieve Captain Fitzsimmons with respect to his election came up for second reading on Feb. 11, Alexander M. Manson moved in amendment that a select committee of the House should be appointed to inquire into all facts pertaining to the election. The Speaker ruled the amendment out of order and on appeal his ruling was sustained. The Bill was passed on Feb. 14, 1929.

By a unanimous vote of the House on Feb. 1st, the appointment of a select committee of the Legislature under the Public Inquiries Act to report upon systems of health insurance and maternity benefits was authorized.

A delegation representing the Union of B. C. Municipalities waited on the Municipal Committee of the Legislature on Feb. 5, 1929, and presented the resolutions adopted at the Union's last convention. These were: (1) that the Government take over the operation of public schools or broaden the basis of school taxation along the lines of the school surveyor's report; (2) that the present Government grant towards school teachers' salaries be doubled to keep pace with the increase of these salaries; (3) that a public utilities commission be created with effective powers to regulate rates, capitalization and contracts of all public utility companies and their subsidiaries; (4) that classification of highways be revised to bring about a fairer division of cost between the Province and municipalities; (5) that the penalty for unpaid municipal taxation be reduced from 15 to 12 per cent.; (6) that municipalities be allowed to tax Crown lands leased for industrial purposes; (7) that municipalities be given control over the location and licensing of fox farms; (8) that only a nominal fee be charged for motor licences used by municipal vehicles; (9) that the Province should pay the cost of municipal prisoners in Provincial jails.

On Feb. 6 the Legislature debated at considerable length a resolution introduced by Thomas D. Pattullo, Leader of the Opposition, requiring that all Orders-in-Council should be made public. Mr. Pattullo had on Dec. 27, 1928, published correspondence between himself and Hon. S. L. Howe, Provincial Secretary, on the subject. He had asked for the privilege of examining orders "as a matter of right." Mr. Howe had stated that the Government proposed to adhere to the practice of furnishing copies only to the Leader of the Party in Opposition or to any

person nominated by him. The debate in the Legislature found Mr. Pattullo advocating the public's right to see orders and Government speakers defending the Government's course of limiting that right to the Leader of the Opposition or his nominee. On Feb. 12, 1929, an amendment to the resolution by Dr. Wrinch (Lib., Skeena), that all Orders-in-Council should be made available to the public, was defeated on a vote of 29 to 13. The Government then, through Hon. Joshua Hinchcliffe, moved in amendment that the Legislature "while appreciating and commending the courteous action of the Government in allowing the Leader of the Opposition to have access to Orders-in-Council, recognizes that it is the inalienable and unrestricted right of the Lieutenant-Governor to deal with Orders-in-Council as he sees fit." This precipitated a fresh debate. On Feb. 15 by a vote of 27 to 11 the Hinchcliffe amendment was carried.

The Attorney-General, Hon. R. H. Pooley, on Feb. 6, tabled a draft of new rules governing the conduct of the Legislature which had been prepared by Clerk Langley during the last recess on instructions of the previous House. At Mr. Pooley's suggestion the rules were referred for report to a special committee consisting of Mr. Speaker Jones, Harold D. Twigg and Alexander M. Manson.

The Legislature began to come to grips with the interior marketing problem for the first time in the 1929 Session on Feb. 8, when suggested amendments to the Produce Marketing Act were laid before the House Committee on Agriculture. The same day members of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association interviewed Premier Tolmie and presented a copy of a draft milk Bill governing the handling of milk in Greater Vancouver.

On Feb. 11, a resolution was passed unanimously recording the achievements of Percy Williams in the field of athletics. It read as follows:—

Whereas Percy Williams, Esq., a native son of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, won the 100-metre and 200-metre events at the 1928 Olympic Games, and whereas Percy Williams, Esq., on Saturday, Feb. 9, 1929, led the Canadian team to victory at the International Millrose Games at Madison Square Garden, New York, and there gained a further victory as a Canadian representative, and whereas the said Percy Williams has brought honour and distinction to his native Province by establishing world records in athletic events; be it therefore resolved that this House expresses its appreciation of the splendid victories won for Canada by Percy Williams, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to him.

Among measures introduced early in the Session was one amending the Constitution Act. This provided among other things that By-elections would not be necessary when members were appointed to the Government. When in Committee on Feb. 14, Thomas D. Pattullo submitted an amendment to the effect that By-elections would not be necessary in the case of Cabinet appointments made within a year of a general election but that they would be necessary after that period. The amendment was defeated and the Bill received third reading on Feb. 15.

A referendum on the broad question of preventing the importation of liquor into British Columbia and its manufacture in the Province was the chief proposal laid before the Cabinet on Feb. 18 by a delegation from the British Columbia Prohibition Association. Four other requests were also advanced. (1) Inauguration of scientific instruction in the public school curriculum. (2) Elimination of all liquor advertising. (3) Abolition of the present system by which liquor profits were earmarked for municipalities, thus making them dependent on the liquor business. (4) A referendum in Greater Vancouver on the continuance of beer parlours.

A motion was introduced by the Attorney-General, Hon. R. H. Pooley, on Feb. 28, expressing regret that the newspapers had published statements about the dismissal of Mrs. Helen Gregory MacGill as Judge of the Juvenile Court of Vancouver without first securing an explanation from official sources. Mr. Pooley read a statement in which he declared that Mrs. MacGill had been dismissed because she had refused to carry out the law and had declined to commit delinquent girls to the Industrial School. Opposition speakers maintained that the dismissal had been made for partisan purposes. On Mar. 5, Mr. Pooley withdrew his motion.

On Mar. 4, the Attorney-General, Hon. R. H. Pooley, introduced a resolution to the effect that the expenditures made under the Liquor Act at the instance of the Attorney-General, the Inspectors under the Attorney-General and the prosecuting officers under the Act should be investigated by a select Committee of this Legislature consisting of H. D. Twigg, J. W. Berry and Ian Mackenzie. The following day the resolution was adopted though Alexander M. Manson gave warning that a dangerous precedent was being established. He quoted authorities in support of his position that secret service expenditures should not be made the matter of inquiry. The Committee started its investigation on Mar. 8, the Session developing into a rather heated interchange in which the Chairman, H. D. Twigg, Ian Mackenzie, Liberal member of the Committee, and Mr. Manson figured prominently. It concluded its inquiry and presented its report on Mar. 15. After setting out at some length the activities of Andrew Blygh and Leo Menendez as officers of the law-enforcement department, who had received their pay direct by cheque from the then Attorney-General, Hon. A. M. Manson, the Committee found that Menendez, who was Secretary to the Attorney-General, had acted in a purely clerical capacity, checking up reports sent to the Attorney-General from secret agents and payment to him of \$60 a month was "justifiable." On the other hand the appointment of Andrew Blygh as an inspector of the Liquor Control Board was characterized as "injudicious" and his employment as an agent making reports on illegal activities while exercising his commission as a Justice of the Peace as "an error of judgment." Those in authority were scored for lack of "a wise discretion" in continuing him in law enforcement activities after it was evident that "his reports as such were acquiring a political tinge." The report was

signed by Messrs. Twigg and Berry. On its presentation to the House, Ian Mackenzie (Lib., North Vancouver) moved that the matter be referred back to the special committee to consider a report (minority) which he attached to his motion. This motion was voted down by the Government without a formal division and without the reading of the proposed report.

The Annual Report of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway for 1928 was tabled by Premier Tolmie on Mar. 9, 1929. Its most striking feature was a reduction in the operating deficit from \$190,239 in the previous year to \$132,119 in the year under review. The gross deficit, after providing for expenditures made for physical replacements and renewals, was \$484,064 as against \$568,405 in 1927. Operating revenues for the year were \$531,331 and operating expenses, \$663,441, while \$296,550 was spent on maintenance and renewals of a permanent character. The total liabilities of the Railway were \$60,218,691, which represented all the money that the people of British Columbia had invested in the system in one way or another.

The Railway Belt and Peace River Block. Further progress was made in 1928-29 in the negotiations between the Dominion and British Columbia Governments looking towards the return to the latter of the unalienated portion of the railway lands conveyed to the Dominion in connection with the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, comprising the railway belt along the main line of the C. P. R. and the Peace River Block of 3,500,000 acres in the Northern part of the Province.* Prior to the Provincial General Election of 1928, W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior and other officials of the Department of the Interior, had visited British Columbia and had drafted a proposed transfer agreement (*The Vancouver Province*, July 15, 1928). However, following the defeat of the MacLean Government, it was agreed that the matter should be left to the new Government to deal with. On Oct. 30, 1928, Premier Tolmie announced that active steps to acquire the lands for the Province would be undertaken shortly, some preliminary work having already been started at Ottawa. Following a conference at Victoria with Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, on Dec. 5, 1928, Premier Tolmie left hurriedly for Ottawa, accompanied by Hon. N. L. Lougheed, Minister of Public Works, and Oscar Bass, K.C., Deputy Attorney-General. At Ottawa he went into conference with members of the Dominion Government on Dec. 14 and on the 15th discussed details with Mr. Stewart. As a result, he was able to telegraph Hon. R. H. Pooley, Acting Premier, "Railway and Peace River lands to be restored. Officer to be appointed by each Government to draft particulars of agreement to form basis of legislation confirming the restoration." (*The Vancouver Province*, Dec. 15, 1928).

The next public announcement in connection with the transfer was made on Mar. 22, 1929, when Premier Tolmie stated that he

*NOTE.—See *Canadian Annual Review* for 1927-28, page 557.

had been waited upon by Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs for the Dominion Government, and W. E. Ditchburn, Commissioner of Indian Affairs for British Columbia, who had discussed matters in connection with the return of the railway lands as they affected Indian affairs. As a result of the conference, Dr. Scott was able to take back to Ottawa with him certain recommendations. On Apr. 17, 1929, it was announced that it would be impossible to secure Federal action on the land transfer in 1929, as had been hoped. Instead officials of the two governments would prepare agreements for simultaneous submission to the Dominion Parliament and the Provincial Legislature early in 1930.

Male Minimum Wage Law. The Male Minimum Wage Act, passed by the British Columbia Legislature in 1925, was tested before the Supreme Court of Canada in October, 1928. The test case was brought by the International Timber Co., who questioned the right of the Board administering the Act to compel them to pay a wage of 40 cents an hour to one H. E. Field, a cookhouse employee. When tried in the British Columbia courts, the action of the Board had been upheld. However, on Oct. 29, the Supreme Court decided that the order passed by the Board of Adjustment on Sept. 29, 1926, prescribing a minimum wage for all employees in the lumber industry was *ultra vires* and invalid. The judgment of the Court declared that the minimum wage order in the lumber business was illegal because it sought to group under one heading a wide variety of occupations merely because they were in one industry. "It is apparent," said the ruling, "that the Act deals not with the industries or businesses of employers as such but with the occupations of employees. The same business may include many different occupations." The Board had issued two orders, one covering lumbering and the other catering and both were rendered invalid by the judgment of the Supreme Court.

At the 1929 Session of the Legislature a new Act was passed. It reappointed the Male Minimum Wage Board consisting of three members holding office at the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. It gave the Board leeway to vary the minimum wage in any industry according to conditions prevailing in different localities in the Province, also to grant exemptions to employers with respect to wages to be paid to casual, part-time, or handicapped employees and apprentices. As in the case of the former Act, farm labourers, fruit pickers, fruit packers, domestic servants and employees of fruit and vegetable canning plants were entirely exempted from the application of the Act.

The Produce Marketing Act. The constitutionality of the Produce Marketing Act, as enacted by the Legislature in 1927 and amended in 1928, continued to receive consideration in 1928-29. What was expected at the time to lead to a decision was an action brought against nine Chinese farmers "for unlawfully marketing potatoes without the written permission of the Mainland Potato

Committee of Direction." They were convicted at New Westminster by Magistrate Harry G. Johnston and were fined \$200 or three months in gaol. In order to test the case on *habeas corpus* proceedings, the Chinese elected to go to gaol. The outcome was, Mr. Justice Murphy in the Supreme Court quashed the conviction on the ground that the Magistrate had no jurisdiction, sitting in New Westminster, over an alleged offence committed in Delta. The constitutionality of the Act remained unsettled.

By arrangement a nominal fine was then imposed on Chung Chuck, a Chinese farmer, and an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. The case was opened before Mr. Justice Murphy on Aug. 16, 1928, and concluded on Aug. 21 when judgment was reserved. In a written judgment handed down on Aug. 27, Mr. Justice Murphy upheld the validity of the Act, declaring that its provisions dealt exclusively with property and civil rights of the Province, which came within the jurisdiction of the Province, under powers conferred by the British North America Act.

Another angle to the situation developed on Sept. 15, 1928, when Magistrate O. E. Darling dismissed a charge brought against Wong Kit, a Chinese farmer of Richmond, accused of marketing potatoes in violation of the Statute. The Chinese had sold two lots of potatoes to a Calgary broker. The Magistrate accepted the contention of counsel for the accused that the Act did not apply to shipments outside the Province. The decision was appealed by the Mainland Committee of Direction and the appeal was heard on Sept. 23 by Mr. Justice W. A. MacDonald in Supreme Court. The judgment of the Court in this case was that, while the Act was *intra vires* of the Legislature of British Columbia, it did not apply to shipments outside the Province.

Both the Chung Chuck case and the Wong Kit case, as well as two cases of a similar nature involving the sale of apples, were carried to the Court of Appeal by the various interested parties and argument was heard in December. On Jan. 8, 1929, the Court affirmed the validity of the Act in all four cases, reversing the judgment of Mr. Justice MacDonald in the Wong Kit case. The decision of the Court was considered to have placed the marketing of British Columbia fruit and vegetable crops on a new basis of stability.

At midnight on May 3-4, 1929, as a result of the final decision of the Cabinet not to continue the enforcement of the Act in the berry industry, the Act lapsed in so far as control of the marketing of berries was concerned.

Agriculture. A synopsis of agricultural conditions in British Columbia in 1928 was supplied by G. H. Stewart, Statistician, Department of Agriculture, Victoria, on June 8, 1929. The total value of agricultural production amounted to \$58,664,243, an increase of \$5,398,328 over 1927. The fruit crop was the largest on record, amounting to 233,598,000 lbs. or 34.28 per cent. more than in 1927, and with value of \$8,215,898, an increase of 12.02 per cent. The apple crop increased from 145,824,000 lbs. in 1927 to 195,936,000 lbs. in 1928.

Other tree fruits showed an increase from 14,566,000 lbs. in 1927 to 24,274,000 lbs. in 1928, but small fruits fell off slightly from 13,572,000 lbs. to 13,388,000 lbs.

The total vegetable crop amounted to 238,611 tons, valued at \$6,618,909, as compared with a production of 255,669 tons, valued at \$6,684,651 in 1927. The loss in tonnage was due to a large decrease in the acreage planted to potatoes.

Seasonal conditions were most satisfactory for the harvesting of all grain crops and the production of all grains rose from 4,702,837 bushels valued at \$4,266,867 to 5,592,883 bushels valued at \$4,656,083. The area sown to fodders was 340,682 acres. Fodder crops aggregated 807,346 tons, valued at \$11,029,954.

Dairy production showed considerably less than its usual annual increase due to weather conditions. The value of all dairy products was \$12,934,156, an increase of only \$253,147. The butter output was 6,018,468 lbs. or 515,085 lbs. less than in 1927. There was also a decrease in cheese but ice cream increased from 505,158 gals. to 651,993 gals. Evaporated milk showed an increase as did also fresh milk consumed.

Live stock statistics were as follows:—milch cows, 102,963, an increase of 9,218 over 1927; other cattle, 295,501, an increase of 24,883; sheep, 170,255, an increase of 40,123; swine, 55,004, an increase of 3,934; poultry, 3,782,163, an increase of 625,094. Egg production amounted to 14,876,757 doz., an increase of 3,538,124 doz. The quantity of all meats marketed was 55,901,262 lbs., valued at \$4,772,796, as against 50,129,801 lbs., valued at \$3,332,633 in 1927.

Under the auspices of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association a conference was held at Vernon, Sept. 4-5, 1928, for the purpose (1) of initiating steps which might possibly induce the Dominion Government to take some action, if possible, to prevent the season's crops from being sold at less than cost of production and (2) of paving the way for a permanent solution of the dumping problem. After long discussion a compromise resolution framed by a special committee was unanimously adopted. It read: "That we recommend that the application of the Canadian Horticultural Council for a seasonal and specific tariff be proceeded with providing our representatives, after careful investigation, are of the opinion that by so doing, the more important application for the fixing of minimum values will not be prejudiced." It was also decided that the Executive would confer with representatives of the Prairie interests to ascertain the Prairie attitude both towards seasonal tariff and anti-dumping.* The Annual Meeting of the Association was held at Penticton, Jan. 16-18, 1929. The Marketing Act and selling problems in general proved to be the points of special interest and in his annual address, Thomas Abriel, the President, urged the members to "stay with the Produce Marketing Act." F. M. Black, Chairman of the Interior Committee of Direction, addressed the Convention on the 17th and urged endorsement of the Produce Marketing Act and control of marketing for another year by the Committee. On the 18th, so divided did the Meeting become on the question of the method of marketing, that a motion to withdraw all resolutions on the order paper referring to marketing was carried. This, it was believed, put a stop to the idea of immediate adoption of one central selling agency for British Columbia fruits and vegetables. Officers elected were: President, Thomas Abriel, Nakusp; Vice-President, R. H. Macdonald, Vernon; Secretary-Treasurer, L. D. Mallory.

On June 15, 1929, at a banquet at Vernon to mark the completion of the present development of the West Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation on the Shuswap River, Premier Tolmie stated that it was the intention of the Government to appoint a Commission to conduct a full inquiry into the fruit industry. Four days later a conference was held at Victoria between members of the Government, the members of the Legislature for the four great interior fruit-growing constituencies and Dr. W. H. Gaddes, Colonization Commissioner, to discuss problems of the fruit growers. It developed at this Conference that the fruit investigation commission would be appointed immediately, that it would consist probably of one to three men and that it would have wide scope to enable it to diagnose the ills of the fruit industry from every possible angle.

At a mass meeting of poultrymen held in New Westminster, July 23, 1928, steps were taken to organize the British Columbia Egg and Poultry Co-operative

*NOTE.—See Chapter on Industry and Commerce, page 245, for account of interview between the B. C. Fruit Growers and Prairie organizations.

Association. A contract was adopted similar to that in use by the Prairie Pools and a provisional directorate composed of R. W. Tull, Duncan; C. G. Golding, Qualicum Beach; Alan Georgeson, Albert Head; G. P. Wallace, Ladner; J. Diederich, Burquitlam; S. S. Martin, Milner; J. H. Bury, Abbotsford and R. W. Holland, Haney, was appointed, with instructions to proceed with incorporation.

The British Columbia Stock Breeders' Association met in Victoria, Jan. 30, 1929. R. H. Helmer, President, in his Annual Report declared that 1928 had been a good year for live stock with abundant hay crop. Resolutions were adopted (1) asking the Government to assist the heavy horse industry of the Province by means of a bonus; (2) asking the Government to protect cattle breeders of the Okanagan and White Lake against depredations of cattle thieves; (3) asking for action to meet the menace of scrub bulls wandering on the ranges; (4) endorsing the Milk Commission and (5) endorsing the action of the Federal Government in control of the foot and mouth disease. Officers elected were: President, Mat Hassen, Armstrong; Vice-President, A. D. Paterson, Ladner.

The British Columbia Wool Growers' Association held its Annual Meeting in Vancouver, Feb. 15, 1929. The Report of the President, William Harrison, showed an increase from 129,000 to 175,000 in the number of sheep in the Province during the year 1928. A change in name to the B. C. Sheep Breeders' Association was approved. The Directors re-elected William Harrison, Pritchard, President, and W. H. Hawkshaw, Chilliwack, Vice-President.

The British Columbia Women's Institutes made a net gain of 8 during 1928, according to the Report of Mrs. V. S. McLachlan, Superintendent of Women's Institutes, submitted to Hon. William Atkinson, Minister of Agriculture, and published on June 8, 1929. Ten new Institutes were formed and two disbanded. Total number of Institutes at end of the year was 117 with total membership of 3,849. Through night classes, made possible by assistance from the Department of Education, the Institutes had been able to interest their members in various handicrafts. Under the head of home economics, a survey of domestic conditions in the Province was made in May by the Board of Directors of the Provincial Institute and this showed a remarkable lack of labour-saving devices in even well-to-do farm homes. Other activities of the Institutes embraced work on behalf of the schools and on behalf of new settlers, the celebration of national events, fostering of home industries, the extermination of pests, organization of fairs, community betterment and public health and child welfare work. Officers elected were:—Superintendent, Mrs. V. S. McLachlan, Victoria; Provincial President, Mrs. J. D. Gordon, Victoria; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. M. E. Noble, Hatzic; Mrs. H. McGregor, Penticton; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. H. M. Pitts, Nelson; Board Member, Mrs. Dewar, Anyox.

Mining. The Annual Report on the mining industry of British Columbia for the year 1928 was submitted to Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Mines, by John D. Galloway, Provincial Mineralogist. The steady progress which in recent years had characterized the mineral industry of British Columbia was again strikingly shown in 1928. Gross value of mineral production was \$65,372,583, an increase of \$4,643,225. The tonnage of metalliferous ore mined and treated amounted to 6,241,310 tons, a high record figure. All the larger mines of the Province maintained or increased the tonnage of ore treated and a number of properties recently equipped with concentrators made larger outputs. Quantities and values of mineral products in 1928, with comparative figures for 1927, were as follows:—

Mineral	1927		1928	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold, placer.....oz.	9,191	\$ 156,247	8,424	\$ 143,208
Gold, lode.....oz.	178,001	3,679,601	188,087	3,888,097
Silver.....oz.	10,470,187	5,902,043	10,627,167	6,182,461
Copper.....lb.	89,202,871	11,525,011	97,908,316	14,265,242
Lead.....lb.	282,996,423	14,874,292	305,140,792	13,961,412
Zinc.....lb.	145,225,443	8,996,135	181,763,147	9,984,613
Coal.....tons (2,240 lbs.)	2,453,827	12,269,135	2,526,702	12,633,510
Structural Materials and Miscellaneous Minerals.....		3,326,894		4,314,040
		<u>\$60,729,358</u>		<u>\$65,372,583</u>

During the three years, 1926-28, increased production of metals in British Columbia had been caused to some extent by greater outputs from the larger mines, but besides the steady development of the producing properties, much development was carried on in 1928 in various parts of the Province. In a large part this consisted of reworking old properties, some of which were former producers. On the whole slightly more prospectors were in the field than in 1927. Progress in the metallurgical treatment of ores kept pace with mining activity. Construction of new plants, expansion of existing ones and improvement in operating efficiency characterized the year. Dividends declared by mining companies totalled \$11,556,688, as compared with \$10,800,838 in 1927.

Fisheries. The product of the British Columbia fisheries in 1928 had a total value of \$26,562,691, according to the preliminary Report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Department of Marine and Fisheries. This was an increase over 1927 of \$3,298,349. The value of the product of salmon fisheries was \$17,345,670 or 65 per cent. of the total. The pack of canned salmon was 2,035,637 cases of 48 lbs. each, valued at \$13,768,748. This was the second largest pack on record though there was a decrease in the pack of sockeye in every district. Next in importance to salmon was halibut, the catch of which amounted to 302,820 cwt., valued at \$3,370,670. Third was the pilchard, with total value of \$2,563,137. The expansion of the pilchard fishery was due to the large quantities of this fish used in the manufacture of oil and meal. There were 23 reduction plants which handled 81,740 tons of fresh caught pilchards from which were produced 4,035,879 gallons of oil and 15,280 tons of meal.

Manufacturing. A Report on the manufacturing industries of British Columbia for the year 1927 was issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in June, 1929. It presented the following information: Establishments reporting 1,509; capital invested, \$325,047,266; number of employees, 47,750; salaries and wages, \$56,007,334; cost of materials, \$125,358,489; gross value of products, \$246,034,704. In point of value of production, sawmills ranked first with \$56,121,543. Fish-curing and packing stood second with \$20,271,794, followed by pulp and paper, \$18,783,989; electric light and power, \$11,286,828 and slaughtering and meat packing, \$10,360,659.

Public Works. The Report of the Department of Public Works was submitted to Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Minister of Public Works, by P. Philip, Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer. The year was marked by steady progress particularly on main highway improvements and extensions and in new construction generally throughout the Province. The Department extended its bituminous surfacing programme to embrace more of the Lower Mainland highways and a few of the Interior roads. An outstanding improvement was the widening and re-alignment of the Malahat Drive on Vancouver Island. The largest and most important highway projects undertaken by the Department were the construction (still under way) of the section of the Cariboo Road between Lytton and Spences Bridge and the completion of the link of the Slocan City-Silverton Highway, connecting up the Slocan mining towns with the general trunk highway system. The Department also built several substantial bridges and made provision for several ferries. (The Report was for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928.)

Lands. The Report of the Lands Branch, Department of Lands, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, was submitted to G. R. Naden, Deputy Minister of Lands, by H. Cathcart, Superintendent of Lands. From land sales the Branch received during the year \$207,633; revenue under the Land Act, \$101,034; revenue under Coal and Petroleum Act, \$32,866; sundry receipts, \$15,530; total, \$352,165. Pre-emption records allowed numbered 451; certificates of purchase issued, 1,731; certificates of improvements, 208. Land sales aggregated 29,420 acres. Coal prospecting licences issued, 104 for 66,560 acres; coal leases, 15 for 6,673 acres; sundry leases, 195 for 19,684 acres.

The Report of the Survey Branch, Department of Lands, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, was submitted to Hon. F. P. Burden, Minister of Lands, by J. E.

Umbach, Surveyor-General. 21 parties were engaged on Survey work for the Branch and 37 qualified surveyors were employed on field work, including 5 assistants. Under Crown land surveys, 231 parcels were surveyed, covering about 17,000 acres. Under control surveys, two classes of triangulation surveys were being carried on (1) along coastal waters (4 parties) and (2) interior triangulation with the main stations on prominent elevations or mountain-tops. Under photo-topographical surveys, 3 parties were engaged. The office staff was divided into the Survey and Geographic Divisions. The former gazetted 127,388 acres of surveys; dealt with 42 miles of right-of-way plans; supplied clearances for numerous applications; prepared 10 new departmental reference maps and supplied much information. The Geographic Division dealt with the compilation and drawing of maps for lithographic reproduction; the preparation of standard base maps and the calculations incidental thereto; triangulation adjustment; the distribution of map stock and all photostat and map-mounting work.

The Report of the Forest Branch was submitted to Hon. F. P. Burden, Minister of Lands, by P. Z. Caverhill, Chief Forester. By the addition of the Morice Forest (592,000 acres) and the Redonda Forest (42,000 acres) to the area under reserve in the Provincial forests, the total area was brought up to 6,516,000 acres in 18 forests. Surveys were continued of the Provincial forests and much useful information was obtained. Work was also continued on the new inventory of forest resources. The compilation of an estimate for Vancouver Island was completed. There was found to be 3,700,000 acres of mature timber, containing 95,000,000,000 ft. b.m. Forest research covered studies of seed dissemination, seed collections, studies of seed fall and seedling survival, history map studies, operation of forest nurseries and experiment stations and forest pathology, under all of which heads much useful work was being done. The log-scale of all material in 1928 was 3,207,000 M ft. There were 314 sawmills in operation and 120 shut down; 56 shingle-mills in operation and 15 shut down. The Forest Branch reported 1,642 fires and the Dominion Forest Service, 310. These constituted an increase of 32½ per cent. over 1927. The total area burned over was 106,977 acres. Only 2,926 acres of merchantable timber burned with net stumpage loss of \$18,578, these being the lowest figures since the organization of the Forest Branch. Total damage to forests was estimated at \$103,001 and cost to the Forest Branch for fire-fighting, \$73,939.

Education. The 57th Annual Report of the Public Schools for the school-year ended June 30, 1928, was submitted to Hon. Joshua Hinchcliffe, B.A., Minister of Education, by S. J. Willis, B.A., LL.D., Superintendent of Education. The enrolment in the schools of the Province increased from 105,008 to 108,179 and the average daily attendance from 88,306 to 91,760. In addition there were enrolled in correspondence classes, 375; night schools, 5,444; Normal School, Vancouver, 212; Normal School, Victoria, 163; Victoria College, 234; University of British Columbia, 1,741. There were 3,460 grade teachers and 208 special instructors. Two new high schools were opened and 8 superior schools. 110 additional class-rooms were opened in graded schools and 26 schools were opened for the first time in pioneer districts. The grand total cost of education was \$9,261,095, of which \$3,532,518 was contributed by the Provincial Government, including the annual grant to the University of British Columbia.

Enrolment at the University of British Columbia for the year 1928-29 was 1,730, of whom 1,274 were in the Faculty of Arts and Science; 258 in Applied Science, 41 in Nursing, 48 in Agriculture, 47 in graduate studies and 62 in the Teacher Training Course. In addition 402 attended the Summer session in Arts; 6 in Public Health Nursing; 7 in Occupational Course in Agriculture; 138 in Short Course in Agriculture and 24 in evening class in Botany. Appointments during the year included the following:—Philip Albert Child, M.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of English; William Ure, M.A.Sc., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry; E. Geoffrey Cullwick, B.A., Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering; G. F. Drummond, M.A., M.Sc., Assistant Professor of Economics; A. C. Cooke, M.A., Assistant Professor of History; Blythe Eagles, B.A., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Dairying; Hunter C. Lewis, M.A., Assistant Professor of English.

No Honorary Degrees were conferred during 1928-29. The 2nd Autumn Congregation was held on Nov. 28 when 17 B.A. and 1 M.A. Degrees were conferred and the Canadian Jubilee Memorial Window in the University Library was unveiled by the Premier, Hon. S. F. Tolmie. The 14th Congregation was held on May 9, 1929. Degrees were conferred on 222 graduating students and an address was delivered by Dr. Robert C. Wallace, President of the University of Alberta. In the estimates for 1929-30 of the Provincial Government, the appropriation for the University was raised from \$566,000 as in 1928-29 to \$623,200, provision being made for chairs in commerce and home economics and for aid in research work.

The Annual Convention of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation was held at Vancouver, Apr. 2 and 4, 1929, in advance of the National Council of Education Conference on Education and Leisure. The membership was reported to be 2,230. Among many resolutions adopted, the chief was a recommendation to the Department of Education that the term of high school years before matriculation be lengthened from 3 to 4, though if a junior high school were supplying the standard high school with students, the term of years should be kept at 3. The Federation also requested the Government to inaugurate the granting of technical high school teachers' certificates, equivalent in standing to the academic certificates. A third resolution provided for the appointment of a Committee to encourage the attendance of members at Summer sessions of Universities, to issue brochures; to gather information and generally to assist additional study. G. S. Ford, New Westminster, was elected President.

The British Columbia School Trustees Association held its Annual Convention at Penticton, Sept. 24-26, 1928. Many resolutions were considered, including protests against the use of United States text books in the public schools; suggestions that histories used in schools should show "who won the War" in contradiction of the claims of some United States magazines and that the Department of Education straighten out the confusion caused by the different versions of "O, Canada." A proposal that Bible reading should be introduced in the schools of the Province was overwhelmingly defeated. Officers elected were: President, F. V. Hobbs, Saanich; 1st Vice-President, C. Leroy, Vernon; 2nd Vice-President, A. Peden, Victoria; Secretary-Treasurer, Captain George A. Grant.

Labour. The 11th Annual Report of the Department of Labour for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, was submitted to Hon. W. A. McKenzie, Minister of Labour, by J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister. The year created a record both in the number of employees and in the total amount paid in wages. Returns were received from 4,846 industrial employers, an increase of 267 over 1927. These showed a total payroll of \$136,784,484, as compared with \$130,074,021 in 1927. After making an estimate of other payrolls in the Province, the Department placed the grand total at \$183,097,781, an increase of \$5,575,023 over 1927. The most important increases were in lumbering and in metal-mining. The number of employees rose from 70,492 in January to 94,136 in August and then declined to 79,798 in December. The percentage of Asiatics employed took a further drop, the percentage being 9.33 in 1928 as against 10.20 in 1927. The average industrial wage for all adult male employees was \$28.96 per week and this was the highest since the peak of \$31.51 was reached in 1920. The disturbance caused by labour disputes in 1928 was comparatively slight. In all there were 9 disputes entailing a stoppage of work and they affected 2,644 employees and resulted in a loss of 20,791 working days.

Workmen's Compensation. The 12th Annual Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, was submitted to His Honour Robert Randolph Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor, by the Commissioners, E. S. H. Winn, Chairman; Parker Williams and Hugh B. Gilmour. The audit of 1928 payrolls had not been completed but they were expected to reach a figure close to \$180,000,000. The number of employing firms engaged in industry at Dec. 31, 1928, was 8,688, a net gain for the year of 445. The Act was protecting 175,000 employees in respect of industrial accidents, while during the 12 years that it had been in effect, 282,340 accidents had been reported, of which 2,670 were fatal and 6,401 left injuries totally or partially incapacitating

from work for life. Accidents reported in 1928 numbered 32,793, of which 251 were fatal. The lumbering industry accounted for 42 per cent. of all time-loss accidents. Collections in 1928 amounted to \$3,951,325. The sum of \$1,701,839 was paid in compensation to workmen; \$688,446 in medical aid and \$847,933 in pensions.

Minimum Wage Board. The 11th Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board of British Columbia was submitted to the Minister of Labour by J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, Chairman; Helen Gregory MacGill and Thomas Mathews, Vancouver members. Under the B. C. Act, 9 orders had been made and these embraced practically all women and girl employees coming within the jurisdiction of the Act. In 1928 the annual request for payroll data was answered by 3,425 individual employers or firms. While this was 30 less than in 1927, employees affected totalled 19,377, as against 17,507 during the previous year. Increases in average wages of experienced workers occurred in the laundry industry, in public housekeeping, in office occupation and in telephone and telegraph occupation.

Other Reports. The 17th Annual Report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, of the Superintendent of Insurance, J. P. Dougherty, was submitted to Hon. A. M. Manson, Attorney-General. At the end of the year there were 243 insurers licensed to transact business, of which 230 were Dominion and 13 Provincial Licensees. Twelve new companies were licensed during the year. There were 1,421 life insurance and 1,718 fire and miscellaneous insurance agents and 18 adjusters carrying on business in the Province. Net fire insurance premiums totalled \$5,653,679; net amount of losses incurred, \$2,053,790; net amount of losses paid, \$2,432,973. There was \$341,931,612 life insurance in force, on which premiums of \$11,645,074 were paid, while claims paid totalled \$2,158,102.

The 32nd Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year ended June 30, 1928, was submitted to Hon. S. L. Howe, Provincial Secretary, by H. E. Young, M.D., Provincial Health Officer. In health activities British Columbia was following very much the same lines as the other Provinces. "We are ahead, we think," said Dr. Young, "in the establishment of full-time public health nurses; on a par with Quebec in the establishment of full-time medical health officers; and our statistics which have been very carefully compiled from the records of the various institutions, convince us of the splendid results which we hope to obtain from our venereal work." Tuberculosis-work was going on apace, a 100-bed unit being added to the present Sanatorium and a full-time T.B. officer working in conjunction with the Public Health Nurses and the medical profession. There were four full-time medical health officers outside the two large cities and it was hoped to add two more to the list. These were being established on the basis of a full-time medical health officer, a sanitary officer and a staff of from two to four nurses. In addition to part-time medical health officers, a staff of medical school inspectors inspected each pupil in the Province once a year.

Preliminary figures compiled at the office of the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages showed the following registration for 1928,—Births, 12,208; deaths, 6,277; marriages, 4,901.

The 7th Annual Report of the Liquor Control Board, for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, was submitted to Hon. R. H. Pooley, K.C., Attorney-General, by H. Davidson, Chairman. Total sales for the year amounted to \$13,956,909, an increase of \$151,820 over the previous year. This was made up of wines and spirits, \$8,297,660; native wines, \$214,515; oriental liquors, \$404,352; malt liquor, \$5,040,380. Net profits amounted to \$3,769,713, which were apportioned as follows: reserve, \$135,962; mothers' pensions, \$628,600; municipalities, \$1,051,802; hospitals, \$450,772; consolidated revenue fund, \$1,502,575.

Railways under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government had a mileage in 1928 of 1,640.9, made up of common carries, 785.9 miles, and industrial railways, 855 miles. These railways had 179 steam, 32 electric, 6 gasoline and 13 air locomotives and 6,470 other equipment of all kinds. There was practically no change in the railway situation. The mileage of industrial railways remained

about the same. The Pacific Great Eastern Railway was continuing its programme of replacement work. The Canadian North Eastern Railway Company's line at Stewart was being re-conditioned as far as already constructed, viz., to Redcliff, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The Report of the Provincial Game Warden, for the year 1928 showed that informations were laid in 439 cases in 1928; there were 406 convictions and \$7,283 was imposed in fines. Revenue derived from sale of game licences, fees and furs was \$140,014 and revenue from fur trade, \$58,823.

The 24th Annual Report of the Provincial Industrial School for Boys (near Port Coquitlam) for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, stated that during the year 85 boys were committed. There were 2 deaths, 62 releases and 2 transfers, leaving a net increase in the number of inmates of 19. The population of the School was 149 at Mar. 31, 1928.

The 14th Annual Report of the Provincial Industrial Home for Girls, Vancouver, for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, stated that during the year 23 girls were admitted and 27 were released on probation or discharged.

The 7th Annual Report of the Tranquille Sanatorium for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, gave the average daily population as 216, the largest number in residence at any time being 230. There were 160 admissions and 164 discharges and a total of 383 patients received treatment. During the year plans were completed and work started on the building of a new infirmary, together with other additions necessary for its operation.

The 56th Annual Report of the Provincial Mental Hospitals at Essondale, New Westminster and Saanich for the year ended Mar. 31, 1928, stated that the population of the Hospitals had increased during the year from 2,125 to 2,269. New admissions numbered 542; discharges, 225, died, 147; on probation, 102.

Some Events of the Year. The Union of British Columbia Municipalities held its Annual Meeting at Trail, Sept. 12-13, 1928, under the Presidency of Thomas Reid of Surrey. In his address, Mr. Reid urged the necessity of pressing for a public utilities commission, the desirability of relief in connection with school taxation, liquidation of soldier settlement land, tax arrears and the question of the taxing power with respect to such reverted lands. Among resolutions adopted were: (1) asking for legislation creating a public utilities commission; (2) reaffirming the request that the Government take over the operation of the schools of the Province; (3) asking for relief from charges for care of prisoners sent up from their jurisdictions except where offenders had a six-months' residence qualification. By a vote of about 60 to 10 the Convention rejected a proposal to press on the Federal Government a scheme for universal old age pensions for those arrived at 65 years. Officers elected were:—President, Alderman E. H. Bridgman, North Vancouver; Vice-Presidents, Mayor T. A. Love, Grand Forks and Mayor F. A. Busby, Nanaimo; Secretary-Treasurer, Mayor A. Wells Gray, New Westminster. On Jan. 11, 1929, a delegation from the Union waited on the Government and presented the resolutions regarding a Public Utilities Commission and the operation of the schools.

On Oct. 1st, 1929, the Provincial Government instructed the accounting firm of Helliwell, Maclachlan & Co. to commence a complete audit of every Government department, of every Board operating under Government authority and of cost plus public works contracts awarded by the former Administration.

In an election marked by the largest poll ever recorded in a British Columbia civic contest, voters of Vancouver, South Vancouver and Point Grey on Oct. 17, 1928, elected W. H. Malkin as the first Mayor of Greater Vancouver, giving him a majority of 2,094 over the former Mayor, Louis D. Taylor.

Under a policy laid down by the Department of Finance and formally ratified by Order-in-Council in October, 1928, British Columbia took the lead among Canadian Provinces in abolishing dual succession duties. The new Order provided that British Columbia would cease to tax any property left outside the Province to a citizen at his death.

The Victoria Daily Times reported on Dec. 18, 1928, that Dr. David Warnock, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for British Columbia from 1920-1928, had been

dismissed by Order-in-Council passed Dec. 17. Dr. Warnock was succeeded by J. B. Munro, B.S.A., from 1922-1928, Assistant Agronomist.

Revision of the taxation system in British Columbia was advocated in a memorial presented to the Government on Jan. 9, 1929, by a deputation representing the Associated Property Owners of Vancouver; the Vancouver Board of Trade; the Mortgage and Trust Companies' Association of British Columbia; and the Vancouver Real Estate Exchange, Limited.

The Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Safety League was held in Vancouver, Feb. 8, 1929. Fatalities reported by Percy C. Abell, Manager, totalled 190 for 1928 as compared with 238 in the preceding year. Educational campaign plans for the coming year were discussed and Col. W. W. Foster was elected President.

Following the resignation of A. M. Mouat, Comptroller-General, John Armour Craig, C.A., was appointed on Mar. 22, 1929, by Hon. W. C. Shelly, Minister of Finance, to be his successor.

By the purchase of all the alienated timber holdings within the area of Strathcona Park on Vancouver Island in April, 1929, the whole of the area within the bounds of the Park came absolutely under control of the Government.

The Provincial Government, realizing that the time was not far distant when additions to the buildings used in the administration of affairs must be made, announced on Apr. 26, 1929, the purchase of the lots in Victoria facing Government Street from Elliott to Superior and those on Superior Street from the Government Printing office to Menzies Street.

On May 1st, 1929, a new system under which the administration of the game laws of British Columbia was removed from the direct control of the Provincial Police and placed under a Game Commissioner became effective. The Government appointed as Commissioner, Arthur Bryan Williams.

On May 4, 1929, J. D. McNiven, Deputy Minister of Labour, was appointed Chairman of the Board to administer the rebuilt Male Minimum Wage Act passed at the 1929 Session of the Legislature. Mr. McNiven had been Chairman of the Board under the old Act. No appointments to the other two positions on the Board were made at the time.

Col. Ross Napier, Government Agent at Vernon, was, on May 21, 1929, named to supervise the Government's reclassification and regrading of the Provincial Civil Service. On June 8, an Order-in-Council was passed providing for an exhaustive inquiry into the civil service by Colonel Napier.

On May 27, 1929, the Board of Governors of the University of British Columbia granted Dr. George M. Weir, head of the Department of Education, four months' leave of absence to make a Dominion-wide survey of the nursing problem in Canada at the request of the Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Nurses' Association.

In a written statement issued on June 13, 1929, Hon. F. P. Burden, Minister of Lands, outlined the power policy of the Tolmie Government. The water powers of the Province would be made the subject of a systematic survey during the next few years. The Minister stated that "the suitability of a hydro-electric commission similar to the famous one in Ontario, to conditions in British Columbia is one that will require careful and intensive study."

It was announced on June 15, 1929, that W. W. Duncan of Brentwood, had been appointed marketing expert for farm products for British Columbia, his duties being confined to the Dominion of Canada.

It was announced on June 25, 1929, that B. A. McKelvie, Vancouver newspaperman and member of the Press Gallery of the B. C. Legislature for several years, had been appointed Director-General of the Bureau of Public Relations, a new office created by the Tolmie Government.

On June 27, 1929, Hon. S. L. Howe, Commissioner of Fisheries, announced the appointment of a joint Commission composed of John P. Babcock, Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries, representing the Provincial Government, and Dr. W. A. Clements, officer in charge of the Biological Station at Nanaimo, representing the Federal Government, to investigate British Columbia's herring and

pilchard resources. The actual work of investigation was placed in the hands of Dr. John L. Hart.

On June 27, 1929, *The Vancouver Daily Province* reported that A. N. Daykin, special Commissioner appointed to investigate the administration of Government lands in the University area at Point Grey, had, in an interim report, found in effect that Government funds had been used improperly on the development of privately-owned land in the University area and disguised as proper expenditures on Government land. As a result the Cabinet dismissed Major H. L. McPherson, official in charge of the area, and named Mr. Daykin in his place.

Hon. T. G. Coventry, former Member for Saanich in the Provincial Legislature, left Victoria on June 28, 1929, for London to take up the duties of Marketing Representative for British Columbia in Great Britain. The position had been created for the purpose of lending assistance in the marketing of products from British Columbia in the Old Land.

The Province of British Columbia

(As at June 30, 1929)

Lieutenant-Governor.....Hon. Robert Randolph Bruce

The Tolmie Ministry (Conservative)

Prime Minister and Minister of Railways.....	Hon. S. F. Tolmie
Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. S. L. Howe
Attorney-General.....	Hon. R. H. Pooley, K.C.
Minister of Lands.....	Hon. F. P. Burden
Minister of Finance and Minister of Industries.....	Hon. W. C. Shelly
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. W. Atkinson
Minister of Mines and Minister of Labour.....	Hon. W. A. McKenzie
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. N. S. Loughheed
Minister of Education.....	Hon. J. Hinchcliffe
President of the Executive Council.....	Hon. R. W. Bruhn
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. R. L. Maitland, K.C.
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.....	Hon. James William Jones

Heads of the Administrative Services

Deputy Provincial Secretary.....	P. Walker
Deputy Attorney-General.....	O. C. Bass, K.C.
Deputy Minister of Lands.....	G. R. Naden
Deputy Minister of Finance.....	E. D. Johnson
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.....	J. B. Munro, B.S.A.
Deputy Minister of Mines.....	Robt. Dunn
Deputy Minister and Public Works Engineer.....	P. Philip
Deputy Minister and Chief Engineer of Railways.....	J. E. Griffith
Deputy Minister of Labour.....	J. D. McNiven
Industrial Commissioner.....	D. B. Martyn
Deputy Minister of Education.....	S. J. Willis, LL.D.
Assistant to the Commissioner of Fisheries.....	J. P. Babcock

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CANADA

By

R. H. Coats, F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.)

Conditions of General Employment

For general employment the year 1928 was the most active in Canada since definite records and measurements of such *phenomena* were established. The index number maintained in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on monthly returns as to numbers on the payroll from 6,500 concerns selected from all branches of employment in all sections of the Dominion, stood at 111.6 for the year, compared with 104.6 in 1927, and 99.6 in 1926, these being percentages of the calendar year 1926, which is represented as 100 in the series. From the beginning to the close of the year each monthly figure of this record stood higher than at any corresponding time since 1920. Between January and August, over 170,000 persons were added to the staffs of the reporting concerns.

Perhaps the most outstanding gain occurred in the construction trades, in which the number of workers more than doubled between February and August. Manufacturing also showed heavy increases, while transportation, mining, logging and trading were much more buoyant than in preceding years.

The activity was well distributed, though most pronounced in the Prairie Provinces and Ontario. This reflected the heavy crop yield and contingent freight movement, as well as the activity in manufacturing, construction and general trade already mentioned.

For purposes of reference, the official index numbers by Provinces and by leading industries are given in the annexed tables (Table I. and Table II.).

Conversely the record of unemployment was correspondingly lower. In the Department of Labour the report received monthly from each trade union in Canada estimating the percentage of its membership out of work, while not always complete and in any case representing only organized labour, illustrated the general trend. For the year as a whole, the average thus shown was 4.5 p. c. compared with 4.9 p. c. in 1927, and 5.1 p. c. in 1926, and still higher figures in earlier years of the decade. The figures are given by Provinces in the accompanying Table No. III.

The records of the Employment Service of Canada, operated under the Department of Labour, are of contingent interest. The number of placements reached the unprecedented total of 470,328, compared with 414,769 in 1927. These figures include agricultural labour. The Employment Service Council of Canada, an advisory

TABLE I.—Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1927.....	95.9	101.8	93.6	96.8	99.9	87.7
Feb. 1	96.6	98.3	95.3	98.3	96.4	90.8
Mar. 1	97.5	97.4	96.2	100.1	95.2	93.0
Apr. 1	97.4	97.8	94.6	100.4	94.1	96.1
May 1	101.8	100.5	100.6	104.5	99.0	99.4
June 1	107.2	103.5	107.5	108.1	106.5	105.5
July 1	109.7	112.8	109.6	108.9	110.7	109.1
Aug. 1	110.5	113.2	109.8	109.2	114.0	110.0
Sept. 1	111.0	112.2	110.5	110.5	114.4	108.7
Oct. 1	110.3	108.1	110.0	111.1	111.7	107.8
Nov. 1	108.8	100.1	110.2	109.8	110.7	104.2
Dec. 1	108.1	99.1	110.1	109.1	110.8	101.0
Jan. 1, 1928.....	100.7	97.1	99.6	101.9	107.5	91.4
Feb. 1	102.0	97.0	101.6	104.9	103.2	93.5
Mar. 1	102.6	97.5	100.9	106.3	101.8	97.0
Apr. 1	102.3	98.5	99.2	106.0	101.9	100.0
May 1	106.8	101.3	103.0	110.1	108.5	105.4
June 1	113.8	107.2	110.7	115.5	121.5	109.9
July 1	117.7	116.2	113.6	117.7	129.8	114.0
Aug. 1	119.3	117.0	114.1	119.6	132.5	116.4
Sept. 1	119.1	115.4	115.7	120.1	127.8	115.5
Oct. 1	118.8	114.9	114.3	121.2	126.4	114.0
Nov. 1	118.9	109.5	114.8	121.8	128.6	113.1
Dec. 1	116.7	108.1	112.6	120.5	125.3	107.9
Jan. 1, 1929.....	109.1	103.3	103.3	113.8	116.6	100.4
Feb. 1	110.5	104.6	105.9	117.0	113.1	96.4
Mar. 1	111.4	106.8	104.7	118.4	112.3	103.7
Apr. 1	110.4	107.5	101.1	117.4	113.9	106.0
May 1	116.2	108.3	107.3	123.8	119.7	111.6
June 1	122.4	112.5	115.9	126.7	132.4	117.5
Relative Weight of Employment by Districts as at June 1, 1929:						
	100.0	7.2	27.3	42.4	14.4	8.7

TABLE II.—Index Numbers of Employment by Industries
(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1927....	95.9	94.7	136.1	104.7	99.6	99.1	73.1	96.7	109.9
Feb. 1	96.6	98.2	149.1	104.0	99.1	95.4	67.6	95.9	102.2
Mar. 1	97.5	99.8	137.5	101.6	99.8	95.7	72.3	97.3	101.2
Apr. 1	97.4	101.5	85.7	103.0	101.9	96.2	72.5	99.0	102.3
May 1	101.8	103.9	82.8	103.6	103.5	100.8	95.0	101.5	104.4
June 1	107.2	106.9	86.8	105.5	103.7	104.8	121.3	105.4	104.8
July 1	109.7	106.8	69.9	106.6	106.0	107.0	114.2	113.1	106.0
Aug. 1	110.5	107.0	68.6	109.4	106.6	105.0	150.2	115.8	107.3
Sept. 1	111.0	106.8	78.7	109.9	107.2	105.9	150.4	120.0	108.4
Oct. 1	110.3	106.4	96.8	111.5	107.2	106.5	139.8	115.3	109.4
Nov. 1	108.8	104.9	136.3	111.4	106.2	106.5	122.1	107.9	111.9
Dec. 1	108.1	104.3	182.7	113.1	104.6	107.1	99.3	106.9	121.2
Jan. 1, 1928....	100.7	97.9	163.2	112.6	102.9	99.4	78.6	105.3	120.4
Feb. 1	102.0	102.3	169.5	113.2	100.9	98.8	75.6	105.8	110.0
Mar. 1	102.6	104.7	159.6	111.4	101.2	97.3	73.3	105.3	109.7
Apr. 1	102.3	106.6	88.3	109.0	102.3	98.2	78.6	108.4	111.1
May 1	106.8	109.0	78.5	111.5	105.0	100.7	103.7	111.7	111.7
June 1	113.8	112.6	85.9	112.3	106.9	108.0	136.8	118.4	113.7
July 1	117.7	113.1	69.5	113.1	108.7	109.2	154.3	130.8	115.3
Aug. 1	119.3	115.2	68.6	114.9	111.2	110.8	167.7	132.8	116.3
Sept. 1	119.1	115.9	75.0	115.7	114.8	111.5	158.7	132.5	116.0
Oct. 1	118.8	115.7	98.5	117.1	115.1	111.8	147.3	127.7	120.1
Nov. 1	118.9	115.1	139.3	121.2	114.1	113.4	137.4	120.8	121.3
Dec. 1	116.7	113.4	178.1	121.0	114.7	112.2	113.2	117.2	127.4
Jan. 1, 1929....	109.1	107.8	171.0	116.2	112.6	102.6	87.4	118.0	128.5
Feb. 1	110.5	112.8	178.3	117.8	110.9	101.6	79.3	117.3	119.7
Mar. 1	111.4	115.7	167.8	115.9	112.0	99.8	80.0	118.4	117.8
Apr. 1	110.4	116.5	83.1	112.9	113.5	101.8	85.4	121.1	122.5
May 1	116.2	119.8	75.8	115.6	117.3	108.1	112.0	121.6	124.0
June 1	122.4	121.2	92.7	115.8	120.9	115.4	144.6	131.1	126.0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1929:									
	100.0	55.0	2.2	4.8	2.8	12.4	12.8	2.1	7.9

TABLE III.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions by Provinces

Month	N.S. and P.E.I.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Can.
Jan., 1927	3.0	3.4	7.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.4
Feb.	3.8	2.3	7.2	7.2	8.1	5.3	4.2	7.4	6.5
Mar.	13.1	1.6	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.1	4.4	4.4	5.7
Apr.	5.5	2.7	9.3	4.0	6.2	5.1	7.2	3.6	6.0
May	5.8	1.9	8.8	3.1	3.7	1.7	6.5	3.9	5.2
June	1.8	2.3	4.0	3.1	2.6	1.1	4.6	2.7	3.2
July	1.2	2.3	5.2	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	4.0	3.3
Aug.	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.1	2.3	.9	3.5	4.7	3.7
Sept.	1.4	1.1	4.8	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.4	4.1	3.1
Oct.	1.1	.9	5.6	3.2	4.2	1.8	4.4	4.9	3.9
Nov.	2.5	1.7	7.8	3.5	5.1	3.4	4.6	8.0	5.2
Dec.	4.3	1.5	9.3	5.1	5.4	5.6	3.7	10.5	6.6
Jan., 1928	5.5	1.5	7.9	7.0	6.3	5.0	4.4	9.1	6.8
Feb.	9.0	1.7	9.1	5.6	7.3	6.0	4.4	8.0	7.0
Mar.	10.9	2.3	7.0	5.8	7.5	7.5	5.5	5.0	6.5
Apr.	7.4	1.8	6.2	4.1	5.2	4.2	6.8	3.3	5.2
May	5.6	1.5	4.8	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.0	3.7
June	.5	.8	5.6	2.4	2.1	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.2
July	1.5	.7	2.6	2.6	1.8	.6	4.5	2.8	2.5
Aug.	1.6	.7	4.0	1.9	1.4	.8	1.2	2.8	2.4
Sept.	.9	.5	3.5	1.2	1.2	.6	4.2	3.3	2.2
Oct.	1.1	1.0	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	5.8	3.1
Nov.	1.1	1.1	6.3	2.8	5.4	1.4	2.9	7.8	4.2
Dec.	3.9	.9	0.7	4.0	8.1	4.4	6.9	6.9	6.6
Jan., 1929	3.0	1.7	7.9	5.1	10.7	7.1	5.2	8.0	6.3
Feb.	6.0	1.8	9.0	5.3	9.6	7.0	5.4	7.3	6.8
Mar.	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
Apr.	6.0	1.3	9.3	3.0	3.9	3.9	5.3	6.0	5.5

body representing Provincial governments and the more important associations of employers and employees, held its 10th Annual Meeting at Ottawa on May 30-31, 1929, for the discussion of various policies of the Employment Service, including the importation of additional harvest help, factors in unemployment, Winter employment, immigration, etc.

R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada and Past President of the International Association of Public Employment Services of the United States and Canada, delivered an address on the purposes and achievements of the Association at their 1928 Annual Meeting held in Cleveland.

Special mention of the activity of construction has been made. On this point the returns of building permits in the more important centres throw light. In no previous year in Canada was the scale of issuing building permits equal to that of 1928, the total value represented reaching \$219,105,715 as compared with \$184,613,742 the previous year. A more comprehensive record of building contracts awarded maintained in *The MacLean Building Review* placed the total at \$472,032,600 for 1928, as compared with \$418,951,000 in 1927.

It may be added that virtually all these records continued to mount during the first six months of 1929, the employment index for June 30, 1929, being 124.7 compared with 117.7 at the corresponding point in the previous year; the unemployment figure on Apr. 30, 1929, being 5.5 as compared with 5.2 in 1928; building permits totalling \$124,188,614 at June 30, 1929, compared with

\$102,036,987 in 1928; and contracts awarded at June 30, 1929, totalling \$278,121,700 compared with \$256,257,300 at June 30, 1928.

The labour supply for the Western harvest, always a problem, was exceptionally difficult of solution in 1928, on account not only of the volume of the crop, but of the lack of surplus labour in other fields. At an annual meeting in Winnipeg between representatives of Dominion and Provincial Governments concerned, the two large railway corporations, and various public bodies, it was estimated that 44,000 harvesters would be required from outside sources. To meet the circumstances, arrangements were entered into with the Government of the United Kingdom for the transfer of unemployed under special transportation rates, and some 8,500 British miners arrived in Canada in August, 1928, and were distributed from Winnipeg throughout the Prairie Provinces. A reference to subsequent phases of this experiment* will be found in the Section on Immigration. A considerable number remained in permanent employment in Canada.

The Committee on Industrial Relations of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the leading Association of employers in Canada, reported on many subjects of intimate interest to labour at the 1929 Annual Meeting of the Association held June 4-7, 1929, at Halifax, N.S. Workmen's Compensation, Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Insurance, Industrial Disputes legislation, and the 8-hour day were among the questions dealt with during the year. The Quebec and Saskatchewan legislation on Workmen's Compensation, enacted during the Provincial Sessions of 1929, on the whole, met the views of the Committee. In connection with Old Age Pensions, the Committee was inclined to favour a contributory "all-in" system rather than one on the non-contributory "deserving-poor" principle. Reporting on the study of unemployment insurance made during the year, the Committee announced that if legislation of this type were introduced in the future by any of the provinces, it would be in a position to make representations, though such action by any Province was not anticipated. It was stated that the *omnibus* character of the scope of the Alberta Industrial Disputes Act was opposed by the Committee, and that steps were being taken by it to oppose the possible enactment of similar legislation in Manitoba. On the eight-hour day question, it had been successful in having a Government Bill in Alberta dropped for the year. The Committee declared itself in favour of the thirteen months' calendar under discussion by the League of Nations. L. L. Anthes, Toronto, was re-elected Chairman of the Committee for 1929-30.

The eleventh Annual Convention of the Canadian Construction Association was held at Hamilton, Ontario, Jan. 29 to 31, 1929, being attended by nearly 200 general contractors, trade contractors, manufacturers and supply men.

*NOTE.—It has already been announced (July, 1929) that no similar action is contemplated for 1929 in view of the less promising crop outlook.

Wages* and the Cost of Living.

Wages in 1928 were upward. An index number of the Department of Labour, covering for the most part the skilled and organized classes in cities, moved up from 184.3 to 187.6 (the year 1913=100). By classes the contributory factors in this general result were as follows:

Year	Buld- Ing Trades	Metal Trades	Print- ing Trades	Elec- tric Rail- ways	Steam Rail- ways	Coal Mln- Ing	Common Factory Labour	Miscel- laneous Factory Trades	Log- ing and Milling
1927.....	179.3	178.1	195.0	189.9	198.4	167.9	187.7	199.4	182.8
1928.....	185.6	180.1	198.3	194.1	198.4	168.9	187.1	200.9	184.3

Cost of living as measured by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index depicting average conditions was practically unchanged in 1928 as compared with the year 1927. Fuel was slightly lower, Clothing higher and Food, Rent and Sundries much the same as in 1927. The wholesale prices index number of the Bureau declined about five points during 1928, being in the neighbourhood of 147 as compared with 152 in 1927. This was due largely to lower levels for grain prices; prices in the Animal Products, Textiles, Wood and Non-Ferrous Metals groups were somewhat higher. As compared with other countries, cost of living showed an upward movement in France, Belgium, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Hungary and Switzerland, and a downward movement in the United States, Norway and Italy. In Canada, Great Britain, Holland and Spain the indexes showed little change.

A women's Conference was held at Edmonton, Alberta, in March, 1929, to consider the working conditions of female employees in shops and factories. The Conference adopted a standard budget of a working woman for the Province as the proper basis for a minimum wage. The Conference recommended to the consideration of minimum wage boards in Canada the adoption of the standard hours of labour as laid down by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labour.

Department of Labour of Canada

The Annual Report of the Dominion Department of Labour (Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister, and H. H. Ward, Deputy Minister), tabled at the opening of Parliament, in January, 1929, described in detail the work carried on in connection with the various Acts administered by the Department, as well as its other activities in the interests of labour. The statutes administered under the authority of the Minister of Labour at the end of 1928 were nine in number, as follows: (1) Labour Department Act; (2) Conciliation and Labour Act; (3) Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; (4) Government Annuities Act; (5) Old Age Pensions Act; (6) Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; (7) Technical Education Act; (8) Combines Investigation Act; (9) White Phosphorous Matches Act.

Special attention was drawn in the Report to the ceaseless efforts of the Minister and the Department in promoting harmonious relations between capital and labour; a new position, that of Chief Conciliation Officer, was established in this connection during the year. Out of twenty-seven applications for Boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, eleven were

*NOTE.—For minimum rate of wages for female employees in certain industries in the seven Provinces having this legislation in effect see special Annual Report on Wages issued by the Department of Labour; and for monthly industrial agreements and schedules of wages see *The Labour Gazette*.

established. In each of the fifteen disputes coming before Conciliation Boards, the threatened strike was averted. Some 1,223 persons contracted for Government annuities during the fiscal year—an increase from 503 in the previous year. Activities under the Combines Investigation Act during the fiscal year included the completion of the inquiry into the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, an organization of wholesale and retail druggists and manufacturers established to fix and maintain minimum resale prices of proprietary medicines and toilet articles. The total enrolment in all vocational classes receiving Federal grants by virtue of the Technical Education Act was 109,008, an increase of 12,326 over the preceding period. Five bulletins were issued by the Technical Education Branch during the year as follows: *Woodworking and Building Construction*; *Apprenticeship and Vocational Schools*; *Metal Trades*; *Electricity and Printing*; *Automobile Mechanics*; and *Gas and Steam Engineering*. Disbursements to the Provinces under the provisions of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act totalled \$150,000.

In addition to the legislation above mentioned the Fair Wages policy of the Government continued to be administered by the Department, 145 fair-wage schedules having been prepared for inclusion in Federal Government contracts during the year. *The Labour Gazette*, the official journal of the Department, was published throughout the year, the average distributed each month being 10,029 English and 1,856 French of which the paid circulation was 5,779 English and 1,137 French. The usual Annual Reports on Labour Organization; on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions; and on Labour Legislation were prepared and published during the year by the Department. The Department was entrusted, as in previous years, with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization, entailing the making of returns, circulation of *questionnaires*, etc.

**Canadian
Labour
Organizations
During 1928**

The Department of Labour, which maintains a standing directory of Canadian labour organizations, reported a net gain of 49 in the number of branches in existence during 1928, and a gain of 10,320 in their membership. This brought the total number of unions in Canada to 2,653, and the combined membership to 300,602.

The largest element in the Canadian labour movement as a whole is made up of the international craft organizations, whose Canadian branches numbered 1,873 in 1928, with a total membership of 186,917. Some 134 of these branches were affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Various central Canadian organizations, of which there were 27 in existence at the end of the year 1928 (a gain of three during the year), reported a total number of branches amounting to 586, with a membership of 51,858. Of the latter figure, 29,904 were affiliated with the All-

Canadian Congress, while 9,216 were affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress. The National Catholic Unions numbered 105, with a membership of approximately 26,000. The One Big Union, an international body with headquarters at Winnipeg, reported 46 branches, having a membership of 20,029, all affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress. The Industrial Workers of the World, a revolutionary industrial body with headquarters at Chicago, numbered 7 branches in Canada and 4,400 members. The enumeration is completed by independent units to the number of 36, having a membership of 11,398.

There were 83 central international craft organizations represented in Canada during 1928, 12 of which had a membership each of over 5,000, 7 being railway organizations. Of the purely Canadian organizations, the largest was the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which had 17,056 members distributed among 209 local divisions.

By Provinces, Ontario had 1,024 unions; Quebec, 485; Alberta, 270; British Columbia, 262; Saskatchewan, 189; Manitoba, 175; Nova Scotia, 127; New Brunswick, 111; and Prince Edward Island, 10. Thirty-two cities had 20 or more unions, Montreal standing first with 200; Toronto, second with 141; Winnipeg, third with 107; Vancouver, fourth with 99, and Calgary, fifth with 74.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The forty-fourth Annual Convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held Sept. 10-14, 1928, in Toronto, the birthplace of the Congress nearly half a century before. The last previous meeting of the Congress in Toronto had been in 1916, since when a doubling in membership had taken place. Some 367 delegates attended the 1928 Annual Convention. The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed expenditures of \$28,976.65, leaving a balance on hand of \$5,802.95, derived from an actual paid-up membership of 119,243, an increase of 4,881. Estimated total adherents to the Congress numbered over 140,000 in 1928. Among the Committees whose reports bulked largely in the proceedings of the Congress, were those on migration and union label. Subjects dealt with by resolution were marine regulations, fair wages, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, old age pensions, hours of labour, the Kellogg Treaty, child labour, minimum wages, mothers' allowances, workmen's compensation, health and safety, favouring the legality of peaceful picketing, favouring the sale of wine and beer in licensed places, etc.

Three incidents of the Congress reflected its opposition to the Communist movement, namely, (1) its refusal to seat Jack MacDonald, one of the delegates of the Toronto District Council, as a supporter of the principle of dual organization and an opponent of the international trade union movement; (2) the voting down of a suggestion that the Congress open negotiations for amalgamation with the All-Canadian Congress; and (3) the vetoing of a resolution urging the resumption of friendly relations with Soviet Russia.

The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour for Canada, though unable to be present at the opening session, later attended the Convention and delivered an address. Mr. Heenan dealt in his address with the Old Age Pension Act, the immigration policy of the Government, the Employment Service of Canada and the extension of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

At the election of officers, Tom Moore, Ottawa, and P. M. Draper were re-elected President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively. As Vice-Presidents, R. J. Tallon, Lieut.-Col. John T. Foster and James Simpson were elected.

At the 48th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labour held at New Orleans, in November, 1928, with 387 delegates present, the

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was represented by William Varley. The Report of the Executive Council, which ran to 100 pages, was distributed in advance of the Meeting; it and the proceedings of the Convention ranged over a very wide field, including hours of labour, organization, union label, legislation, immigration, education, international labour relations, etc. The officers elected for the year 1928-29, included: President, William Green, Washington, D.C.; 1st Vice-President, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind.; Secretary, Frank Morrison, Washington, D.C.; Fraternal Delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, John D. Haggerty, Washington, D.C. Toronto, Canada, was chosen as the convention City for 1929.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour. The second Convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour was held in Toronto, Nov. 5-9, 1928, and was attended by 147 delegates representing local branches of organizations. A. R. Mosher, President, defined the object of the Congress as to co-ordinate the work of its affiliates and to provide assistance to Canadian workers in industries where labour had not been organized. The Report of the Executive stated that its work thus far had been directed chiefly along two lines:—first, to strengthen the sentiment for national labour autonomy among the affiliated membership and to consolidate the various units of the movement; second, the organizing of the unorganized workers, either in existing national unions or in new unions associated with the Congress. The attitude of the Congress towards the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was defined as one of willingness to co-operate for any common purpose, the declared objective of both organizations being the welfare of the workers of Canada. It was also recommended that an intensive campaign be conducted by affiliated bodies amongst the workers to organize on an industrial or class basis, and that steps be taken to supplement industrial by political action with the ultimate object of the establishment of a national labour party. Legislation relating to Old Age Pensions, Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment and Invalidity Insurance, Immigration, Public Ownership of Natural Resources and Public Utilities, and International Relationship was discussed. In connection with Immigration it was suggested that the subject should be taken out of politics, and a commission set up by the Government, composed of representatives of all interested groups, including adequate representation of labour, to make a survey of the natural resources of the country and thus ascertain what opportunities existed for the absorption of additional population. The financial report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed a membership in affiliated national and chartered local unions of 51,365. The receipts for the period between the previous Convention, March, 1927, and Sept. 30, 1928, amounted to \$23,025.47, while the disbursements totalled \$21,741.89. Resolutions were adopted protesting against interference with peaceful picketing; favouring the resumption of relations with Russia; favouring industrial unionism as the basic organizational principle of the Congress; recording opposition to company towns; urging the extension of the benefits of the Old Age Pension Act; calling for the cessation of military preparations and military teaching in schools, and other subjects. The Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour for Canada, addressed the Convention at one of its sessions. A. R. Mosher, Ottawa, was elected President, and W. T. Burford, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer. The 1929 Convention of the Congress was to be held in Winnipeg in November.

Federation of Catholic Workers. The seventh Annual Convention of the Federation of Catholic Workers was held in Quebec, Sept. 8-11, 1928, with 111 delegates present representing 92 organizations. His Eminence Cardinal Rouleau and the Hon. Antonin Galipeault, Minister of Public Works and Labour for Quebec, spoke at the opening session. Altogether 45 resolutions were adopted,—one declaring for a non-partisan political platform. Pierre Beaulé, Quebec, was elected as President; O. Fillion, Montreal, and J. A. Guay, Three Rivers, as Vice-Presidents; and Ferdinand Laroche as General Secretary.

The fifth Convention of the Catholic Federation of Building Trades was held in Quebec City, Sept. 8, 1928, with 10 delegates present. The Catholic Federation of Printing Trades similarly met in Quebec on Sept. 8, with 8 delegates in attendance.

Other Canadian Labour Organizations. The Triennial Convention of the Canadian Legislative Board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers was held at Ottawa in August, 1928. Legislation approved at the Convention proposed: to increase the scales of compensation in Workmen's Compensation Acts; to require two enginemen on all gas-electric cars or engines; the elimination of level crossings; amendments to visual and hearing regulations; an order to restrict excessive hours on duty of enginemen engaged in train operation; and the elimination of "deckless" locomotives as obsolete and unsafe. William L. Best, also holding the office of Chairman of the Canadian Legislative Board and National Representative for the past 18 years, was again re-elected to office; James Pratt was elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The third Annual Convention of the Mine Workers' Union of Canada was held at Calgary, Alberta, Sept. 10-14, 1928, with delegates present from 17 local unions, together with six board members and three resident officers. The Report of the Secretary-Treasurer showed receipts of \$25,033.46; expenditures, \$18,323.74, leaving a balance as at Aug. 31, 1928, of \$6,709.72. The average monthly paid-up membership was 3,582 for the ten-month period ended Aug. 31, 1928. Numerous resolutions were adopted relating to conditions of labour in mines.

The Annual Convention of District 26, United Mine Workers of America was held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, on June 18-23, 1928. The opening days of the Convention were marked by strenuous opposition to the action of the District Executive Board in expelling two members of the organization who were accused of accepting office in a dual union. The Convention, however, endorsed the action of the Executive Board in expelling the two men in question.

The Provincial Council of Carpenters of Ontario met in Annual Convention in Ottawa on June 28-30, 1928, with 31 delegates present, representing 22 local unions.

The thirteenth Annual Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour was held in Lethbridge, Jan. 14-17, 1929, with sixty-seven delegates in attendance. The year 1928, the Executive Report stated, had been characterized by increased activity in industry and business, and this was reflected in greater employment, particularly in the building trades. The Treasurer's report for the year 1928 showed receipts of \$1,734.02, and disbursements of \$1,426.76, leaving a balance of \$307.26. Fred White, M.L.A., of Calgary, was re-elected President of the Federation, and Elmer E. Roper, Edmonton, was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

The sixteenth Annual Convention of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour was held in Fredericton on Mar. 5-7, 1929, with about fifty delegates in attendance. J. E. Tighe, President of the Federation, presided. The Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of the Province, in an address to the Convention, stated that a Commission of Inquiry on Old Age Pensions would be appointed. John A. Sinclair, Chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, and Thomas Martin, Fair Wage Officer and Eastern Representative of the Department of Labour, also addressed the Convention. E. R. Steeves was elected President, and G. R. Melvin, Secretary-Treasurer.

Following an invitation extended by the Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers, and the Montreal Labour Council of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and endorsed by the Executive Board of the latter Organization, delegates representing various national and independent Canadian unions of building construction workers formed at Montreal, on Mar. 17, 1929, a new organization known as the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada. According to the constitution, any *bona-fide* Canadian building trades union would be eligible for affiliation. All the unions represented were to merge their identity in the new organization, the officers of which would be elected by a vote of the entire membership.

The twenty-fifth Convention of the Federated Association of Letter Carriers was held in the City of Windsor, Ontario, on Sept. 17-19, 1928, with forty-four delegates in attendance, including the Dominion Executive officers. Five new branches were formed and three lapsed during the two-year period 1927 and 1928. The total membership was 1,038 in 1928, an increase of 283 members since the last Convention.

F. L. Goodwin presided over approximately thirty-five delegates to the first Convention of the United Postal Employees of Canada (formerly the Dominion Postal Clerks Association) held in Ottawa, Sept. 18-20, 1928. A substantial increase in membership was reported for the past year. The Honourable the Postmaster-General and the Deputy Postmaster-General addressed the delegates.

British and International Labour Meetings

The British Commonwealth Labour Conference met in London in July, 1928, on the invitation of the Trades' Union Congress and Independent Labour Party. Practically every portion of the British Commonwealth was represented at the Meeting, including Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Irish Free State, India, Ceylon, British Guiana, West Indies, and Palestine. Canada was represented by Tom Moore, President, and R. J. Tallon, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; A. A. Heaps, M.P., John Queen, M.L.A., and E. Magrath, Independent Labour Party of Manitoba. The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald opened the proceedings, dealing in his address with the migration problem, the world peace proposals, and questions of foreign policy. The migration question was discussed later by the Conference, the representatives agreeing that fewer restrictions should be imposed upon the movements of British citizens within the Empire, but that there should be a measure of control or regulation to guard against the danger of lowering existing standards of living by an undue amount of immigration. On the subject of world peace, the representatives of the various Dominions agreed that no Dominion should become involved in any war without the express consent of its Parliament.

International Labour Conference. The 12th Session of the International Labour Conference, League of Nations, was held at Geneva, May 30 to June 21, 1929. The agenda comprised four items as follows: (1) Prevention of Industrial Accidents (Final Discussion); (2) Protection against Accidents of Workers engaged in Loading or Unloading Ships (Final Discussion); (3) Forced Labour (First Discussion); and (4) Hours of Work of Salaried Employees (First Discussion). The third and fourth subjects on the *agenda* were presented for general consideration with a view to the formulation of *questionnaires* for submission to the various member states of the International Organization, the proposals on these items to be dealt with at the 1930 Session of the Conference. On industrial accidents the Conference adopted recommendations embodying principles and rules for the prevention of accidents in industrial establishments and in agriculture, and concerning responsibility for the protection of power-driven machinery. It also adopted a resolution concerning uniformity in the compilation of industrial accident statistics. On the protection of dockers a Draft Convention containing detailed provisions for the protection against accidents of workers employed in loading or unloading vessels was adopted. By a unanimous vote the Conference adopted a resolution in favour of the appointment of an international technical committee to draft model regulations for the guidance of governments in applying the Convention.

Of the fifty-five countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, fifty sent delegates, this being the highest percentage ever recorded. The Canadian Delegation in attendance was as follows:—*Government Delegates*,—Dr. W. A. Riddell, Geneva, Switzerland; and Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, Vancouver, B.C. *Technical Advisers to Government Delegates*,—Byron Baker, Ottawa, Ont.; George Gilbert, Winnipeg, Man.; and Gerard Tremblay, Montreal, P.Q. *Employers' Delegate*,—W. C. Coulter, President, Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. *Technical Adviser to Employers' Delegate*,—George E. Carpenter, Secretary, Prairie Division, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Winnipeg, Man. *Workers' Delegate*,—P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Ottawa, Ont. *Technical Adviser to Workers' Delegate*,—James Simpson, Vice-President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Toronto, Ont.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister of Canada, paid a visit to the International Labour Office in September, 1928, on which occasion he was presented to the chiefs of the Division and the Canadian members of the staff.

Revolutionary Labour Organizations

The Communist Party of Canada, the Canadian representative of the Third (Communist) International, was formed in 1922 with headquarters in Toronto, having for adjunct the Young Communist League. At the 6th Congress of the International held in Moscow in August, 1928, the Party was represented by Maurice Spector and John MacDonald. Representatives were sent from Canada also to the 1928 Annual Meeting in Moscow of the Red International of Labour Unions, a sub-agency of the Third International. The Communist Party of Canada was reported to have lost two branches in 1928 having a membership of 300; its total membership at the end of 1928 numbered 4,300, distributed among 144 branches.

Discussion of Communistic activity and propaganda in Canada during the year 1928-29 centred for the most part in Toronto and Sudbury, Ontario. By action of the Police Commissioners of Toronto, on complaints being made that the speakers at certain public meetings were disseminating seditious propaganda, the use of Yiddish at a meeting to be held in the Standard Theatre during January, 1929, was banned. The action, it was later explained in the courts, followed not upon any general order for the banning of foreign languages at public meetings, but from specific conditions laid down by the Police Commissioners in issuing the licence for the meeting in question. These conditions were that all proceedings and addresses must be in English, and no reflections on the form of government or constituted authority should be made. Open warfare between the police and the Communists developed later in February, 1929, when six speakers were arrested at an open-air meeting on the charge of obstructing traffic.

In the ranks of the labour organizations, the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto, on recommendation of the Executive Committee, expelled during April, 1929, the Communist representatives of unions affiliated with the Council, on the charge that the latter stood for dual organization and had attempted to disrupt the existing unions. The Toronto local of the International Cloak Makers Union, the Toronto Street Railway Men's Union, and the International Automobile Workers' Union of Ottawa were prominent in pressing the charge. The earlier action of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada at its Annual Convention in Toronto in unseating the Communist delegates has been already mentioned. The Directors of the Labour Temple Company had likewise refused the use of the building for the holding of a mass meeting to protest against the action taken in the cases above mentioned.

At Sudbury, Ontario, Communistic propaganda among the Finnish immigrant population of the district, led to a charge of seditious libel against Aarvo Vaara, Editor of a local Finnish newspaper, *Vapaus*, which resulted in his committal to jail, February, 1929. At the same time a petition to the Ontario Government was signed by several local bodies for the suppression of *Vapaus* as "seditious, immoral, anti-Christian, anti-Canadian, and anti-British." The Consul-General for Finland, commenting on the situation, pointed out that after the defeat of the Bolshevik revolutionists in Finland, Communists were numerous among emigrants from that country, and constituted a strong element in the movement to Canada some years before. The isolation of the new arrivals and their difficulties in a new country, were considered to explain their joining the Communists, who, however, were less strong in numbers among the Finns than was frequently supposed.

These incidents were the subject of a debate in the House of Commons on May 8, 1929, when J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg North-Centre), representative of the Independent Labour Party, speaking on a motion to go into Committee of Ways and Means, urged consideration of the situation as involving the right of free speech, a free press, and free assembly. Mr. Woodsworth expressed the opinion that the Toronto officials exceeded their authority in forbidding the use of other than the official languages of Canada in Communist meetings there. He asked for lenience in the case of Vaara and of the six men imprisoned because of their attempt to hold a street meeting, on the ground that their action had not been more extreme than was commonly permitted in other spheres of discussion.

He also urged with respect to certain cases before the Immigration Department, that the men should not be deported on political grounds. E. A. Lapierre (Lib., Nipissing) stated that the Finnish newspaper in Sudbury whose editor had been convicted of seditious libel did not represent the opinions of the Finnish population of Northern Ontario, to whom he paid a tribute which was supported by Malcolm Lang (Lib., Temiskaming-South). Lieut.-Col. R. Geary (Cons., Toronto-South), referred to the matter of the arrests at Toronto as one of local interest, though the question of deportations was a proper consideration of the House. He stated that there was no desire in Toronto to restrain people from using their own tongue, two journals of foreign language being printed there and freely circulated. The action of the police had been taken for the purpose of preventing disorder. Miss Agnes Macphail (Prog., Grey-South) spoke in favour of allowing free speech, free assembly, and a free press. Other participants in the Debate were A. W. Neill (Ind., Comox-Alberni), Henri Bourassa (Lib., Labelle), and J. A. Bradette (Lib., North-Temiskaming).

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour

Among court proceedings of 1928 affecting labour, three decisions were of special interest. In the first case, an action taken against a local Ontario Bricklayers' Union was dismissed on the ground that the Union was not incorporated and, therefore, could not be sued. The names of individual defendants were subsequently added on appeal to that of the defendant Union, but this action likewise was dismissed. In a similar judgment given in the Superior Court, Montreal, the actions had their origin in the clothing workers' strike of 1926, when certain manufacturers claimed damages because of the actions of picketers belonging to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The Court held that there was no provision in the law for action against an unincorporated body. In the third case, an action brought by the International Ladies Clothing Union (unincorporated) against the Toronto Clothing Manufacturers' Productive Association (incorporated) for the enforcement of an agreement in writing, was dismissed, the Union being held by Mr. Justice Raney to be an illegal organization; the learned Judge added the opinion that the Trade Unions Act of Canada was clearly *ultra vires*.

Of cognate interest in May, 1928, was a case wherein a firm of building contractors in the City of Quebec undertook a contract in connection with a parish church containing a clause to the effect that members of Catholic Unions should be employed as far as possible. The contractor failed to observe the condition, whereupon he was proceeded against by the Building Trades Council of the Catholic Unions of Quebec. The judgment, which was in favour of the plaintiffs, hinged largely upon the fact that the Union had been incorporated under the Professional Syndicates Act of Quebec.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, October, 1928, the British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Order was declared invalid as dealing with the general nature of industry rather than with a specific occupation. Another decision of the Supreme Court of Canada affirmed the power of the Dominion to make regulations governing fish canneries (November, 1928).

A mining company in British Columbia, which sent out two employees on prospecting work, was held in April, 1928, to be liable for damages caused by a fire lit by the employees for the purpose of cooking. Under the circumstances the Act was held to have taken place in the course of their employment.

In a case in July, 1928, under the Woodmen's Lien for Wages Act of British Columbia, the judge held that a man who had agreed to haul poles out of the bush and had failed to obtain payment therefor, was entitled to recover under the Act, the defendant's plea that the workman was a contractor earning profits, and not a wage-earner, being disallowed. In a Manitoba case, in June, 1928, that a municipal employee hired by the year may be dismissed without notice, was held.

There were the usual large number of cases before the courts dealing with accidents, workmen's compensation and related subjects. In an Alberta case, in April, 1928, a farmer was held to be not responsible for injury to a farm-

labourer who accidentally, while clearing bush, struck an undischarged cartridge left over in previous clearing operations. In a New Brunswick case, in February, 1928, it was held that no appeal can be made from a decision of the Workmen's Compensation Board on a question of fact. In Quebec, in different decisions, caisson illness, lead poisoning, necrosis of the bone and atrophy of the optical nerve, when traceable to accident during employment, were held to be compensable. In the same Province, in March, 1928, it was held that an injured workman does not lose his right to an indemnity under the Workmen's Compensation Act because of refusal to undergo an operation which might remove the cause of action, also that a workman who assumes a risk is not entitled to damages for the resulting injury. The Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, in an action brought by the driver of a motor truck, held that the latter's employment was not in a "factory" or "place" where machinery driven by motor power was used, and hence did not come under the Act. The Exchequer Court of Canada early in 1929 reversed a decision of the British Columbia Admiralty District Court, which held that recourse to workmen's compensation precludes other legal remedy. In a case carried to the Supreme Court of Canada by an employee in a garage in January, 1929, it was held that the employer was not to be regarded as negligent if the workman neglected to take proper precautions in his own protection.

An important Court decision affecting the general consuming public of Canada was that of Apr. 30, 1929, when the Supreme Court of Canada delivered unanimous judgment to the effect that the Combines Investigation Act and section 498 of the Criminal Code are *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. The Act in question was passed, it will be remembered, in 1923, with the object of providing machinery for the investigation of combines and trade associations held to be operating against the public interest. The question of the constitutional validity of the Act having arisen, the Government in December, 1928, referred two questions to the Supreme Court, as to whether or not the Act and the Section of the Criminal Code above mentioned were *ultra vires*. To both questions the answer of the Court was in the negative. The case was heard during March, the Government of Canada, the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and certain trade associations being represented by Counsel. Reasons for the judgment were given in two lengthy *memoranda* signed by Messrs. Duff, Rinfret and Smith, J.J., and Messrs. Newcombe, Mignault and Lamont, J.J., respectively.

Strikes and Lockouts, 1928. The year was very favourable from the standpoint of labour disturbances. A characteristic was the prevalence of strikes of short duration, involving small numbers of employees. There were altogether 101 disputes in existence, as compared with only 79 in 1927, but 39 of these lasted for less than five days, and 62 for less than 15 days, while 65 of the disputes involved less than 100 employees. A protracted strike of coal miners in Alberta sent the loss in working days to a higher level than in the preceding year, but the record, as will be seen from the accompanying tabular review of the past 10 years, was as just stated, a phenomenally favourable one. The building trades were the group chiefly affected by disturbances, representing about one-third of the time lost during the year.

The chief dispute of the year 1928 was the stoppage in the coal mining industry of Alberta, which involved some 1,200 miners in the lignite field at Wayne near Drumheller, beginning in August and lasting for several months, the workers demanding recognition of the Union and an increase in wages. Two other serious strikes occurred in Alberta, one at Canmore involving 270 miners and one at Coalhurst involving 425 employees.

Analyses of the general record by the Department of Labour showed that 50 per cent. of the disputes of the year occurred in Ontario, but that Alberta experienced the most time lost, nearly one-third of the total. No disputes for New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island were recorded. By industries, coal mining and building made up nearly 70 per cent. of the time lost, while clothing and rubber manufacturing counted for about 13 per cent. additional. In 46 of the 101 disputes the strikes were for increased or stabilized wages, the workers being successful in 9. Questions of union organization were the issue in 27 disputes, of which 13 terminated in favour of the employees. Altogether 29 of

the disputes of the year were successful from the standpoint of labour, 30 were partly successful, while 35 were won by the employers. Forty-five of the disputes were settled by negotiations between the parties, 10 by conciliation, two by arbitration, and two by boards under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Record of Strikes and Lockouts by Years

Year	Number of disputes		Disputes in existence in the year		
	In existence in the year	Beginning in the year	Employers involved	Workers involved	Time loss in working days
1918.....	196	191	766	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	1,913	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	1,273	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	907	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	70	569	41,050	1,975,276
1923.....	91	77	419	32,868	768,494
1924.....	73	63	415	32,494	1,770,825
1925.....	83	81	510	25,796	1,743,996
1926.....	77	73	598	24,142	296,811
1927.....	79	72	652	22,683	165,288
1928.....	101	97	726	18,239	238,132
Total.....	3,255	3,126	18,892	926,549	25,563,077

The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The accompanying summary of proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act is furnished by courtesy of the Department of Labour. From its first enactment to the close of the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1929, the number of applications received by the Department had totalled 706, some 485 Boards being granted, and strikes being averted or ended in all but 38 cases.

Since the declaration of the Act as *ultra vires* in 1925, six of the Provinces had taken steps towards enabling the Federal Act to become operative in regard to disputes within Provincial jurisdiction, the only exceptions being Ontario, Quebec, and Prince Edward Island. The most recent enabling legislation was that enacted by the Government of Alberta during the 1928 Session of the Legislature, the Statute coming into force on Apr. 2, 1928, by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The Labour Disputes Act, adopted by the Alberta Government on Apr. 8, 1926, still remained (1928) on the Provincial Statute books, but its scope had been restricted to disputes within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the Provinces "which were not made subject to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada."

Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, by Industries, from April 1st, 1928, to March 31, 1929

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards received	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mines—			
Coal.....	3	2	1
(2) Transportation and communication—			
(a) Steam railways.....	7	3	0
(b) Street and electric railways.....	5	4	0
(c) Shipping.....	1	0	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and Power.....	2	0	0
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act.....	7	4	0
Total.....	25*	13	1

*Including 3 cases carried over from preceding year.

Labour Legislation* ; Old Age Pensions. During the Session of Parliament, February 7th-June 14, 1929, the House of Commons for the sixth time passed a Bill repealing the Section of the Criminal Code enacted in 1919 with regard to unlawful associations and the distribution of seditious literature. It will be remembered that the Section was enacted immediately after the Great War, at a time of considerable unrest in Western Canada. The Bill also proposed to restore former Section 133 of the Criminal Code. As in previous years, however, it was rejected by the Senate.

Provision was made by Parliament for carrying forward for a further period of five years the unexpended portions of the appropriations to the several Provinces under the Technical Education Act.

The House of Commons on May 23, 1929, concurred in a Report presented by the Industrial and International Relations Committee on the subject of insurance against unemployment, sickness and invalidity. The Report endorsed the principle of unemployment insurance based on compulsory contributions by the State, the employer, and the employee. It pointed out, however, that jurisdiction in the matter was vested exclusively in the Provincial Legislatures who do not appear to be desirous of taking immediate action. Under the circumstances, therefore, the Committee recommended that a comprehensive survey of the field of Public Health be undertaken by the Dominion Department of Pensions and National Health, and that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics be instructed in the Census of 1931 to secure the fullest possible data regarding the extent of unemployment and sickness, the same to be compiled and published at as early a date as possible.

A resolution on the subject of Family Allowances was moved on Feb. 13, by J. E. Letellier (Compton) and seconded by J. S. Woodsworth, to the effect that the question should be studied and referred to the Committee on Industrial and International Relations. The latter Committee subsequently recommended that no immediate action be taken, but that the question of jurisdiction in the matter be considered by the Government prior to the next Session of Parliament.

Among Customs tariff charges brought down in the annual Budget was a provision for the free entry of safety devices for use in the mining industry of Canada.

A study of "Mothers' Allowance Legislation" in Canada by J. L. Cohen, with a preface by Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, was a valuable publication of the year, reviewing recent action in the five Provinces having this type of legislation, namely: Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, and Saskatchewan.

The Old Age Pensions Act became operative in British Columbia in September, 1927; in Saskatchewan in June, 1928; and in Manitoba in September, 1928. The Yukon Council at its Session in 1927 passed an ordinance respecting Old Age Pensions, which provided for the participation of Yukon Territory in the scheme, but no payments of pensions within the Territory had been recorded to Dec. 31, 1928. The accompanying table covers all payments of pensions under the Dominion-Provincial scheme, to Dec. 31, 1928. Legislation to give effect to the Act was passed in Ontario and Alberta during the 1929 Sessions of their respective Legislatures. The Government of Nova Scotia, on Aug. 13, 1928, appointed H. E. Mahon, LL.B., as Commissioner under the Public Inquiries Act, to investigate the subject of old age pensions, with a view to the question of the participation of the Province in the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act. The results of the Commission's investigations were given in a Report, dated Feb. 22, 1929, a further Report being promised when the survey was completed in the rural districts. (See Section: Province of Nova Scotia).

*NOTE.—For Provincial labour legislation passed during Sessions of 1929 see individual Provincial Sections.

OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1928

	British Columbia	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Three Provinces
Number of pensioners.....	3,726	3,448	1,828	9,002
Percentage of pensioners to total population.....	.64%	.53%	.21%	.....
Percentage of pensioners to popu- lation over 70 years of age.....	34.69%	31.19%	18.44%	.....
Total amount of pensions paid by Province.....	\$846,211.69	\$244,664.84	\$152,835.24	\$1,243,711.77
Average monthly pension.....	\$18.00	\$18.84	\$18.10	.....

Safety and Health. The Tenth Annual Report of the Canadian National Safety League detailed the operations of the League and its affiliates during the year 1928. Co-ordinating the activities of the various Provincial leagues, the central body conducted general safety work throughout the Dominion. The Provincial affiliates of the Canadian National Safety League are as follows:— The Ontario Safety League (in its sixteenth year); the Province of Quebec Safety League; the Manitoba Safety League; the British Columbia Safety League; the Saskatchewan Safety League; and the Maritimes Safety League, covering the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. In presenting its Report the League “gratefully acknowledged the support of the Dominion Government,” which made a contribution of \$10,000 to the funds of the organization. The activities of the central organization consisted mainly in the distribution throughout the Dominion of 22,500 safety calendars, 10,000 circulars and reports, 25,000 industrial, traffic, and special bulletins, 20,000 school bulletins, 5,500 campers’ bulletins, and 10,500 hunters’ bulletins.

The Province of Quebec Safety League held its first industrial safety conference in Montreal Technical School, on May 20-22, 1928, over 3,600 persons attending. One hundred and twenty-five chief officials, superintendents and others attended the preliminary luncheon at the Mount Royal Hotel.

The Annual Safety Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations of Ontario was held at Windsor, on May 2-3, 1929, 954 members attending. A. E. Adams of Canadian Cottons Limited, Hamilton, was elected Chairman. Several valuable addresses were given.

Regulations for the sanitary control and prevention of communicable disease in sawmills, lumbering, mining, railway construction, or threshing camps and other industries in Saskatchewan were issued during November, 1928.

The establishment of an industrial and safety division, to be in charge of a Safety Director, in the Department of Labour of Ontario, was announced during November, 1928. The Division would receive the suggestions of employers and workers, and with the help of medical and scientific experts would devise a safety code, to be available for use by manufacturers and their employees.

The Montreal Health Survey Committee, an organization of business and professional citizens specially formed for the purpose, completed in 1928 an investigation of health problems in Montreal, and a Report on their findings was published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The survey was suggested and financed by the Montreal Anti-Tuberculosis and General Health League.

The Pulp and Paper Magazine of Mar. 14, 1929, announced the results of the “Safest Mill in Canada” competition, conducted among pulp and paper mills throughout Canada, July 1st to Dec. 31, 1928. The mills were divided into two groups according to size. The winner in Class “A” was the Sturgeon Falls plant of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company. In the “B” division, three mills had perfect records, namely, Bennett Limited of Chambly Canton, Que.; the Garden City Paper Company at Merritton, Ont.; and the Don Valley Paper Company of Toronto.

An estimate of the average extent of disablement due to sickness throughout Canada made in the course of an address before the Province of Quebec Safety League by A. O. Dawson, President of Canadian Cottons Limited, showed that from 2 to 3 per cent. of the total population was continually ill. Of these 91 to 96 per cent. was ill enough to be disabled, so that it might be regarded as a conservative figure that 2 per cent. of the population was continually unable to work.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, on Dec. 1st, 1928, established an employees' benefit plan, supplementing the firm's pension plan, which had been in operation since Jan. 1st, 1920. The objects of the new plan were to provide: (1) death benefits, payable to widows and dependants; (2) total and permanent disability benefits; (3) sickness benefits to provide employees with a certain income when sick, or when disabled by an accident that is not covered by the terms of any Workmen's Compensation law; (4) medical benefits to provide employees with medical attendance when sick, and under certain conditions to pay hospital charges, specialists' fees, etc." All employees who had been continuously in the employ of the Company for one year after Dec. 1st, 1927, were eligible for membership.

The number of fatal industrial accidents in Canada in 1928, according to records maintained in the Department of Labour was 1,632, the fatalities being attributed to the various industries in the following proportions: transportation and public utilities, 381, or 23.3 per cent. of the total; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 250, or 15.3 per cent.; construction, 246, or 15.1 per cent.; agriculture, 193, or 11.8 per cent.; manufacturing, 192, or 11.8 per cent.; logging, 166, or 10.2 per cent.; service, 99, or 6.1 per cent.; trade, 62, or 3.8 per cent.; fishing and trapping, 43, or 2.6 per cent.

Interviews of Labour Bodies with Governments. The various executive bodies of the central Labour organizations sent their usual annual delegations to wait upon the governments concerned. On Jan. 8, 1929, the Executive Council of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and an accompanying delegation representing the unions, national and international, affiliated with the Congress, met the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, with Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labour, and seven other Members of the Dominion Cabinet, and presented in detail the various legislative policies of the Congress. President Moore of the Congress introduced the delegation and outlined their requests, which embodied the recommendations of the preceding Annual Convention. The Prime Minister replied to Mr. Moore, followed by the Minister of Labour.

Similarly in January, 1929, the legislative programme of the Congress was presented to Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, and Members of his Government by the Ontario Executive Committee of the Congress and the representatives of the affiliated organizations. About the same time the Quebec Executive Committee of the Congress held an interview with the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, for a similar purpose, whilst a month later the British Columbia Executive similarly presented their programme to the Provincial Cabinet.

The legislative requests of the railroad running trades were presented to the Dominion Cabinet on Jan. 25, 1929, by a delegation representing the various railway brotherhoods. A similar delegation waited during the same month upon the Ontario Government. The Executive Council of the Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada met the Federal Government on Jan. 4, 1929, and a delegation from the National Labour Council and organizations affiliated to the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, interviewed the Ontario Government during February, 1929.

Labour and Politics. The Canadian Labour Party, the political organization sponsored by the Trades and Labour Congress, had in 1928 Provincial branches in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. There were Independent Labour parties also in Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia. The Communist Party of Canada in 1928 numbered 144 branches, with a membership of 4,300—a loss of 2 branches and 300 members for the year.

Two candidates of the Canadian Labour Party ran in the Nova Scotia Provincial Election of 1928, but suffered defeat. A candidate of the same Party in a By-election for the Alberta Legislature was also defeated. In the 1928 Provincial Election of British Columbia the Independent party ran nine candidates, but only one was elected. For municipal offices Labour candidates were nominated and endorsed in some 17 localities, the total number of candidates being 64, of whom 41 were successful.

General Labour Affairs. The Eighth Annual Report of the Technical Education Branch of the Federal Department of Labour (1928), outlined recent legislation and progress. Of some \$2,000,000 available for the year, about \$966,000 was granted to the several Provinces, the remainder being carried forward.

Abolition of cadet training and the substitution of physical culture was recommended, after a lengthy discussion, by the Ontario Labour Educational Association at its 27th Annual Convention at St. Thomas, Ont., in May, 1929.

The City of Toronto gave effect on May 1st, 1928, to a revised By-law to provide for examining, licensing and regulating electrical workers. The By-law provided that the Board of Commissioners of Police should appoint a Board of Examiners consisting of five persons authorized to make rules for the examination of applicants for licences and rules as to the fees to be paid by the applicant.

The Federal Department of Labour published during 1928 the first Report on Co-operative Associations to appear in Canada giving detailed information on the movement. The Report contained the names of 1,085 associations with a combined membership of 460,133 divided into the following groups: (a) Fruit and Vegetable growers; (b) Dairying; (c) Live Stock and allied associations; (d) Grain; and (e) Miscellaneous. Prominent among the societies named was the Co-operative Union of Canada, a Dominion-wide organization designed to act as federating agency and to propagate co-operative principles.

The Canadian General Electric Company Limited gave effect on Apr. 1st, 1929, to "Employees Savings and Investment Plan No. 3." Fifty-four per cent. of the employees of the Company who were eligible to subscribe did so within a short period, their subscriptions averaging 3.6 shares each. The Company later reported that the employees found the plan to be of benefit, and that it was also instrumental in building up good will towards the Company.

There was wide-spread reference in the Canadian press during March, 1929, to the celebration of the sixty-seventh anniversary of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Williams, Mr. Williams having been one of the organizers of the Toronto Trades Assembly in 1871 and one of the promoters of the Canadian Labour Union of 1873. Mr. Williams was also the Editor of the first Labour paper published in Ontario, and one of the printers arrested in 1872 in the case based on the English law of conspiracy, the outcome of which was to free trade unions from criminal liability on grounds of conspiracy.

A valuable contribution to the literature of the Canadian Labour movement was published during 1928 by the University of Chicago Press under the title *The History of Trade Union Organization in Canada*, by Harold A. Logan, Professor of Economics and Sociology at Randolph-Macon Women's College, Lynchburg, Virginia.

CANADIAN BOOKS OF 1928

By

George H. Locke, M.A., Ph.D.

CLASSED BOOKS

- Amherst, William.** Journal of William Amherst in America, 1758-1760, ed. with an introduction by J. C. Webster. Shediac, N.B., J. C. Webster.
- Barbeau, Charles Marius.** The downfall of Temlaham. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Barbeau, Charles Marius.** Twelve ancient French-Canadian folk songs collected orally by C. M. Barbeau, English translations by H. Boulton, the music arranged by A. Somervell. London, Boosey & co., (1927).
- Barker, Lewellys Franklin.** The young man and medicine. (Vocational series). New York, Macmillan.
- Barnes, Howard T.** Ice engineering. Montreal, Renouf.
- Barrington, E.,** *pseud.*, see **Beck, Lily (Moresby) Adams.**
- Barron, John Augustus, comp.** Law of conditional sales, being a complete and exhaustive compilation of the law pertaining to the statutes of each province of Canada and the several amendments thereto; 3d ed. Toronto, Carswell.
- Bartlett, Robert Abram.** The log of Bob Bartlett; the true story of forty years seafaring and exploration. New York, Putnam.
- Beaverbrook, William Maxwell Aitken, 1st baron.** Politicians and the war, 1914-1916. London, Butterworth.
- Beck, Lily (Moresby) Adams (E. Barrington, pseud.)** The story of oriental philosophy. New York, Cosmopolitan book corp.
- Beck, Lily (Moresby) Adams (E. Barrington, pseud.)** The way of power; studies in the occult. New York, Cosmopolitan book corp.
- Bedford-Jones, tr.** see **Soulié, Charles Georges.**
- Bernier, Joseph Elzear.** Master mariner; a narrative of 50 years at sea; ed. from the logs and yarns of J. E. Bernier, by A. H. Holley, with a foreword by W. Wood. Montreal, Louis Carrier.
- Bird, William R.** A century at Chignecto. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Blatz, William E.** Parents and the pre-school child, by W. E. Blatz and H. McM. Bott. London and Toronto, J. M. Dent.
- Bodilly, Ralph Burland.** The voyage of Captain Thomas James for the discovery of the Northwest passage, 1631. London and Toronto, J. M. Dent.
- Bouchard, Georges.** Other days, other ways; silhouettes of the past in French Canada tr. from Vieilles choses, vieilles gens, by A. H. Holley, with a foreword, by Hon. R. Lemieux, Montreal, Louis Carrier.
- Bowen, Frank C.** The history of the Canadian Pacific line. London, Sampson, Low, Marston & co.
- Brady, Alexander.** William Huskisson and liberal reform; an essay on the changes in economic policy in the twenties of the nineteenth century. London, Oxford university press.
- Buffalo Child Long Lance, Blackfoot chief.** Long Lance, foreword by Irvin S. Cobb. New York. Cosmopolitan book corp. London, Faber & Gwyer.
- Burpee, Lawrence Johnstone, ed.** An historical atlas of Canada, ed. with an introduction, notes and chronological tables. Toronto, Nelson.
- Burrell, Martin.** Betwixt heaven and Charing Cross. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Carson, George S.** Stories from the life of Jesus. Toronto, Macmillan

- Chant, Clarence Augustus.** Our wonderful universe; an easy introduction to the study of the heavens. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Charlesworth, Hector.** More candid chronicles. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Corbett, Percy Ellwood.** Canada and world politics; a study of the constitutional and international relations of the British Empire, by P. E. Corbett and H. A. Smith. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Dollier de Casson, François.** A history of Montreal, 1640-1672, tr. and ed. with a life of the author, by R. Flenley. London and Toronto, J. M. Dent.
- Duff, Louis Blake.** Crowland. Welland, Baskerville press.
- Duncan, C. S.** Transportation charges in the U. S. and Canada, by C. S. Duncan and E. F. Pilo. Washington, D.C., Association of railway executives.
- Falconer, Sir Robert Alexander.** Citizenship in an enlarging world. (Josiah Wood lectures, 1928). Sackville, N.B., Mount Allison university.
- Fay, Charles Ryle.** Great Britain from Adam Smith to the present day. London, Longmans, Green.
- Fellowes, E. H.** A joyous adventure. Toronto and London, J. M. Dent.
- Fetherstonhaugh, Robert Collier, ed.** No. 3 Canadian general hospital (McGill), 1914-1919. Montreal, Burton.
- Fetherstonhaugh, Robert Collier, ed.** The Royal Montreal regiment, 14th battalion, C.E.F., 1914-1925. Montreal Gazette publishing co. (1927).
- Findlay, James Thomas.** Wolfe in Scotland in the '45 and from 1749 to 1753. London and Toronto, Longmans, Green.
- Forrester, Glenn Clifford.** The falls of Niagara. New York, Van Nostrand co.
- Forster, John Wycliffe Lowes.** Under the studio light; leaves from a portrait painter's sketch book. Toronto, Macmillan.
- French, Allen.** The taking of Ticonderoga in 1775, the British story; a study of captors and captives, based upon material hitherto unpublished; ltd. ed. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press.
- Garvin, Amelia Beers (Warnock), (Katherine Hale, pseud.)** Canadian cities of romance; new ed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Glazebrook, George P. de T.** Sir Charles Bagot in Canada; a study in British colonial government. London, Oxford university press.
- Green, Frederick C.** French novelists; ideas and manners from the renaissance to the revolution. Toronto & London, J. M. Dent.
- Grenfell, Wilfred Thomason.** Labrador looks at the Orient. London, Jarrolds.
- Hale, Katherine, pseud., see Garvin, Amelia Beers (Warnock).**
- Heagerty, John J.** Four centuries of medical history in Canada and a sketch of the medical history of Newfoundland, with a preface by A. G. Doughty, 2v. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Heaton, Herbert.** A history of trade and commerce with special reference to Canada. Toronto, Nelson.
- Henderson, John.** Great men of Canada, with an introduction by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Toronto, published for the Ontario government by the Southam press.
- Hose, Reginald E.** Prohibition or control? Canada's experiment with the liquor problem, 1921-1927. New York, Longmans, Green.
- Howay, Frederick William.** British Columbia, the making of a province. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Hughes, James Laughlin.** Mistakes in teaching and training. Toronto, W. J. Gage.
- Hurst, George Leopold.** The literary background of the New Testament. New York, Macmillan.
- Hutton, Maurice.** All the rivers run into the sea. Toronto, Musson.
- Jenness, Diamond.** The people of the twilight. London, Macmillan.
- Keith, Arthur Berriedale.** Responsible government in the Dominion, rev. and rewritten to 1927, 2v. Oxford, Clarendon press.
- Kerr, Wilfred Brenton.** The reign of terror, 1793-4; the experiment of the democratic republic and the rise of the bourgeoisie. Toronto, University of Toronto press, (1927).
- Kilpatrick, Thomas Buchanan.** Our common faith. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Land, Robert Ernest Augustus.** Fifty years in the Malta order, 2v. Toronto, privately printed. Estate of R. E. A. Land.
- Laut, Agnes Christine.** The romance of the rails, 2v. New York, McBride.

- Leacock, Stephen Butler.** Short circuits. London, John Lane.
- Lee, Herbert Patrick.** Policing the top of the world. London, John Lane.
- Lescarbot, Marc.** Nova Francia; a description of Acadia, 1606; tr. by P. Erondelle, 1609, with an introduction by H. P. Biggar. (Broadway travellers). London, Routledge.
- Logan, Harold A.** The history of trade union organization in Canada. Chicago, University of Chicago press.
- Lugrin, N. de Bertrand.** The pioneer women of Vancouver Island, 1843-1866, ed. by J. Hosie, v. 1. Victoria, B.C., The Women's Canadian club of Victoria.
- MacKendrick, William Gordon.** God's commonwealth, British and American. Toronto, Commonwealth publishers.
- Mackenzie, Catherine.** Alexander Graham Bell; the man who contracted space. Boston, Houghton.
- MacMechan, Archibald McKellar.** There go the ships. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- MacMillan, Cyrus.** Canadian wonder tales. (The week end library series.) London, John Lane. (Juvenile).
- MacPhail, Sir Andrew.** Three persons. London, John Murray; Montreal, Louis Carrier.
- Macpherson, Katherine Livingstone.** In days of old; stories from the Bible. Philadelphia, Dorrance. (Juvenile).
- McWilliams, Margaret.** Manitoba mile-stones. Toronto and London, J. M. Dent.
- Marshall, Laurance Henry.** The challenge of Christ. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Massey, Vincent.** The making of a nation. Boston, Houghton.
- Mavor, James.** The Russian revolution. London, Allen & Unwin.
- Meredith, Alden G.** Mary's Rose-dale and gossip of Little York. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.
- Morison, John Lyle.** The eighth Earl of Elgin; a chapter in nineteenth-century imperial history. London, Hodder & Stoughton.
- Nelson, John.** The Canadian provinces, their problems and policies; new and cheaper ed. Toronto, Musson.
- Pick, Harry.** Next year; the romance of the Barr colonists in Canada. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Pierce, Lorne Albert.** The Ryerson book of prose and verse, ed. by L. A. Pierce and A. Yates, 2v. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Political, pseud.** What is the matter with Canada? a series of lectures. London, Stockwell.
- Price, Frederick Newlin.** Horatio Walker. New York and Montreal, Louis Carrier.
- Ratcliffe, Dorothy Una.** To the blue Canadian hills; a week's log in a northern Quebec camp. Leeds, North country press.
- Riddell, William Renwick.** The bar and the courts of the province of Upper Canada or Ontario. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Roberts, Richard.** The new man and the divine society. New York, Macmillan.
- Rosenberg, Frantz.** Big game shooting in British Columbia and Norway. London, Hopkinson.
- Rowley, Qwsley Robert.** The Anglican episcopate of Canada and Newfoundland, with a foreword by the Most Rev. and Right Hon. R. T. Davidson. Milwaukee, Wis., Morehouse publishing co. London, A. R. Mowbray & co.
- St. Mary Edith, reverend mother.** The secrets of good cooking, containing the substance of the courses given at the Montreal cooking school (Congregation of Notre Dame), and a choice of more than 1,500 recipes, all tested in the laboratory kitchen of the school. Montreal, Canadian printing and lithographing co.
- Sandiford, Peter.** Educational psychology; an objective study. Toronto, Longmans, Green.
- Sandwell, Bernard Keble.** The privacy agent and other modest proposals. Toronto, J. M. Dent.
- Seeley, C. P.** Hints on teaching of history. Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Service, Robert William.** Why not grow young? London, Benn; New York, Barse.
- Seton, Ernest Thompson.** Lives of game animals; an account of those land animals in America north of the Mexican border, which are considered "game," either because they have held the attention of sportsmen, or received the protection of law, v. 4, Rodents, etc. New York, Doubleday, Doran.

- Shatford, Allan P.** Six roles of a Christian. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Shipley, John W.** Pulp and paper making in Canada. Toronto, Longmans, Green.
- Smith, William.** The evolution of government in Canada, with an introduction by A. G. Doughty. Ottawa, National committee of the diamond jubilee of confederation.
- Smyth, John Paterson.** A boys' and girls' life of Christ. Toronto, Musson.
- Snider, Charles Henry Jeremiah.** Under the red jack. Toronto, Musson.
- Squair, John.** The autobiography of a teacher of French, with preliminary chapters from various sources. Toronto, University of Toronto press.
- Steck, Francis Borgia.** The Jolliet-Marquette expedition, 1673; rev. and enriched with maps and documents. (The Catholic university of America. Studies in American church history, v. 6). Washington, D.C., The Catholic university of America.
- Sutherland, Alexander H.** Manitoba memories. Winnipeg, Stovel co., ltd.
- Wallace, Archer.** Blazing new trails. Toronto, Musson. (Juvenile).
- Watson, Robert, comp.** How to write, by those who can. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.
- Waugh, William Templeton.** James Wolfe, man and soldier. Montreal, Louis Carrier.
- Weatherbe, K., comp.** From the Rideau to the Rhine and back; the 6th field company and battalion Canadian engineers in the great war. Toronto, Hunter-Rose co.
- Weaver, Emily Poynton.** The book of Canada for young people. Toronto, Doubleday, Doran & Gundy.
- Webster, John Clarence,** ed. see **Amherst, William.**
- Wetherell, James Elgin.** Three centuries of Canadian stories from John Cabot to John Franklin. Toronto, Musson.
- Willson, Henry Beckles.** America's ambassadors to England, 1785-1928; a narrative of Anglo-American diplomatic relations. London, John Murray.
- Willson, Henry Beckles.** America's ambassadors to France, 1777-1927; a narrative of Franco-American diplomatic relations. London, John Murray.
- Wittke, Carl.** A history of Canada. (Borzoi historical series). New York, Knopf.
- Workman, George Coulson.** Jesus the man and Christ the spirit. New York, Macmillan.
- Wrong, George McKinnon.** The rise and fall of New France, 2v. Toronto, Macmillan.

POETRY AND DRAMA

- Butchart, Reuben.** The lyric flute, and other poems. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Carman, Bliss,** ed. Oxford book of American verse (18th-20th centuries). New York, Oxford university press.
- Collie, Ruth (Cohen) (Wilhelmina Stitch, pseud.)** Silken threads; 4th ed. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Collins, Alice H. Roger.** This tiny book. Elora, Ont., The author.
- Crawford, Alexander W.,** ed. Greater English poets; an anthology, ed. by A. W. Crawford, A. J. Perry and A. S. P. Woodhouse. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Crichton, John, pseud.,** see **Guthrie, Norman Gregor.**
- Cumming, R. D. Paul Pero.** (Ryerson poetry chap-books). Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Dalton, Annie Charlotte.** The call of the carillon. Vancouver, privately printed.
- Denison, Merrill.** The prize winner; a comedy in one act. New York, Appleton.
- Guthrie, Norman Gregor (John Crichton, pseud.)** Flake and petal. Toronto, Musson.
- Harrison, Susie Frances (Rily) (Seranus, pseud.)** Later poems and villanelles. (Ryerson poetry chap-books). Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Joynes, Agnes.** The shepherd of the hills. (Ryerson poetry chap-books). Toronto, Ryerson press (1926).

- Kirkconnell, Watson.** European elegies. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.
- Livesay, Dorothy.** Green pitcher. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Llwyd, John Plummer Derwent.** Poems of nature, childhood and religion. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Lynch, Norman C.** The sunset trail and other poems. Montreal, Regnault co.
- McIntyre, Lauren Julian.** The bridge and other poems. Brooklyn, N.Y., The author (1926).
- Mackay, Isabel Ecclestone (Macpherson).** Last cache; a play in one act. New York, Samuel French, (1927).
- Mackenzie, W. Roy, comp.** Ballads and sea songs from Nova Scotia. Cambridge, Harvard university press.
- McKenzie, William P.** Fowls o' the air and other verses in Scots. (Ryerson poetry chap-books). Toronto, Ryerson press.
- McKinnon, Nelda.** Fragments of fantasy. (Ryerson poetry chap-books). Toronto, Ryerson press.
- MacMillan, Ernest.** Twenty-one French-Canadian chansons. Oakville, Ont. F. Harris co.
- Marty, Aletta E., ed.** Creative young Canada; collection of verse, drawings and musical compositions, by young Canadians from seven to twenty years of age. Toronto, J. M. Dent.
- Mason, Guy.** Spendthrifts. (Ryerson poetry chap-books), Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Matheson, Mary.** Destiny and other poems. (Ryerson poetry chap-books). Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Mowat, Grace Helen.** Funny fables of Fundy. Ottawa, Graphic publishers. (Juvenile).
- O'Brian, Grace.** At the top of the hill, Toronto, J. M. Dent. (Juvenile).
- O'Hagan, Thomas.** The tide of love. (Ryerson poetry chap-books). Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Passmore, Malvina.** You and I. London, Phillmore & co.
- Seranus, *pseud.*, see Harrison, Susie Frances (Rily).**
- Smith, Jennie Nelson.** Isles of Paisley. New York, Vinal.
- Stephen, A. M., ed.** The golden treasury of Canadian verse. Toronto and London, J. M. Dent.
- Stitch, Wilhelmina, *pseud.*, see Collie, Ruth (Cohen).**
- Stringer, Arthur John Arbuthnott.** A woman at dusk, and other poems. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Sutherland, Anne.** Little songs for sale. (Ryerson poetry chap-books). Toronto, Ryerson press.
- University of Saskatchewan.** Writers club. Student verses, ed. by J. M. Lothian, 2v. Saskatoon, The club, 1927-28, vols. 1 and 2.
- Winlow, Alice Maud.** The broken flower. London, Fowler Wright.

FICTION

- Abbott, Johnston, *pseud.*** The seigneurs of La Saulaye. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Adams, Isabel.** The heart of the woods; a story of life among the habitants in the Laurentian foothills. New York, Century.
- Ball, A. H.** Rovers of the valley. Toronto, J. M. Dent. (Juvenile).
- Barrington, E., *pseud.*, see Beck, Lily (Moresby) Adams.**
- Beck, Lily (Moresby) Adams (Louis Moresby, *pseud.*)** Captain Java. Garden City, Doubleday, Doran.
- Beck, Lily (Moresby) Adams (E. Barrington, *pseud.*)** The Empress of hearts. New York, Dodd, Mead.
- Bedford-Jones, Henry.** D'Artagnan; the sequel to The three musketeers. New York, Covici.
- Bedford-Jones, Henry.** The king's passport. New York, Putnam.
- Bennett, Ethel Hume (Patterson).** Camp conqueror. New York, Houghton.
- Callaghan, Morley.** Strange fugitive. New York, Scribners.
- Cartwright, Zack.** Wapoose. New York, Holt.
- Cheyney, Edward Green.** Matu, the Iroquois. Boston, Little, Brown. (Juvenile).
- Curwood, James Oliver.** Plains of Abraham. Garden City, Doubleday, Doran.
- Day, Frank Parker.** Rock bound. Garden City, Doubleday, Doran.
- Du Bois, Mary Constance.** Captain Madeleine. New York, Century. (Juvenile).
- Duffield, Anne.** Miss Mayhew and Ming Yun. New York, Stokes.
- Grayson, Ethel Kirk.** Willow smoke. New York, Vinal.

- Grove, Frederick Philip.** Our daily bread. New York, Macmillan.
- Hale, Charles M.** Redemption Island by C. M. Hale and E. John. Toronto and London, J. M. Dent.
- Jacob, Fred.** Pee Vee. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Hendryx, James Beardsley.** Gold—and the Mounted. Garden City, Doubleday, Doran.
- Kingsley, Harold.** The fifth god. London, Selwyn & Blount.
- Kingsley, Harold.** Kong. London. Unwin (1927).
- Knister, Raymond,** ed. Canadian short stories. Toronto, Macmillan.
- Le Rossignol, James Edward.** The Beauport road; tales of old Quebec. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Longstreth, Thomas Morris.** Sons of the Mounted police. New York, Century.
- Lund, T.** Weston of the Royal North-west mounted police. London, T. W. Laurie.
- McCulloch, John Herries.** The splendid renegade. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- McNeil, Everett.** Shadow of the Iroquois. New York, Dutton.
- Moresby, Louis,** *pseud.*, see Beck, Lily (Moresby) Adams.
- Morgan, Grace Jones.** Salvage all. New York, Crowell.
- Murray, Sinclair,** *pseud.*, see Sullivan, Edward Alan.
- Packard, Frank Lucius.** Shanghai Jim; published for the Crime club. Garden City, Doubleday, Doran.
- Packard, Frank Lucius.** Tiger claws; published for the Crime club. Garden City, Doubleday, Doran.
- Parker, Sir Gilbert.** The promised land; a story of David in Israel. London, Cassell.
- Peterson, Charles W.** Fruits of the earth; a story of the Canadian prairies. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.
- Reid, Leslie Hartley.** Trevy, the river. Toronto, J. M. Dent.
- Skinner, Constance Lindsay.** Andy breaks trail. New York, Macmillan. (Juvenile).
- Skinner, Constance Lindsay.** The search relentless; a story of the Canadian North-west. New York, Coward-McCann.
- Stringer, Arthur John Arbuthnott.** The wolf woman. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart.
- Sullivan, Edward Alan.** The broken marriage. London, Murray; New York, Dutton.
- Sullivan, Edward Alan.** Brother Blackfoot. New York, Century, (1927). (Juvenile).
- Sullivan, Edward Alan.** No secrets Island. London, John Murray.
- Sullivan, Edward Alan.** Verdict of the sea. London, Hurst & Blackett, (1927); New York, Dutton.
- Sullivan, Edward Alan (Sinclair Murray, pseud.)** John Frensham, K.C. New York, Dutton.
- Sullivan, Edward Alan (Sinclair Murray, pseud.)** Sands of fortune. New York, Dutton.
- Thompson, Dora Olive.** Joy Meredith. London, Religious tract society. (Juvenile).
- Walker, M. Benson.** On down the road. Ottawa, Graphic publishers.
- Walker, Rowland.** The Blue Ridge patrol. London, Partridge. (Juvenile).
- Wallace, Dillon.** With canoe and dog train. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart. (Juvenile).

PAMPHLETS, YEAR BOOKS, TEXT BOOKS, GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS, SOCIETY REPORTS

- An account of a historic exchange of pulpits between rabbi and minister:** The enlarged life, by Rev. E. C. Hunter: The basis of fellowship in religion, by Rabbi F. M. Isserman, with an introduction by Rev. W. B. Creighton. Toronto, privately printed.
- Alberta. Scientific and industrial research council.** 8th annual report, 1927. Edmonton, The King's printer.
- American and Canadian committees on modern languages.** An annotated bibliography of modern language methodology, by M. A. Buchanan and E. D. MacPhee; reprinted from Modern language instruction in Canada, v. 1 (American and Canadian committees on modern languages. Publications, v. 8). Toronto, University of Toronto press.

- American and Canadian committees on modern languages.** Modern language instruction in Canada, 2 v. (American and Canadian committees on modern languages. Publication, v. 6-7). Toronto, University of Toronto press.
- Amos, Harry.** Play story geography. Toronto, W. J. Gage.
- Anderson, Harry Bertram.** Robert Burns, his medical friends, attendants and biographer; reprinted from *Annals of medical history*. New York, Paul B. Hoeber, Inc.
- Annual financial review, Canadian;** a carefully rev. precis of facts regarding Canadian securities, comp. by W. R. Houston. Toronto, Houston's standard publications.
- Baker, Edna.** Prairie place names (Ryerson Canadian history readers). Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Baylis, Samuel Mathewson.** Enchanting Métis. Montreal, The author.
- Bradwin, Edmund W.** The bunkhouse man; a study of work and pay in the camps of Canada, 1903-1914. (Columbia university. Studies in history, economics and public law, no. 296). New York, Columbia university press.
- British Columbia, Dept. of agriculture.** Dairy farming in British Columbia; a five-year summary, by H. R. Hare. Victoria, The department.
- Broadus, Eleanor Hammond.** John Jewitt, the captive of Nootka. (Ryerson Canadian history readers). Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Brown, George W.** The deepening of the St. Lawrence; reprinted by permission from the *Round table*. Toronto, The author.
- Brown, George W.** The St. Lawrence in the boundary settlement of 1783; reprinted from the *Canadian historical review*. Toronto, The author.
- Brown, George W.** The St. Lawrence waterway in the nineteenth century; offprint from *Queen's quarterly*. Toronto, The author.
- Bryce, Peter H.** The value to Canada of the continental immigrant; a series of articles. Ottawa, The author.
- Burkholder, Mabel.** Captain Cook. (Ryerson Canadian history readers). Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Burpee, Lawrence Johnstone.** Two western adventurers; Alexander Henry and Peter Pound. (Ryerson Canadian history readers). Toronto, Ryerson press.
- Calvert, Joseph Fletcher.** Zoology for high schools. Toronto, Educational book co.
- Canada. Advisory board on tariff and taxation.** Report of Mr. W. H. Moore to the Hon. James A. Robb. Ottawa, The King's printer.
- Canada, Biological board.** Fundamental principles of chemistry and physics, by H. R. Chipman. Ottawa, The board.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Annual flowers, with lists of varieties for special purposes and districts, by I. Preston. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** An argument in the kitchen; a playlet for children in one act, by H. G. Campbell. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** The artificial brooding of chicks, by G. R. Wilson and F. L. Wood; issued jointly by the Dominion and New Brunswick Departments of agriculture. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Butter-making on the farm, by W. F. Jones. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** The Canadian record of performance for pure-bred poultry, record year, 1926-27; regulations, standards and records of fowls qualified for certificates. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Directions for collecting and preserving insects; reprint of rev. ed. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Experimental fox ranch, Summerside, P.E.I.; report of the superintendent, 1926-1927. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** The history and present status of wheat production in Canada, together with a review of the part played by the plant breeder in introducing superior varieties, by L. H. Newman. Ottawa, The department.

- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Lime in agriculture, by F. T. Shutt. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** The manufacture of ice cream, by A. H. White. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Marquis wheat; description of the standard type, by L. H. Newman and J. G. C. Fraser. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Poultry breeding records, by G. Robertson. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Rust research laboratory, Winnipeg, Manitoba; reports of D. L. Bailey and C. H. Goulden. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Some flowering bulbs, by E. M. Straight, with a chapter Common bulb diseases, by F. L. Drayton. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Standard descriptions of vegetables: Peas; a guide to seed growers, by T. F. Ritchie. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Stem rust in western Canada, by D. L. Bailey. (Studies in cereal diseases, no. 4). Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Tomato diseases, by G. H. Berkeley; rev. ed. (Studies in fruit diseases, no. 1). Ottawa, The department. (1927).
- Canada. Dept. of agriculture. Publications branch.** Why and how to use cheese, by H. G. Campbell. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of external affairs.** British and foreign government representatives in Canada. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of health.** Maternal mortality in Canada, report of an enquiry made at the request of the first Conference on medical services in Canada. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of immigration and colonization.** The housekeeper in Canada, opportunities for success, work and wages, where to go and what to take. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of labour.** Prices in Canada and other countries, 1927. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of labour.** 17th annual report on labour organization in Canada. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of mines. Mines branch.** Investigations in ceramics and road materials, 1926. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of mines. Mines branch.** Investigations of fuels and fuel testing, 1926. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of mines. National museum of Canada.** Annual report for 1926. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of national defence.** Memorandum for camps of instruction, 1928: pt. 1, Training. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of national defence.** Regulations for the cadet services of Canada, 1928. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of national defence.** Report on civil aviation and civil government air operations, 1927. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of national defence. Royal Canadian air force.** Information relating to pay, allowances, qualifications, general conditions of service, future prospects, etc., of airmen. Ottawa, The department.
- Canada. Dept. of national defence. Royal Canadian air force.** Sequence of flying instruction, 1928. Ottawa, The King's printer.
- Canada. Dept. of pensions and national health.** Sanitation; sewage treatment for isolated houses and small institutions where municipal sewage system is not available, by B. E. Parry. Ottawa, The department.
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*NOTE.—The list of French-Canadian books is contributed by Ægidius Fauteux, bibliothécaire, Bibliothèque Saint-Sulpice, Montreal, P.Q.

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LITERATURE, HISTORY, MUSIC, ART AND DRAMA

By

J. L. Charlesworth

Literature in the Year 1928-29; Death of Bliss Carman

The most noteworthy event of the literary year was the death on June 8, 1929, of Bliss Carman, probably the most popular of the seven poets known as "the group of '61," "who," in the words of a literary critic, "dominated Canadian letters for forty-five years until, by 1925, the up-push of vigorous young talent attracted the public's interest, though it did not alienate the public's affection for its old idols."

Historical and biographical works again occupied a prominent place in Canadian literary output during the year 1928-29. The most important book in this field was W. T. Waugh's *James Wolfe, Man and Soldier*, a complete portrait of the General during his short but glorious career—a subject naturally of interest to all Canadians and a welcome addition to *Canadiana*. In Alden G. Meredith's *Mary's Rosedale and Gossip of Little York*, life in the days of the Family Compact is recreated by the editing of letters written by members of the Jarvis family and their connections. George M. Wrong published an exhaustive study of Canada's early history, entitled *The Rise and Fall of New France*. In C. H. J. Snider's *Under the Red Jack*—stirring accounts of the deeds of privateers from the Maritime Provinces in the War of 1812 are given. In *The Evolution of Government in Canada* William Smith produced a book most appropriate to its purpose, a memorial of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation. The book traces the development of government from the days of Jacques Cartier to those of Mackenzie King, and the text is in both French and English. A new edition of Dollier de Casson's *History of Montreal*, translated by Ralph Flenley, was published during the year, unfortunately in a limited edition. Acadia before the Conquest of Canada is the subject of J. B. Brebner's *New England's Outpost*, in which is desentimentalized the legend of Evangeline. The Skeena Valley is the scene of Marius Barbeau's *The Downfall of Temlaham*. In it is preserved the customs and traditions of Indian life. *Policing the Top of the World* by H. B. Lee deals with life in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at their most northern post. W. Stewart Wallace's *A First Book of Canadian History* introduces school children to many of the thrilling incidents in our colourful story. *Great Men of Canada* by John Henderson was published by the Ontario Government for use in school libraries of the Province. *The History of Trade Unionism in Canada* by Harold A. Logan is a valuable contribution to both history and economics.

Emily P. Weaver's *The Book of Canada for Young People*, and Dr. A. G. Doughty's (Dominion Archivist) *Under the Lily and the Rose*, both appeal to younger readers.

Canada's position in the Empire and the world is the theme of several books of the year, among which may be mentioned *The Making of a Nation* by Hon. Vincent Massey; *Citizenship in an Enlarging World* by Sir Robert Falconer; *Canada in the Commonwealth* by Sir Robert Borden; *What's the Matter with Canada?* by "Politicus" (Dr. A. O. MacRae); *Canada and World Politics* by P. E. Corbett and H. E. Smith; *Columbia, or the Future of Canada* by George Godwin, prophesies our peaceful absorption by the United States; and *Achates, or the Future of Canada*, is a rebuttal by W. E. Harris.

Entertaining reminiscences by J. W. L. Forster, dean of Canadian portrait painters, form the subject matter of *Under the Studio Light*. *More Candid Chronicles* by Hector Charlesworth is a continuation of the author's racy memories of a long journalistic career. Henry John Moberly's *When Fur Was King*, gives an eminently readable account of the author's adventures during many years of service with the Hudson's Bay Company. *The Nearing North*, by Lewis R. Freeman, is a description of journeys made by the author in Northern Canada.

From the Rideau to the Rhine and Back, by K. Weatherbe, contains accounts of war experiences. Catherine Mackenzie's biography of *Alexander Graham Bell* is of interest to Canadians on account of her subject's association with this country.

Three Persons by Sir Andrew MacPhail, is an analysis of the careers and characters of Sir Henry Wilson, Colonel House and Lawrence of Arabia. Partly history and partly economic criticism is James Mavor's *The Russian Revolution*. Another distinguished Canadian essayist, Maurice Hutton, in *All the Rivers Run Into the Sea*, contributed well-phrased thoughts on a wide variety of subjects. Hon. Martin Burrell, Parliamentary Librarian, collected a number of his newspaper essays with others not previously published into an entertaining volume, *Betwixt Heaven and Charing Cross*. A delightful little book by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, *The Standardization of Error*, places the explorer also among the essayists. Charles Edward Saunders, the discoverer of Marquis wheat, appeared in a new rôle when he published a little volume in French, *Essais et Vers*, which received praise from both French and English critics. Stephen Leacock, in *Short Circuits*, gives full play to his taste in farce, satire and humour. Humorous too are the essays in *The Privacy Agent* by Bernard K. Sandwell.

L'Ile d'Orleans, issued by the Commission des Monuments Historiques de la Province de Quebec, is an illustrated monograph on one of Canada's historic spots. A short *History of the Canadian Pacific Line* by Frank C. Bowen deals with the shipping enterprises of Canada's great railway. Judge F. W. Howay of Vancouver contributed *British Columbia; the Making of a Province* to Western

historical literature. *Manitoba Milestones* by M. S. McWilliams is a book for the prospective Canadian settler. *Three Centuries of Canadian Story* by J. E. Wetherell is a selection of romantic episodes from our history. *There Go the Ships* by Archibald MacMechan celebrates the maritime glories of Nova Scotia.

The Anglican Episcopate of Canada and Newfoundland by O. R. Rowley and *Church Union and the Presbyterian Church in Canada* by Rev. Ephraim Scott are worthy contributions to sectarian history. Rev. C. W. Vernon also gave the story of the Church of England in Canada in *The Old Church in the New Dominion*. A religious book of some interest to the layman is Dr. W. Harvey-Jellie's *Where Shall Wisdom Be Found?*

Grain Growers' Co-Operation in Western Canada by H. S. Patton is one of the Harvard Economic Studies. *Prairie Place Names* by Edna Brown Baker is an informative booklet on another Western subject. *A History of the County of Antigonish* was Rev. D. J. Rankin's contribution to Nova Scotian historical literature.

The Quebec Statistical Year Book, *The Canada Year Book*, and *Canadian Progress* caters to those in need of unadorned facts about Canada.

Fiction and Poetry. The Canadian output of fiction for the year under review was not large but quality, on the whole, made up for quantity. The sudden rise to fame of a young Toronto author, Morley Callaghan, was a feature of the year. His two books, *Strange Fugitive*, a novel, and *A Native Argosy*, a collection of short stories, caused much argument among the critics, one school praising him for his direct, concise style, the other damning him for his drab subject matter. A notable novel of the year was Frederick Philip Grove's *Our Daily Bread*, a sombre study of life on a Saskatchewan farm. Mr. Grove also published a collection of essays under the title *It Needs to be Said*, in which are voiced some forceful ideas on nationhood, art and literature. *Pee Vee* by Fred Jacob was published posthumously in the Autumn of 1928. It is a novel of Toronto in the early years of this century. Raymond Knister published a first novel, *White Narcissus*, and also edited a collection of Canadian short stories. Another first novel of some promise was C. J. Eustace's *The Scarlet Gentleman*. A third first novel, *They Have Bodies*, by Barney Allen of Toronto, achieved the distinction of being banned by the police censorship of that City. *The Splendid Silence* by Alan Sullivan is an adventurous story of British Columbia. *Willow Smoke* by Ethel Kirk Grayson of Moose Jaw has its scene on the Prairies but is not overloaded with the Russian grimness that afflicts so much fiction from the same region. *The Beauport Road* by J. E. Le Rossignol is a collection of nine admirable short stories of French-Canadian life. A capital adventure story is J. H. McCulloch's *The Splendid Renegade*, its hero being John Paul Jones. Constance Lindsay Skinner had

to her credit two adventure stories, *Andy Breaks Trail* and *The Search Relentless*. *Wing Po* by John Armitage, an Australian living in Canada, has for its background the Chinese Nationalist movement. *The Seigneurs of La Saulaye* by Johnston Abbott is a romance of early Canada. *This Thing Called Love* by Louis Arthur Cunningham is a very skilful novel of the present day, its scene being laid in Saint John, N.B.

The most important volume of poetry which appeared during the year was Bliss Carman's *Wild Garden*, published a few months before the author's death. A. M. Stephen edited *The Golden Treasury of Canadian Verse*. W. Roy Mackenzie compiled a collection of *Ballads and Sea Songs of Nova Scotia*. In *Little Songs for Sale*, Anne Sutherland showed improvement over her earlier work. J. E. McDougall wrote a clever book of light verse, entitled *If You Know What I Mean*. John H. Cornyn, a Canadian authority on the Aztecs, translated into English verse the Aztec epic poem, *The Song of the Ages*.

Organizations. Two Annual Conventions of the Canadian Authors' Association took place during the period under review (July, 1928-July, 1929). The first was held in Calgary in July, 1928, at which the report of Lawrence J. Burpee, who had attended the Copyright Congress in Rome in May, 1928, was read. Dr. Charles G. D. Roberts was re-elected President for the year 1928-29. The ninth Annual Convention of the C. A. A. was held in Halifax, June 25-27, 1929. Dr. Archibald MacMechan, President of the Halifax Branch, welcomed the delegates and gave an address on "The Contribution of the Maritime Provinces to the Development of Canadian Literature." A similar paper by A. M. Pound on the Pacific Coast's contribution was read by Percy Gomery. Donald French of Toronto paid a tribute to the work of the late Dr. J. D. Logan, and in his address as retiring President Dr. Roberts spoke feelingly of his kinsman, the late Bliss Carman, "whose ashes," he said, "will eventually find their resting place on that high green hillside overlooking his own City of Fredericton." Dr. W. D. Lighthall, Montreal, was elected President for 1929-30; Hon. E. F. Surveyer, Montreal, Vice-President; and H. A. Kennedy, Montreal, Secretary. Prizes offered for poems through the C. A. A. were won by Harry Elliott, Toronto; W. L. Thorpe, Model City; Lily E. F. Barry, Montreal; Mary E. Coleman, Vancouver; St. H. Garneau, Westmount; and Eileen Collins, Montreal. The Annual Meeting of the Toronto Branch of the C. A. A. was held on May 25, 1929, when officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Honorary President, John M. Elson; President, Dr. E. A. Hardy; First Vice-President, Mrs. John Bennett; Second Vice-President, John W. Garvin; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss M. E. James; Assistant Secretary, Miss Bessie Gowan Ferguson. On June 3, 1929, the Montreal Branch of the C. A. A. held its Annual Meeting, electing the following officers: President, Howard Angus Kennedy; Vice-President, Mrs. L. M. Bowman; Secretary, Miss Anita Lavack.

The Royal Society of Canada held its Annual Meeting on May 20-22, 1929. The President, Mgr. Camille Roy, was in the chair, the attendance being the largest on record. The Committees in charge reported that the Flavelle medal had been awarded to Dr. A. H. R. Buller, F.R.S.C., University of Manitoba; the Lorne Pierce medal to Mgr. Camille Roy, F.R.S.C., Rector of Laval University, Quebec; and the Tyrrell medal to Prof. G. M. Wrong, F.R.S.C., Toronto. It was moved by Dr. Eve, seconded by Dr. Buller and carried, that Dr. Arthur Vallée, Prof. E. G. R. Ardagh, Prof. J. S. Foster, Diamond Jenness, Prof. Fred Landon, Sir Arthur Currie, Dr. George Henderson, Mr. John D. Galloway, Dr. George S. Hume, and Prof. Ellis Thomson, as recommended by the various sections, be

elected Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada. (Carried). The following Fellows who were present were then formally introduced by Dr. Buller and Dr. Eve; Dr. Vallée, Prof. Landon, Prof. Ardagh, Dr. Foster, Dr. Hume, Prof. Thomson; also Sir Robert Borden, Dr. Swaine, Rev. Father Hugolin, Dr. Klotz; Dr. MacKay, Dr. Waugh, previously elected but not formally introduced. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. A. S. Eve; Vice-President, Dr. Charles Camsell; Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. J. Burpee; Hon. Treasurer and Librarian, Dr. G. A. Young; Hon. Editor, Mr. J. Patterson.

The Annual Meeting of the Champlain Society was held at the University of Toronto, on Mar. 22, 1929. During the past year the final volume of Colonel William Wood's *Select British Documents of the Canadian War of 1812* was distributed to the members. The six-volume edition of the *Works of Champlain* was almost completed in manuscript, the 3rd volume at the time being in the press as well as part of the manuscript of the *Hudson Bay Papers*. The officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Honorary President, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G.; President, J. B. Tyrrell, M.A.; Vice-Presidents; E. W. Beatty, K.C., LL.D., Hon. N. A. Belcourt, P.C., C. W. Colby, Ph.D., Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., Sir George Garneau, LL.D., Walter C. Murray, LL.D., Sir Daniel H. McMillan, K.C.M.G., Charles V. Sale, Adam Shortt, C.M.G., and Sir F. Williams-Taylor; and the Councillors; the Secretaries; and the Treasurer, H. H. Langton, M.A.

The Canadian Literature Club, Toronto, reported a membership of 250 at its final meeting on May 6, 1929. The Club had sponsored a highly successful public meeting in Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, during Book Week (Nov. 4) and had produced three one-act Canadian plays at Hart House Theatre with full houses on the two nights of the performances. New officers elected for the year 1929-30 were as follows: Honorary President, D. G. French; Honorary Vice-President, Miss Marshall Saunders; President, J. W. Garvin; Vice-Presidents, M. O. Hammond, Miss M. McCall, Dr. E. A. Hardy; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Woodworth; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Helen Johnston.

Other Literary Incidents. Canadian Book Week was celebrated during the week of Nov. 4, 1928, special displays in book shops, radio addresses, advertisements and other means of publicity being used to arouse general interest in Canadian literature.

A new monthly with literary aims, *The Canadian Mercury*, commenced publication in Montreal in December, 1928. Leo Kennedy, F. R. Scott, Jean Burton and Felix Walter were the Editorial Board.

The David literary awards in the Province of Quebec went to I. Caron and Henry Laureys in the French Section and to F. G. Scott and R. C. Fetherstonhaugh in the English Section.

Alberta C. Trimble, The Pas, Man., won first prize in a short story contest conducted by MacLean's Magazine, Toronto. Bernard J. Farmer, Toronto, won the second prize and W. E. Ingersoll, Winnipeg, the third prize in the same contest.

Dorothy Livesay, Toronto, won the Jardine prize for poetry offered at the University of Toronto.

W. B. Kerr, a native of Seaforth, Ont., was made a fellow of the Royal Historical Society, London, England, in recognition of his book, *The Reign of Terror*.

J. W. Oke, Grande Prairie, Alta., won the prize donated by the Women's Canadian Club of Toronto with his play, *The Way of the Pioneer*. Miss Helena Driscoll, Trenton, Ont., Miss Kathleen A. Mullan, Regina; Mrs. S. A. Prud'homme, Fort William, and Miss Kathleen V. Smith, Halifax, won prizes in a short story contest held by *The Catholic League*, organ of the Catholic Women's League of Canada.

The Memorial Chamber of the Peace Tower; Other Historical Incidents

On Nov. 11, 1928, the tenth anniversary of the close of the Great War, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, formally opened the Memorial Chamber in the Peace Tower of the Parliament Buildings, Ottawa. "In the name of the people of Canada," said the Premier, "and in proud and grateful remembrance of sixty thousand of her sons and daughters whose lives were given in the cause of freedom, I unlock the doors of this Memorial Chamber and declare it henceforth open to the public. Here upon its walls is inscribed the record of their deeds, and upon its altar will rest the Book of Remembrance containing their names. This, then, is the very heart of Canada wherein their memory will be cherished forever."

At Quebec on Dominion Day, 1928, His Excellency Lord Willingdon unveiled a tablet on the wall of the Chateau Frontenac to mark the site of the old Chateau St. Louis, which had been used by General Carleton as his headquarters during the siege of the City in 1775-76, when, for 154 days, Quebec withstood "Continental" troops under Montgomery and Arnold. The tablet commemorates particularly the services of the Seventh Royal Fusiliers in the defence of Quebec. On the same day the Governor-General also unveiled a plaque, erected in memory of the signing of the original Confederation pact of 1864, in Montmorency Park, Quebec, on the site of the old Provincial Parliament Buildings.

The site of Jasper House, for long the territorial headquarters of the North-west Company and later of the Hudson's Bay Company, was marked in July, 1928, by a tablet and cairn erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada. A more modern event, the first East-to-West flight across the Atlantic by a heavier-than-air flying machine, was commemorated on Aug. 15, 1928, by the unveiling of a tablet on Greenly Island, where the flight ended. The Clarke Steamship Co., Limited, erected the tablet. An event of particular interest to Nova Scotia was the dedication, on Aug. 14, 1928, of Fort Beauséjour as a National Park. On the same occasion two historic monuments were unveiled, one in commemoration of the arrival of the Yorkshire settlers, 1771-1775; the other in honour of the Marquis de Vallière, one of the first and most outstanding French governors of the Acadian district of Beauséjour and Chignecto. Another memorial of the year was a bronze tablet in Exhibition Park, Toronto, unveiled Aug. 31, 1928, in memory of those who died defending York in the War of 1812. A tablet commemorating the establishment of Fort St. Joseph, near Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was unveiled Sept. 22, 1928, by Dr. J. H. Coyne, a member of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board. A Winnipeg war memorial—a window and tablet in All Saints' Church—was unveiled on Oct. 14, 1928, in honour of Maj.-Gen. L. J. Lipsett, C.B., C.M.G., who commanded the 8th Winnipeg Rifles during the second Battle of Ypres. Armistice Day, 1928, was chosen for the unveiling of a

cenotaph in the same City in memory of soldiers of that City who fell in the Great War. In Victoria, B.C., a memorial plaque marking the site of the north-east bastion of Fort Victoria was unveiled on Nov. 14, 1928. S. W. Miller of Miller, Court & Co., whose building stands on the site, provided the plaque and the ceremony was performed under the auspices of the British Columbia Historical Association. A statue of Hon. William Hamilton Merritt was unveiled at St. Catharines, Ont., on Dec. 6, 1928. On May 23, 1929, a statue in memory of the United Empire Loyalists was unveiled in Hamilton, Ont. The statue, the gift of Stanley Mills, is a group of settlers, father, mother, son and daughter shown in the act of examining the scrap of paper which gives them possession of their new home. On May 24, 1929, war memorials were unveiled in Kitchener, New Hamburg and Essex, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Don Munday, Vancouver, and A. R. Munday, Oakville, Man., on July 8, 1928, were the first to climb Mount Waddington, the highest peak in the Canadian Rockies. They discovered a previously unknown chain of mountains in the Cascade Range. On July 11, 1928, Mount Scott in Jasper National Park was climbed for the first time by Dr. J. Monroe Thorington, Philadelphia, and a party of United States climbers.

Public interest continued to be active in *The Nancy*, the remains of which had been raised at Wasaga Beach in October, 1927. The historic ship was mounted in concrete and placed for shelter in a sheet metal building erected by the Ontario Government. On Aug. 14, 1928, the 114th anniversary of the vessel's gallant fight, hundreds of visitors took part in a ceremony in honour of the event and a model of *The Nancy* was presented to Dr. Fred J. Conboy, Toronto, Honorary Vice-President of the *Nancy* Committee, in recognition of his work in connection with the raising of the hulk. On Jan. 16, 1929, a delegation, headed by W. A. Boys, M.P. for North Simcoe, waited on Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, to urge that the Federal Government make an appropriation to preserve the vessel as an historic relic. The Minister promised to give the request his sympathetic consideration.

The importance of Canadian history received semi-official recognition at the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Liberal-Conservative Association in Toronto on Nov. 21, 1928, when, on the motion of Hon. Joseph E. Thompson, Toronto, the Convention approved the granting of scholarships in Canadian history.

On Nov. 2, 1928, it was announced that Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden, former Premier of Canada, had purchased the old home-stead in which his father was born, at Grand Pré, N.S., and would present it to the Grand Pré Battlefields Committee to be used as a museum and community house. It was further announced that the Committee would raise \$10,000 to equip the museum and to erect a memorial to Colonel Arthur Nobel, who fell in battle at the spot in an engagement with the French forces in January, 1749.

In January, 1929, the new issue of Canadian stamps was placed on sale, the lower denominations carrying the King's head, and the higher denominations, the Parliament Buildings, a Prairie wheat field, the Quebec Bridge, and the Lunenburg schooner, *Bluenose*, all fine examples of engraving.

During April, 1929, a campaign was carried on in Montreal for the purpose of raising a fund to establish a camp for under-privileged boys in memory of Thomas D'Arcy McGee. Another proposed memorial was one to Sir Louis Hippolyte Lafontaine; a movement in this connection being launched in the Province of Quebec in March, 1929.

Of interest to Canada was an exhibition held in Paris in May, 1929, under the auspices of the French Geographical Society, consisting of various exhibits relating to French colonial expansion. The Canadian Government and the Government of the Province of Quebec co-operated by lending early documents, medals and etchings from their Archives. Some 2,000 exhibits were sent from Canada and Major Gustave Lanctot, French Archivist at Ottawa, represented the Dominion.

On June 16, 1929, Deseronto, Ont., celebrated the 145th anniversary of the United Empire Loyalists' arrival at the Bay of Quinte.

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board. The work of the Department of the Interior in perpetuating the memory of the salient episodes in the history of the Dominion was indicated by the Report of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada at their Annual Meeting in Ottawa, May 17-20, 1929. Since 1919, when the Board was first appointed to advise the Department as to the sites throughout the country deserving of preservation and suitable marking on account of their historical associations, the Department of the Interior, on the recommendation of the Board had marked one hundred and twenty-nine sites by the erection of suitable memorials. Others were being acquired from time to time and it was hoped to mark eventually all those throughout Canada which are of a distinctive national character.

During 1928, a number of sites of national importance were marked and among the monuments unveiled amid appropriate ceremony was one commemorating the landing of Jacques Cartier in Canada at the Ile-aux-Coudres on Sept. 6, 1535. In the presence of a distinguished company the unveiling ceremonies took place in September, the inscription on the monument setting forth that "On 6th September, 1535, Jacques Cartier anchored his three ships near this place, explored the island, and named it Ile-aux-Coudres." Cartier's historic landing was also the occasion of the first recorded Christian service on what is now Canadian soil.

Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank of Ottawa presided at the Meeting and the other members in attendance were: Dr. J. C. Webster, Shediac, N.B.; Judge W. Crowe, Sydney, N.S.; Hon. P. Demers, Montreal; Dr. J. H. Coyne, St. Thomas, Ont.; His Honour Judge F. W. Howay, New Westminster, B.C.; J. B. Harkin, Commissioner, National Parks, Ottawa, and Major A. A. Pinard, Secretary.

Of the new sites or events selected for commemoration, the following are the most outstanding: *Wolfe's Landing, Gabarus Bay, Cape Breton*—Site of the landing place of Brigadier-General James Wolfe's brigade on the 8th June, 1758. *First Coal Mine in Cape Breton*—Site of the first regular coal mining operations in America, begun by the French in 1720. *Fort Ste. Anne, Cape Breton*—Site of an early settlement and Jesuit Mission established by the French in 1629. *Fort*

St. Peters, N.S.—Site of a fortified post and trading station built by the French in 1650. *Minto Coal Mine, N.B.*—To commemorate the discovery of coal by the French near the present Town of Minto soon after their occupation of Acadia. *Chambly Road, P.Q.*—The first road built in New France was constructed near here by de Courcelles, 1665. *King Mountain, P.Q.*—The site of the first triangulation station of the Geodetic Survey of Canada, established in 1905 about 9 miles north of the City of Ottawa. *Quebec Seminary, Quebec, P.Q.*—The oldest educational house in Canada, established by Laval in 1663. *The Normandale Furnace, Normandale, Ont.*—Founded in 1818 and operated until 1853. *Kingston, Ont.*—Commemorating the treaty signed with the Mississauga Indians, 1793, whereby a large tract of land in Eastern Ontario was purchased for the settlement of United Empire Loyalists. *Fort Erie, Ont.*—Commemorating the enterprise, and courage of the men of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines in capturing the United States ships of war, *Ohio* and *Somers* in the Niagara River, Aug. 12, 1814. *Bay of Quinte Carrying Place*—Commemorating the treaty concluded with the chiefs of the Mississauga Indians in 1787, by which a large tract of land in western Ontario was ceded to the Crown. *Quesnel, B.C.*—To commemorate the beginning in 1865 of work on the Collins Overland Telegraph line intended to link America and Europe by way of British Columbia, Alaska, Behring Straits and Siberia. *Fort Prince of Wales, Churchill, Man.*—The most northerly fortress on the American continent built by the Hudson's Bay Company in the years from 1733 to 1747 to safeguard the harbour.

Other Reports and Meetings. The Report of the Public Archives of Canada for the year 1928 showed a number of important acquisitions of *Canadiana*, including maps, books and pamphlets. Under the direction of Dr. W. H. Collins a number of parties from the National Museum of Canada carried on investigations in natural history and ethnology and added greatly to the collections of material for study and exhibition. Several important additions were made to the collections of the Provincial Museum, Victoria, B.C., and the Vancouver City Museum.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association took place in Ottawa on May 22 and 23, 1929, when a number of excellent papers were read. Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux was elected President and Sir Robert Borden, Vice-President. The other officers were re-elected. (See *The Review*, 1927-28).

At the Annual Meeting of the Ontario Historical Society in Brantford on June 27 and 28, 1929, the following officers were elected: Honorary President, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson; President, Louis Blake Duff, Welland; Vice-Presidents, Ernest Green, Ottawa, and A. H. Young, Toronto; Treasurer, Capt. J. S. Carstairs, Toronto.

Activities during 1928-29 of the Nova Scotia Historical Society (organized in 1878) were in connection with the unveiling of a portrait of Paul Mascarene; an official reception of the first Nova Scotian locomotives (kindly returned by the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Co.); the preservation of the historic fire engine at Shelburne; the unveiling of the tablet at Windsor, N.S., in commemoration of King's College, the first Colonial University; the new Archives Building to be erected at Halifax; and the erection of a monument at Bedford to commemorate d'Anville's ill-fated expedition of 1746. Interesting papers were read and discussed at the several meetings held during the year. The Society held its Annual Meeting on Apr. 12, 1929. Officers elected for the new year were as follows: President, Ven. Archdeacon Vroom; Vice-Presidents, Miss Muriel Kinnear, Dr. M. D. Morrison, Dr. M. A. B. Smith, Corresponding Secretary, Major J. P. Edwards; Recording Secretary, W. L. Payzant, k.c.

Activities of the Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, N.S., were reported at their Annual Meeting on Nov. 5, 1928, as follows: the formation of a Property and Trusts Committee with responsibility for many valuable and interesting papers and other objects lent or presented to the Museum; the satisfactory beginning of a trust fund; the acceptance by the King and Queen of a copy of "Neptune's Theatre" published by the Association; the acquisition of a copy of a portrait of Paul Mascarene (this copy was painted by Miss R. I. Furness from the original by J. Smibert); the unveiling of a monument to Governor Samuel Vetch. After serving for three years as President of the

Association, F. W. Harris was elected a Life Director at the Annual Meeting. The following officers were elected for the year 1928-29: President, L. M. Fortier; Vice-President, Mrs. J. W. Thompson; Secretary, C. N. Whitman.

The Thirty-third Annual Meeting of the Niagara Historical Society was held on Oct. 11, 1928, instead of Oct. 13, the usual date, which was devoted to the unveiling of a stone erected by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board to commemorate the work of Vrooman's Battery at the Battle of Queenston. The ceremony was held under the auspices of the Society. Officers for 1928-1929 were elected as follows: Honorary President, Gen. E. A. Cruikshank, F.R.S.C., LL.D.; President, Rev. C. H. E. Smith, M.A.; Vice-President, J. M. Mussen; Second Vice-President, W. E. Hunter; Third Vice-President, W. H. Harrison; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Creed; Recording Secretary, Miss G. Carnochan.

Among the acquisitions of the Elgin Historical Society during 1928-1929 was a ball gown, worn by Miss Susan Paul at a ball given in honour of King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales, in 1860. This was presented to the Society by Miss Paul's niece, Mrs. A. W. Austin of Toronto, and was afterwards added to the collection of historic gowns in the Royal Ontario Museum. Another gift, from the estate of the late Mrs. J. H. Wilson, was a medal presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier by the present King, when the latter was in Canada as Duke of Cornwall and York. The Elgin Historical Society co-operated with the Ontario Motor League in erecting signs to direct tourists to historic spots in the vicinity; contributed to the restoration of the old St. Thomas' Church and donated a registry book to that building; and gathered much local pioneer history relating to the days of the Talbot Settlement. Officers of the Society for the year 1929-1930 were elected as follows: Honorary President, Dr. J. H. Coyne; President, F. B. Holtby; Vice-Presidents, Canon Andrew, Rev. Dr. Martin; Secretary, Miss E. N. Lewis.

The Waterloo Historical Society held their Annual Meeting on Oct. 26, 1928, and elected the following officers for the coming year: President, W. N. Panabaker; Vice-President, Rev. J. E. Lynn; Secretary-Treasurer, P. Fisher; Local Vice-Presidents, H. W. Brown, Kitchener; J. E. Kerr, Galt; W. H. Weaver, Hespeler; A. R. G. Smith, New Hamburg; E. Richmond, St. Jacobs; Dr. C. W. Wells, Waterloo; George Klinck, Elmira; Miss E. D. Watson, Ayr.

At the Annual Meeting of the Manitoba Historical Society, held Feb. 27, 1929, officers elected were: President, Dr. D. A. Stewart; 1st Vice-President, Professor Chester Martin; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. R. F. McWilliams; Treasurer, Capt. William Martin; Secretary, A. S. Morrison; Corresponding Secretary, Miss K. Haig.

A memorial cairn was constructed by the British Columbia Historical Association to mark the site of the Leechtown gold diggings. This cairn was unveiled on Oct. 1st, 1928, by Hon. R. R. Bruce, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province. The Annual Meeting of the Association took place on Oct. 26, 1928, in the Provincial Archives, Victoria, and the following were elected as officers: Patron, Hon. R. R. Bruce; Honorary President, Hon. S. L. Howe, Provincial Secretary; President, V. L. Denton; Vice-President, Beaumont Boggs; Second Vice-President, W. A. Newcombe; Honorary Recording Secretary, Miss Alma Russell; Honorary Corresponding Secretary, H. T. Nation; Honorary Treasurer, G. S. McTavish; Editor, Donald A. Fraser.

An interesting talk on the early life of Richard Oates, one of the founders of the York Pioneers, was given by Miss Mercedes Oates at the 33rd Annual Meeting of the Women's Historical Society (Toronto Branch) on Apr. 18, 1929. Mrs. Harton Walker presided in the absence through illness of the President, Miss S. Mickle. Reports were read by Miss Roberts and Mrs. W. A. Parks, Treasurer, who stated that there was a bank balance of more than \$120.

Mrs. Walker spoke briefly on the tireless work of Miss Mickle in connection with the restoration of Howard House.

The following officers were elected for the year 1929-30: President, Miss S. Mickle; First Vice-President, Mrs. S. J. Radcliffe; Second Vice-President, Miss C. Roberts; Third Vice-President, Mrs. A. J. Hodgins; Treasurer, Mrs. W. A. Parks; Recording Secretary, Mrs. S. H. Howard; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Balmer Neilly.

The Sea Music Festival; Other Musical Events of the Year

Possibly the most original musical event of the season 1928-29 was the Sea Music Festival held in Vancouver, Jan. 23 to 26, 1929. The Festival was sponsored by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and J. Murray Gibbon, of the C. P. R., Harold Eustace Key, musical director, and Captain Frederick William Wallace, Canadian writer of sea stories, were largely responsible for its organization. More than 400 people took part as performers, including the Hart House String Quartette, Dr. Healy Willan, members of the Gaelic Society of Vancouver, Mme. Jeanne Dusseau, Ulysse Paquin and many other noted Canadian singers, instrumentalists and composers. Two numbers performed at the Festival were written specially for the occasion: a Gaelic folk play, *At a Lewis Fishing*, by Ethel Bassin, a Vancouver musician, and *Bound for the Rio Grande*, an operetta by Frederick William Wallace based on English chanties.

Another notable event in the Vancouver musical world was the Seventh Annual B. C. Musical Competition Festival held under the auspices of the Knights of Pythias from May 1st to 11, 1929. Some 7,000 competitors took part in this. In Victoria, B.C., the third Annual Festival of the Victoria Festival Association was held from Apr. 16 to 20, 1929. The Victoria Philharmonic Society, a new choral organization conducted by Frederic King, won the Columbia Paper Co.'s challenge shield for large choirs. Still another festival of British Columbia held in April was the fourth Annual Okanagan Valley Musical Competition Festival. The Victoria Ladies' Choir, organized in November, 1928, had in a few months a membership of sixty. Officers elected for the first year were: President, Mrs. D. L. McLaurin; Vice-President, Mrs. R. T. Chave; Recording Secretary, Miss L. Noble; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Jean Sargent.

The Vancouver Women's Musical Club opened their season on Oct. 24, 1928, with a two-piano recital by Myron Jacobson and Berthe Poncy. Ten recitals were held during the season, that on Jan. 16, 1929, being given by the Hart House Quartette and the closing recital by Margaret Kennedy. Eight recitals were held by the Advanced Students' Section and 21 concerts were given during the Winter by the Philanthropic Section. Officers elected at the Annual Meeting on Apr. 3, 1929, were: President, Mrs. E. O. Cornish; First Vice-President, Mrs. J. P. D. Malkin; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Douglas Johnston; Honorary Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. B. T. Rogers.

The Vancouver Little Symphony Society, conducted by Calvin Winter, gave their first orchestral concert on Feb. 17, 1929; Dr. Ernest MacMillan, Toronto composer, was the guest conductor at a concert on May 5.

The Vancouver Philharmonic Orchestra, with William Raven as Conductor, and the British Columbia Federation of Musical Festivals were organized in June, 1929. The following were

officers of the latter: President, E. S. H. Winn, K.C.; Vice-President, F. A. Gane; and Secretary, S. Lawrence.

The Calgary Women's Musical Club, besides arranging a number of concerts by visiting artists during the year, held regular weekly afternoon musicales, to which the public were admitted for a small fee. Their surplus funds were used to provide scholarships for competition at the annual Music Festival. At the Annual Meeting of the Club, on May 22, 1929, Mrs. E. J. Anderson, President, reported a membership of 457, with a guest list of 2,000. Tito Schipa, Margaret Matzenauer and Fritz Kreisler were the three major artists who gave recitals for the Club during the year. Mrs. Anderson, it was announced, would represent the Calgary Club at the World Conference of musical clubs to be held in Boston in June. One of the most interesting events of the Club's year was "Local Composers' Day" on Jan. 9, 1929, when compositions of Mrs. Adelaide B. Hobson, Frank Nurdling, Mrs. E. G. Paddon, Miss Minuetta Shumiatcher, Clifford Higgin and Cecil Burnham Kappay were presented. Mrs. Anderson was re-elected President for the coming year, Mrs. W. T. Hobson and Mrs. R. J. Colgrove, Vice-Presidents; and Mrs. J. M. Carson, Secretary.

The Calgary Symphony Orchestra gave its first concert on Feb. 4, 1929, under the direction of Gregori Garbovitzky. An exotic touch in Calgary's musical year was the concert of New Canadians on Feb. 7, 1929, when settlers from European countries, dressed in colourful costumes, gave a programme of songs and dances of their native lands. On Jan. 14, 1929, the Hart House String Quartette gave two concerts under the auspices of B. P. O. Elks, No. 4, Calgary.

The Alberta Music Festival was held from May 14 to 17, 1929, in Edmonton—an annual event for twenty-three years held in rotation in Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge. In Edmonton a symphony orchestra of some 55 pieces, two excellent choral societies, the Orpheus Society, the Festival Chorus and a Women's Music Club continued active work during the year 1928-29.

The Saskatchewan Music Festival was held in Saskatoon on May 22, 23 and 24, 1929. In Regina the Great West Folk Festival, arranged under C. P. R. auspices, took place from Mar. 20 to 23. Representatives of about a dozen nations contributed to the programmes. The Regina Symphony Orchestra gave five concerts during the season, their programmes consisting largely of the more popular classical compositions. Officers of the Regina Male Voice Choir were elected at the Annual Meeting on June 8, 1929, as follows: Honorary President, Col. F. R. James; President, R. J. McClements; Vice-Presidents, A. L. Wheatley, S. Farnsworth and W. C. Mills; and Secretary, Jesse Ford.

At the Manitoba Musical Festival, held in Winnipeg in April, 1929, the outstanding feature was the singing of the Winnipeg Male Voice Choir. J. Peebles Conn, one of the adjudicators from the Old Country, expressed the hope that arrangements could be made for a visit of this body to England. The Winnipeg Male

Voice Choir also gave two concerts on Mar. 4 and 5, 1929, Alberto Salvi, harpist, being their assisting artist. In October, 1928, the Winnipeg Choral-Orchestral Society, with Louis Graveure as solo tenor, gave two interesting performances, their principal number being Mendelssohn's *Hymn of Praise*, an ambitious undertaking for an amateur organization. The Winnipeg Women's Musical Club presented some original and delightful programmes. One of the artists appearing under their auspices in February, 1929, was Miss Juliette Gaultier in a recital of Indian and Eskimo songs, followed by French-Canadian numbers.

Concerts of the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir took place on Feb. 7, 8 and 9, 1929. The Choir's "feature presentation" was *The New Life*, by Wolf-Ferrari. Mme Elisabeth Rethberg had been engaged for the soprano solo parts of this performance, but illness prevented her appearance. Mrs. Gladys Read, who acted as Mme Rethberg's substitute on a few hours' notice, proved what a good many lovers of the Choir had always affirmed—that there was no necessity to employ outside artists. Another notable performance of the Choir was on Apr. 17, 1929, in St. Paul's Church, Toronto, the occasion being the unveiling of a memorial window to Dr. A. S. Vogt, founder and for many years conductor, erected by past and present members of the choir. The work chosen for the occasion was Bach's *B Minor Mass*. Officers of the Mendelssohn Choir elected at the Annual Meeting on May 29, 1929, were: President, G. H. Parkes; Conductor, Dr. H. A. Fricker; Vice-Presidents, J. P. Milnes and H. Rooke; Treasurer, F. H. McVity; Librarian, C. V. Hutchison.

The season 1928-1929 was the seventh for the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Luigi von Kunits, Mus. Doc. The Organization gave ten concerts during the season, each one exemplifying a high standard of excellence. The concert of Jan. 29, 1929, was given by the Orchestra and the Toronto Conservatory Chorus, Dr. Ernest MacMillan conducting. The work presented was Sir Hubert Parry's setting of Browning's poem, *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*, for chorus and orchestra, with solos for tenor and baritone. Other Toronto musical events of the season 1928-29 were the annual musical contests conducted by the Canadian National Exhibition in August, 1928; the annual student recitals of the Toronto Conservatory of Music in May, 1929; concerts by the Hart House Quartette; a series of concerts under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club of Toronto; and twelve concerts arranged by the Canadian Concert Bureau at Massey Hall, with vocal and instrumental artists of international eminence.

Edward Johnson, hailed as the greatest living tenor, did much for the musical advancement of his native city, Guelph, Ont. Through his gift of \$25,000 musical education was being carried on in the schools of Guelph. On May 7 and 8, 1929, the first Musical Festival was held in the City. About 600 school children took part, under the direction of J. L. Yule. The concert on the second evening was given by the Vogt Choir of Guelph, R. G.

Green conducting, the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and Edward Johnson.

In Hamilton the Elgar Choir gave one concert on Feb. 20, 1929, in conjunction with the Cleveland Orchestra. The principal officers of this organization were: Honorary President, W. H. Lovering; President, Rev. John Samuel; Vice-President, S. Gordon McCandlish; Secretary-Treasurer, Wilfred O. Davis; Accompanist, Nellie M. Hamm, Mus. Bac., F.T.C.M.; Conductor, W. H. Hewlett, Mus. Bac. The eighth annual Hamilton Eisteddfod was held on June 1st, 1929. On this occasion the Baptist Vocal Union of Brantford won the Walter McCutcheon challenge shield offered for the principal choral event, Frederic Lord conducting. St. Paul's United Church Choir of Dundas, Paul Laing conducting, for the third time won the prize for mixed choirs of not more than 35 voices. On May 4, 1929, the third annual Perth County Music Festival opened in Stratford. Residents within a 75-mile radius from Stratford were eligible to compete in this festival and this extension of territory caused a large increase in the number of entries.

The Annual Concert of the Ottawa Temple Choir conducted by Cyril J. L. Rickwood, was given on Feb. 27 and 28, 1929, and that of the Ottawa Centenary Choir, also conducted by Mr. Rickwood, on May 8, 1929. The outstanding works of the latter event were Bach's *Peasant Cantata* and Coleridge Taylor's *Hiawatha's Wedding Feast*. On May 25, the Ottawa Temple Choir took second place in the Choral Festival held in New York under the auspices of the Associated Glee Clubs of America, losing the first place by only one point. The only other Canadian entry, the Peterborough Male Chorus was placed third in the same event. The Ottawa Temple Choir held its Annual Meeting in May, 1929, and elected the following officers: Conductor, Cyril J. L. Rickwood; Assistant Conductor, H. Bramwell Bailey; Honorary President, Gordon C. Edwards, M.P.; President, Dr. Charles F. Williams; Vice-President, Arthur J. Ames; Business Manager, Fred James; Secretary, Robert Veitch; Treasurer, Robert Wilson; Librarians, A. M. Hill and T. D. Irvin.

Other musical organizations of Ottawa active during the season 1928-29, were: the Ottawa Little Symphony Orchestra, with Jack Cavill as Conductor; and the Morning Music Club which gave fortnightly concerts. At the Annual Meeting of the latter on May 9, 1929, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. R. Coats Macpherson; First Vice-President, Mrs. A. D. Cartwright; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Harcourt Emra; Recording Secretary, Mrs. I. W. Shepard; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Dorothea Ayles; Treasurer, Mrs. Rupert Howard. Both the Junior Music Club and the Public School Orchestra furthered the musical education of the young people of Ottawa.

The Schubert Choir of Brantford with H. K. Jordan as Conductor, gave a concert in Toronto in November, 1928, and closed their twenty-second season with a concert in Brantford on May 1st, 1929.

Mrs. Charles E. Doolittle of Hamilton early in 1929 donated \$10,000 for the establishment of a lectureship in church music and singing at Trinity College, Toronto. The aim of the donor was to assist in raising the standard of church music, particularly in country churches and missions. It was stipulated that all theological students of the College should receive instruction in the music of the Anglican Church.

The Montreal Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of J. J. Gagnier, gave a series of six concerts during the 1928-29 season starting on Feb. 10, 1929. On Mar. 19, 1929, in connection with Music Week festivities, an interesting programme of music by Canadian composers was given in Montreal. The Montreal Elgar Choir took Elgar's great work, *The Dream of Gerontius*, as the feature of their concerts on Apr. 9 and 10, 1929. The Mendelssohn Choir of Montreal gave concerts on Dec. 4, 1928, and Apr. 15, 1929. The Dubois String Quartette continued to popularize chamber music by a series of recitals. A Schubert Centenary Orchestral Concert was given under the direction of Dr. Perrin at McGill University on Nov. 19, 1928. The Ladies' Morning Musical Club sponsored a number of recitals during the season. The Delphic Study Club, in connection with Music Week, Mar. 17 to 23, 1929, offered five scholarships for competition. On June 22, 23 and 24, 1929, was held the annual St. Jean-Baptiste celebration in Montreal. This was opened by a brilliant musical festival at which many old songs of French Canada were sung by accomplished musicians.

The Spring Music Festival of the Halifax Philharmonic Society opened on Apr. 8, 1929, with a well varied programme of light and serious music.

A number of Canadian artists gained distinction for their work abroad. Miss Flora Matheson, Winnipeg violinist, played in Vienna with the Vienna Symphony Orchestra during the Summer of 1928. Kayla Mitzl, a child violinist also from Winnipeg, received praise from San Francisco critics when she made her début on the concert stage in that City on Oct. 31, 1928. An instrumental trio of Winnipeg children, Sarah, Anna and Ida Nelson, were well received in London, England. In the American Opera Company, which played in Canada in January, 1929, four of the principals were Canadians—Doreen Davidson, Brownie Peebles, John Moncrieff and Allan Burt, as well as the Company's Manager, William E. Cuthbert. Auguste Descarries, Canadian pianist, made his first appearance before a Parisian audience in February, 1929. Sarah Fischer, Montreal singer, had several engagements in England and on the Continent during the season. Jeanne Gordon, Canadian contralto and one of the stars of the Metropolitan Opera Company, went to Europe in the Summer of 1928 to sing in Paris and Dresden. Claude Champagne's *Suite Canadienne* was performed at a concert in Paris in October, 1928. Miss V. Wrightmeyer, Belleville contralto, was chosen as a soloist with the Boston Grand Opera Company in November, 1928.

George Caesar Finn, Toronto composer and pianist, was accepted by the Curtis Institute for theory and composition, according to an announcement made on Apr. 20, 1929. Edward Johnson added another triumph to his long list when he sang the title rôle of *Fra Gherardo*, Pizzetti's opera, when the work was performed for the first time on this Continent by the Metropolitan Opera Company on Mar. 21, 1929.

The Little Theatres; Drama Incidents In February, 1929, the Little Theatre Movement was launched in Montreal, and S. Morgan-Powell, in *The Montreal Star* of Feb. 16, 1929, wrote as follows: "Montreal will come rather late into the field. Hart House, Toronto, has had nine full seasons and ninety productions, up to April last year. The Community Players, Winnipeg, have had six seasons, and twenty-five productions up to last season. The Vancouver Little Theatre is in its seventh year, with a membership of over 1,200, and owns its own theatre. The Regina Little Theatre Society, though founded only in 1926, has grown rapidly in strength, now numbers eight hundred members, and produces its plays in the finely equipped theatre of Regina College. Last season it presented seventeen dramas, from Molière and Rostand to Barrie and Milne—a remarkable record and achievement. Then there is the Ottawa Drama League, now in full swing after several years of preliminary and spasmodic work, with its own admirably equipped Little Theatre and its annual list of productions that pack the auditorium. In nearly every instance these Little Theatres have given the public plays that would not otherwise have been seen in their respective centres. They have also given Canadian authors practical encouragement. Some of them afford budding dramatists and actors the opportunity to acquaint themselves with the technique of the theatre from the inside. All are accomplishing progressive and attractive work, and are winning their way to success on a business basis as well as from an artistic standpoint."

Hart House Theatre, Toronto, under the management of a Board of Syndics, composed of the Hon. Vincent Massey, Chairman; Mrs. Vincent Massey, George H. Locke and G. F. McFarland, Honorary Treasurer, produced the following plays during the 1928-29 season: *The Blue Bird* by Maeterlinck; *Juno and the Paycock* by Sean O'Casey; *Contract* by Merrill Denison; *Anthony and Cleopatra* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream* by Shakespeare. The production of *Contract*, a comedy by a Canadian dramatist, was particularly notable. Criticizing this production in *Saturday Night* of Mar. 23, 1929, Hector Charlesworth said: "Before the curtain had been up five minutes the audience had forgotten all about any patriotic duty to encourage the development of a Canadian drama and was hilariously enjoying a really good play, vastly better than the majority of those that have had a hearing on Broadway this season."

The Community Players of Winnipeg presented the following plays during the 1928-1929 season: *Henry the Fourth* by Pirandello; *The Importance of Being Earnest* by Oscar Wilde; *The Land of Far Away*, a play for children by Harry Green; *The Lover* and *The Cradle Song*, two short plays by Martinez Sierra; and *The New Morality* by Harold Chapin. At the Annual Meeting of the organization in April, 1929, the following officers were elected for the coming season: Honorary President, D. C. Coleman; President, Mrs. W. S. Arnold; Vice-President, Prof. Reginald Jones; Business Manager and Treasurer, M. C. Walston; and Secretary, Mrs. J. Y. Reid.

During the 1928-29 season the Ottawa Drama League presented the following plays: *The Devil in the Cheese*; *A Bill of Divorcement*; *The Dover Road*; *R. U. R.*; *The Queen's Husband*; and *What Every Woman Knows*. Great interest was shown in the performances of the Junior League. The Intermediates produced *Tilly of Bloomsbury* and the children presented *Snow Drop* and *Sir David Wears a Crown*. Officers of the League were re-elected at the Annual Meeting on June 12, 1929 (See *Review*, 1927-28). The New Westminister Little Theatre Association presented four plays publicly during the season 1928-29 as well as a number of one-act plays given at the monthly social-evenings. *The Dover Road*; *The Rising Generation*; *The Servant in the House*; and *The School for Scandal* were the plays publicly performed. The Green Room Club of Calgary made its début in March, 1929, with two plays, *The Stepmother* and *Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire*. In April, 1929, the Regina Little Theatre Society gave its first public performance, *The Marriage of Kitty*. The Montreal Women's Club presented *The Chinese Lantern* in February, 1929, and the following month the Drama Section of the Westmount Women's Club put on for a second time *The Rebellion of Youth*.

An interesting account of the Drama League of Sarnia, Ont., appeared in *The Globe*, Toronto, of Nov. 3, 1928:

The Drama League in Sarnia had its origin just a year ago in a small dramatic reading club which met once a week at the homes of the members limited to 25. One-act plays were read aloud, different members reading the separate parts in costume, and going through the action of the play as well as possible with one or two rehearsals. The members were divided into three groups, one group each week forming the audience, another group giving the play, and a third meeting early to rehearse for the following week's performance. These meetings took place under the direction of H. A. Voaden and it was through the inspiration of his guidance that the Club finally gave way to a much larger organization. "The Sarnia Idea" is not the presentation of "amateur theatricals" for profit or just for fun, as a pastime. It aims at remedying the drawbacks in the existing theatre situation, so far as the professional companies and the "road" are concerned; and beyond that, it aims at forwarding a National movement with deeply important implications.

The Executive of the Sarnia Drama League for 1929 was: Patrons—R. W. Gray, M.P., W. S. Haney, M.L.A., Mrs. F. W. Kittermaster, Mrs. W. J. Hanna, Mrs. C. Kocot, C. O. Stillman, N. S. Gurd, W. H. Kenny, C. H. Bolton; Executive Committee—Dr. R. K. Stratford, Chairman, Miss Dorothy Carlisle, Gordon McIntyre, W. E. Harris, A. C. Johnston, H. M. Taylor.

Other Drama Incidents. In July, 1928, the parishioners of St. Jerome, Quebec, again presented their *Passion Play*, a French-Canadian production by Father Ethier. So successful was this religious drama that in the following month it was brought to Montreal where it made a deep impression on the many who witnessed it. Another notable French-Canadian production was *Madeleine*, adapted from *Les Ribaud* by Hon. Ernest Choquette, a five-act play dealing with the Rebellion of 1837 in Lower Canada. This play was acted in Montreal in February, 1929, by the comedy section of La Société Canadienne d'Opérette.

In January, 1929, by co-operation of the Syndics of Hart House Theatre, the Secondary Schools of Toronto and the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation, the Hart House Players gave a presentation of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* for the benefit of matriculation students of Toronto for whom the play was part of the reading prescribed.

The \$100 prize for the best one-act play submitted for the 1929 competition of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire was won by Don Wetmore, Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S., for his play, *The House of Laval*. Plays which received honourable mention in this competition were: *The Lady and the Land* by E. E. Checkley, Victoria, B.C., and *The Shadow Man* by Robert W. Cumberland, Kingston, Ont. The judges of the competition were Sir Andrew MacPhail and B. K. Sandwell of Montreal.

On Apr. 1st, 1929, the Conservatory Opera Company, under the direction of Dr. Ernest MacMillan, revived the first of all English music-dramas, the *Dido and Aeneas* of Henry Purcell, at the Hart House Theatre, Toronto.

English companies giving noteworthy productions in Canada during the 1928-1929 season were: Maurice Colbourne's London Company in a repertoire of Shaw's plays; The Stratford-upon-Avon Festival Company playing Shakespeare's dramas; the D'Oyly Carte Company in Gilbert and Sullivan's operettas; and George Robey in an English revue. The visit of the Stratford-upon-Avon Company was the most outstanding event of the season.

One Canadian moving picture was produced during the season under review, a Canadian war film, entitled *Carry On, Sergeant*, written and directed by Bruce Bairnsfather. The picture was made at Trenton, Ont., with many Canadian veterans in the cast.

The film, *Dawn*, based on the life of Edith Cavell, was banned in Great Britain, Ontario and Saskatchewan but in December, 1928, was passed by the Quebec Board of Censors for exhibition in that Province.

Miss Peggy Murray, the Canadian *diseuse*, had a favourable reception in London, England, where she gave a series of interpretations of W. H. Drummond's poems. Another Canadian to win success abroad was Anlon Young, formerly of "The Dumbells," who appeared in grand opera at Covent Garden.

Art Exhibitions and Associations The purchase of Titian's portrait of Daniello Barbaro by the National Gallery of Canada was the most important event of the year 1928-29 in Canadian art. This portrait is the finest Old Master in any Canadian public collection and is a distinct addition to the group of Venetian works already owned by the National Gallery. Other Old Masters bought for the National collection during 1928 were paintings by Veronese, Botticelli, Beham, Morland, Cariani and More. Loan exhibitions were sent from the Gallery to nineteen Canadian cities and to Washington, D.C. In addition, three paintings by A. J. Munnings, R.A., were lent from the War Memorials Series to an exhibition in Norwich, England.

The death of Dr. F. J. Shepherd, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, on Jan. 18, 1929, removed one who for many years had

been identified with the furtherance of art both in his own City of Montreal and throughout Canada. By Order-in-Council, H. S. Southam, of *The Ottawa Citizen*, was appointed his successor. In May, 1929, Mr. Southam and Mr. Eric Brown, Director of the National Gallery, visited England with the object of making possible purchases for the Gallery.

Exhibitions held in the National Gallery during the year 1928-29, were: Canadian Art; Contemporary British Art; The Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour; Sculptors' Society of Canada; Annual American Circuit; Modern British Woodcuts and Wood Engravings; and American Print Makers.

From Nov. 29, 1928 to Jan. 8, 1929, the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts held its Annual Exhibition in the Art Gallery of Toronto. Modernity was the keynote of the show, although all schools of Canadian art were fairly represented. Officers of the Academy for 1928-1929 were: Henry Sproatt, President; E. Wyly Grier, Vice-President; C. W. Simpson, Treasurer; and E. Dyonnet, Secretary. In February a number of paintings from the R. C. A. Exhibition were shown in London, England, at the Imperial Institute Exhibition.

The Annual Report of the Art Gallery of Toronto covered the nine-month period, April to December, 1928, the fiscal year having been changed to coincide with the calendar year. During that period some 26 exhibitions were held, several running concurrently. Among the most important of these was an exhibition of Canadian sculpture in October. This was the first effort made to collect an important and representative exhibition of Canadian work. Another Autumn exhibition of importance was the loan collection from the Phillips Memorial Gallery in Washington, secured through the interest of the Hon. Vincent Massey, Honorary President of the Gallery. In March, 1929, was held the 57th Annual Exhibition of the Ontario Society of Artists. A one-man show of paintings of European cathedrals by Pieter van Veen also took place in March. In April the exhibition of the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colours was opened. Officers of the Art Gallery were elected at the Annual Meeting on Mar. 4, 1929, as follows: Honorary President, Hon. Vincent Massey; President, R. Y. Eaton; Vice-Presidents, Col. R. W. Leonard and A. H. Robson; Honorary Secretary, D. H. McDougall; Treasurer, Charles T. Porter. Membership in the Gallery at Feb. 28, 1929, totalled 2,023.

The Art Association of Montreal held the following exhibitions during the season: July, 1928, engravings of Albrecht Durer, lent by the National Gallery; September, contemporary Canadian Paintings; October, Canadian Handicrafts Guild; November, British and foreign posters; December, two paintings by Faith Files of Ottawa and woodcuts and wood engravings by famous artists; March, 1929, annual Spring Exhibition. At the Annual Meeting of the Art Association on Feb. 28, 1929, the following officers were elected: Honorary President, Robert Lindsay;

President, H. B. Walker; Vice-Presidents, Hugh Paton and W. R. Miller; Secretary, Miss Ethel M. Pinkerton; Honorary Treasurer, W. B. Blackader. In April, 1929, the Sculptors' Society of Canada held an exhibition in the lecture hall of the Art Association.

The twenty-second Annual Meeting of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada was held in Toronto on Feb. 22 and 23, 1929, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Percy E. Nobbs, Montreal; First Vice-President, Edward Underwood, Edmonton; Second Vice-President, Andrew L. Mercer, Vancouver; Honorary Secretary, Alcide Chausse, Montreal; Honorary Treasurer, Gordon M. West, Toronto; Executive Secretary, I. Markus, Toronto.

Art Competitions and Awards. In the Christmas card design competition held by the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire, the prize of \$100, given by the Chamberlain Chapter, Toronto, was in 1928 divided equally between Cynthia Clayton, Victoria, B.C., and J. D. Hunter, Burnaby, B.C. A design submitted by John W. Leighton, Jr., Walkerville, Ont., received honourable mention. The prize of \$100 was again offered for competition in 1929.

Two Montreal artists, F. S. Coburn, R.C.A., and Ernest Cormier, R.C.A., were awarded the Jessie Dow prizes for oils and water colours, respectively, at the close of the Spring Exhibition of the Art Association of Montreal in April, 1929.

On May 3, 1929, the awards in the competition initiated by Lord Willingdon, Governor-General of Canada, for the encouragement of arts and letters in Canada were announced. Miss Prudence Heward, Montreal, won the \$200 prize for the best painting with her *Girl on a Hill*. The \$200 prize for sculpture was divided between Elizabeth Wyn Wood and Sylva d'Aoust. In announcing the results of the competition, His Excellency declared that he had been delighted with the interest shown in the competition.

In May, 1929, it was announced that the War Memorial Committee of Galt, Ont., had accepted the design of Frances Loring, Toronto sculptress, for the City's memorial.

On June 27, 1929, it was announced that Emmanuel Hahn, A.R.C.A., had been awarded first place for his design for a memorial to Sir Adam Beck. Alfred Howell and G. A. Bachmann ranked respectively second and third. This memorial was to be erected by the City of Toronto. Henri Hebert, R.C.A., a Montreal sculptor was given the commission for designing a monument to Sir Louis H. Lafontaine in that City. J. R. Smith, a Montreal architect, was working in collaboration with Mr. Hebert on this monument.

Other Art Activities. The Women's Art Society of Montreal held its Annual Exhibition in February, 1929, landscapes and still life studies being the principal subjects of the oils and water colours shown. At the Society's Annual Meeting on Apr. 16, 1929, the following officers were elected for 1929-30: President, Mrs. C. L. Henderson; First Vice-President, Mrs. H. M. Mackay; Second Vice-President, Mrs. A. R. Grafton; Honorary Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. C. Beswick; Honorary Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. E. Welsh; Honorary Treasurer, Mrs. E. Godfrey Burr.

In a gallery of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Montreal, on Mar. 2, 1929, the Hon. Athanase David, Provincial Secretary of the Province of Quebec, opened an exhibition of paintings and drawings by Horatio Walker, R.C.A., N.A.

The Women's Art Association of Toronto held its Annual Christmas Exhibition in December, 1928, showing paintings, sculpture, pottery and work in textiles and metals. In March, 1929, flower paintings by Katrina S. D. Buell were on view at the Association's galleries.

Toronto's two largest department stores, the T. Eaton Co., Limited, and the Robert Simpson Co., Limited, held interesting art exhibitions throughout the season 1928-29. The following were those of the Simpson galleries: October, 1928, paintings by W. Steelinck and J. van Mastenbroek; November, 1928, the French Gallery, Pall Mall, London, England; February, 1929, paintings by the late Mrs. E. A. McGillivray Knowles, with more recent works by F. M. McGillivray Knowles; March, 1929, W. St. Thomas Smith; April, 1929, Galleries Georges Petit. In the Eaton galleries the outstanding exhibition was that of Rembrandt's *Lady with a Handkerchief in Her Left Hand* which was purchased by the Company for \$170,000. This work was shown in Toronto in July and August, 1928, and in Montreal in May, 1929. Other exhibitions in Eaton's Toronto galleries were: July, 1928, Sculpture by Dr. R. Tait McKenzie; October, Sculpture by Dorothy Dick; Nov. 26-Dec. 8, Paintings by the late R. F. Gagen; and Feb. 19-Mar. 16, 1929, Spring Exhibition of old and modern masters. The Company's Montreal galleries duplicated some of these exhibitions and also held an Exhibition, in May, 1929, of work by Quebec artists. In Ottawa the Company exhibited paintings and water colours by famous masters in January, 1929.

In Winnipeg the new gallery of the Society of Manitoba Artists was formally opened on Nov. 3, 1928, with an exhibition of paintings by members and associate members of the Society. In May, 1929, an exhibition of prints by members of the Canadian Society of Painter-Etchers took place in the gallery. On May 19, 1929, there was organized an Applied Arts Section of the Society.

The seventh Annual Exhibition of the Calgary Art Club was opened on May 29, 1929. At the Annual Fair in Victoria, B.C., paintings of several Western artists were shown in August, 1928, the impressive scenery of the Pacific Province providing subjects for most of the landscapes shown. The Palette and Chisel Club of Vancouver, in its Spring Exhibition in February, 1929, also gave the public an opportunity to see the colourful work being produced by Westerners.

An interesting exhibition held in Victoria in November, 1928, was that of Emily Carr's Indian paintings and pottery, in which is preserved much that is characteristic of the life of the West Coast Indians. In April, 1929, an exhibition of the arts and crafts of the British Columbia Indians was held at the Imperial Institute, London, England. The collection, which was lent by Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Bossom, represents the work of Indians from very early times up to the present day.

The year's activities of the Island Arts and Crafts Society, Victoria, B.C., included lectures on art; the holding of the 19th Annual Exhibition; private exhibitions of individual artists' work; arranging exhibit of paintings for Agricultural Fair; and assisting in arranging for crafts display for the National Council of Education Conference, Apr. 5, 1929, and in establishing new kiln for the local pottery works. Officers elected at the Annual Meeting on Nov. 21, 1928, were: Honorary President, Hon. R. R. Bruce; President, T. S. Gore; Vice-Presidents, T. Bamford and Mrs. W. F. Loveland; Secretary, J. S. McMillan; Treasurer, D. S. Cameron.

A most interesting exhibition, which took place in Vancouver in October, 1928, under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay Co., was that of a series of thirty paintings of the Canadian West by John Innes.

On May 9, 1929, the Women's Art Association of Saskatchewan was formed in Regina, with an initial membership of over 75. The officers were as follows: Honorary President, Miss Newlands; Honorary Vice-Presidents, Mrs. James G. Gardiner, Mrs. Walter C. Murray and Mrs. James McAra; President, Mrs. Fred Barber; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. L. J. D. Fasken and Mrs. F. N. Darke; Recording Secretary, Mrs. W. W. Martin; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. P. Malone; Treasurer, Mrs. Brandon.

The Nova Scotia Museum of Fine Art Association, at its Annual Meeting in Halifax on Nov. 7, 1928, elected the following officers: Honorary President, Hon. R. E. Harris; President, Dr. Archibald MacMechan; First Vice-President, Dr. Eliza Ritchie; Second Vice-President, Col. F. H. Oxley; Secretary, Miss Edith Smith; Treasurer, Miss Isabel Brodie; Curator, Miss Elizabeth S. Nutt.

The Winnipeg Sketch Club held its Annual Exhibition in November, 1928. In the same month, paintings of Saskatchewan artists were shown in the City Hall, Regina.

The Art Department of the Hamilton Technical Institute was represented by a large display of pupils' work at the International Congress for Art Education held in Prague during the Summer of 1928. John S. Gordon, head of the Art Department, was responsible for organizing the exhibit and it received much favourable comment from European critics.

Henry F. Armstrong, President of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild, Montreal, reported at their Annual Meeting on Jan. 28, 1929, that "our national activities have resulted in the establishment of three very important Provincial branches in the West, each one rapidly becoming recognized as a centre of great activity and authority in the cause for which we exist as a Guild." Officers of the Guild for 1929 were elected as follows: Honorary President, F. Cleveland Morgan; President, Henry F. Armstrong; Hon. Vice-President, Mrs. W. D. Lighthall; First Vice-President, Mrs. W. Oliver Smith; Second Vice-President, Mme N. K. Laflamme; Honorary Treasurer, George G. Fox; Honorary Legal Advisors, Dr. W. D. Lighthall and Brooke Claxton; Honorary Archivist, Miss Elizabeth C. Murray; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. H. V. Duggan.

JOURNALISM

By

A. H. U. Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D.

General Events

During the year 1928-29 the outstanding incidents connected with the newspaper press included the passage of the new press law in Quebec; the establishment of an enlarged service of British news by the Southam journals; the end of the action taken by Sir Arthur Currie against W. T. R. Preston and F. W. Wilson; the sentence of the Finnish editor at Sudbury, Ontario, for sedition; the visit to Europe of a group of writers; and the meetings of press organizations, exhibiting vitality and prosperity.

Announcement early in 1929 that a measure to "control the press" would be proposed in the Quebec Legislature drew forth comments, not unfriendly, from influential papers like *The Globe*, Toronto, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg, and *La Presse*, Montreal. A preliminary statement by Premier Taschereau, quoted by *The Manitoba Free Press* (Jan. 22, 1929)—which declared that "it will be regarded as unusual that such a proposal,"—was to the effect that "the press of our Province goes much further than the press in the sister Provinces; that certain newspapers do not hesitate even at personalities, that they believe themselves at times to be the censors of the private lives of public men, and do not hesitate to serve as the vehicles and propagators of libellous denunciations by demagogues and other irresponsibles." The law, which was assented to Apr. 4, 1929, is entitled the "Press Act." It defines "newspaper" as a publication appearing oftener than once a month; a person deeming himself aggrieved must institute action within a year; a speedy retraction and the establishing of good faith leaves a claim for only actual and real damages; the reply of the complainant, if relevant and not unreasonably long, must be published; a retraction, without further comment, and space given to the reply give no ground for proceedings. At the discretion of the Court, security for costs, both by plaintiff and defendant, may be ordered. Should a condemnatory Judgment be given against a newspaper, it must be published free of charge by order of the Judge under penalty of contempt of court. Part of the Act reads:

9. No newspaper may avail itself of the provisions of this Act in the following cases:

(a) When the party who deems himself injured is accused by the newspaper of a criminal offence;

(b) When the article complained of refers to a candidate and was published within the three days prior to the nomination day and up to the polling day in a parliamentary or municipal election.

10. Provided that the facts be accurately reported and in good faith, the publication in a newspaper of the following is privileged:

(a) Reports of the proceedings of the Senate, the House of Commons, the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and of their committees from which the public is not excluded;

(b) Any notice, bulletin or recommendation emanating from a government or municipal health service;

(c) Public notices given by the Government or by a person authorized by it respecting the solvency of certain companies or regarding the value of certain issues of bonds, shares or stock;

(d) Reports of the sittings of the courts provided they be not held in *camera*, and that the reports be accurate.

This provision shall not, however, affect nor diminish the rights of the press under common law.

On New Year's day, 1929, *The Times*, London, gave great prominence to its new arrangement with the Southam newspapers in Canada by which *The Times'* news and cable services would be at the disposal of the Southam group, namely, *The Citizen*, Ottawa, *The Spectator*, Hamilton, *The Winnipeg Tribune*, *The Calgary Herald*, *The Journal*, Edmonton, and *The Vancouver Province*. The services would go to Canada direct. Interviews of a congratulatory character were given by Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, at that date Secretary of State for the Dominions, Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner, Major Astor, principal owner of *The Times*, and Sir Hamar Greenwood (later created Baron Greenwood). The arrangement was declared to be "a new link in the chain of Empire communications." Previous to this, *The Calgary Herald*, said (Nov. 21, 1928): "Unfortunately a corresponding interest in Canadian developments is not very apparent in Great Britain. Many of the larger British newspapers display sporadic concern in Dominion affairs by sending out a special correspondent to make a flying tour from coast to coast. Quite frequently a woman is selected. At the present time the London *Daily Express* is publishing a series of letters on Canada written by a member of the fair sex. Running throughout the series is a strong tendency to damn with faint praise, to avoid the expression of undue enthusiasm and to sound a strongly patronizing note. While the Canadian Press and the Southam newspapers maintain experienced newspaper correspondents in London who cable thousands of words each week to Canada, British newspapers fail to supply their readers with anything resembling an adequate news service from Canada."

The end of the famous action taken by Sir Arthur Currie against W. T. R. Preston and F. W. Wilson of Port Hope came at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Oct. 29, 1928, when the Second Division of the Ontario Supreme Court, Chief Justice Latchford presiding, dismissed the appeal against the verdict of the Jury. The Chief Justice said the members of the Court were unanimous that nothing had taken place to warrant a new trial. The only error was that the trial Judge had allowed too much latitude to defendant's counsel.

A. Vaara, the editor of a Finnish newspaper called *Vapaus*, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Wright at Sudbury, Feb. 19, 1929, to



The Toronto Daily Star Building
Toronto

Erected during 1928
(285 feet high with three floors below base level)

six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000 upon the Jury's verdict on a charge of publishing a seditious libel. The sentence was appealed to the Ontario Supreme Court, Second Division, which rejected the appeal, Mar. 6, 1929.

The Toronto Daily Star's new building was erected during 1928, possession being taken by *The Star* early in 1929. The building towers 340 feet above the limestone on which it rests, with three levels of basements and twenty-three storeys above. The first three storeys above the street are of Stanstead granite; the remainder of the structure is of limestone.

The Courier, Digby, N.S., one of the oldest weekly Journals in Nova Scotia, was purchased by Messrs. Frank Jones, K.C., and J. J. Wallis in June, 1929.

The Canadian Press. At the Meeting of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Press at Toronto, Apr. 29, 1929, the views of the French members were presented as to an allowance to cover cost of translating despatches, and on motion of J. A. McNeil, seconded by Henri Gagnon, the following amendment of the article dealing with assessment of costs was unanimously adopted: "In a field, morning or evening, where in the same city or town a French language member is exposed to the competition of an English language member in the same newspaper field as to hours of publication, such French language member may in his discretion make application to the Board of Directors for an annual grant up to one-third his national cost towards his cost of translation, and the Board may grant the same or any portion thereof in its discretion; such grant to be charged against national cost."—Carried unanimously.

The Annual General Meeting was held May 1st, 1929. A motion for a committee to discuss the changing of the basis of national cost from a population basis to a circulation or some other basis was adopted. The Board elected for 1929-30 was as follows: Honorary President, E. Norman Smith, *The Ottawa Journal*; President, John Scott, *The Mail and Empire*, Toronto; First Vice-President, M. E. Nichols, *The Winnipeg Tribune*; Second Vice-President, Henri Gagnon, *Le Soleil*. Directors: H. P. Duchemin, *The Post*, Sydney; W. H. Dennis, *The Mail*, Halifax; H. P. Robinson, *The Times-Globe*, Saint John; J. A. McNeil, *The Gazette*, Montreal; Oswald Mayrand, *La Presse*, Montreal; E. J. Archibald, *The Montreal Star*; A. R. Alloway, *The Times*, Oshawa; Irving E. Robertson, *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto; W. B. Preston, *The Expositor*, Brantford; Arthur R. Ford, *The Free Press*, London; E. H. Macklin, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg; R. M. Cantlon, *The Star-Phoenix*, Saskatoon; Thomas Miller, *The Times*, Moose Jaw; J. H. Woods, *The Calgary Herald*; Senator W. A. Buchanan, *The Herald*, Lethbridge; F. J. Burd, *The Vancouver Province*; R. J. Cromie, *The Vancouver Sun*. The General Manager and Secretary: J. F. B. Livesay, 272 Bay Street, Toronto.

At the subsequent Meeting of the new Board, Mr. Livesay, the General Manager, presented an admirable report of the Organization's work during the year. The retiring Board passed resolutions of great regret respecting the deaths of V. E. Morrill of Sherbrooke, Hon. W. C. Nichol, Victoria, Melville E. Stone of the Associated Press, and Sir Clifford Sifton.

About 50 members of the Canadian Press, in response to the suggestion of the British Newspaper Society, which came to Canada in 1927, left Montreal, June 6, 1929, on a return visit, the arrangements being made by Mr. W. Rupert Davies of *The Whig-Standard*, Kingston. The date of return was fixed for July 19. The party was cordially welcomed and entertained in England and Scotland, after visiting Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other European capitals.

Other Press Organizations. At a Meeting of the Council of the Empire Press Union, in London, England, Dec. 11, 1928, J. H. Woods, Managing Director, *The Calgary Herald*, was appointed Chairman of the Canadian branch of the Union, succeeding Lord Atholstan of *The Montreal Star*, who had resigned that office and who was made Honorary Chairman. The fourth Conference of the Union was to take place in London during June, 1930. The Canadian branch met in Toronto, Apr. 30, 1929, Mr. Woods presiding. A Committee to assist the Chairman in making arrangements for the London Conference the following year was selected, consisting of Messrs. P. D. Ross, *The Ottawa Journal*; J. W. Dafoe, *The Manitoba Free Press*, Winnipeg; Henri Gagnon, *Le Soleil*, Quebec; E. Roy Sayles, *The Mercury*, Renfrew; and W. A. Craick, *Industrial Canada*, Toronto, Mr. Craick being Honorary Secretary. Canada was invited to send 20 delegates.

Gatherings of an international nature were held in Canada as follows: the International Circulation Managers' Association at Ottawa, June 19, 1929; the New England Press Association at Montreal, Oct. 28, 1928; the New York State Press Association at Gananoque, June 11, 1929. It was announced, May 29, 1929, by Robert Bell of Christchurch, New Zealand, President of the Press Congress of the World, who passed through Canada on his way to England, that the next Congress of that body would probably be held at Ottawa in 1931. The previous meetings were at San Francisco in 1915, at Honolulu in 1921, and at Geneva in 1926.

The Annual Meeting of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Association was held May 2, 1929, with the following officers: President, W. B. Preston, *The Expositor*, Brantford; Vice-President, W. G. Jaffray, *The Globe*, Toronto; Past President, Henri Gagnon, *Le Soleil*, Quebec; Treasurer, N. T. Bowman, *The Evening Telegram*, Toronto.

CHURCHES IN CANADA

By

Wellington Jeffers

The Catholic Church

An event of world-wide interest early in 1929 was the settlement of the historic Roman Question, in existence ever since 1870 when the Italian Army entered Rome and when all participants and authors of the occupation of the states of the Church were excommunicated by Pope Pius IX. To protect herself against condemnation by all Catholics and widespread remonstrances, Italy issued the so-called Law of Papal Guarantees. The Pope refused to recognize in the Italian Government any right to grant him prerogatives or to make laws for him, and to maintain his protest, placed himself in voluntary exile in the Vatican; a policy adopted by his successors for 60 years and only ended by the signing of the Lateran Treaty on Feb. 11, 1929, by which the Holy See renounced forever rights to the City of Rome and acknowledged the unity of Italy. Recognition was given by Italy of the Pope's sovereignty, defining the Vatican City within the limits of which the Pope would exercise his sovereign rights and stipulating that this territory would be held forever inviolable. Other terms of the Treaty; the Concordat and the Financial Conventions which were agreed upon at the same time, defined the complete jurisdiction of the Church in matters of religion, the teaching of religion in schools, the recognition of Church laws as applied to marriage and other matters.

The practical ending of the religious troubles in Mexico in June, 1929, by a settlement arranged between the Catholic Church and the Government of Mexico also removed a sore spot in international affairs which had excited intense feeling among Catholics in Canada.

One of the most important meetings during the year was the Plenary Council held at Quebec in October, 1928, for the first time since 1910, presided over by His Eminence Cardinal Rouleau and attended by Mgr. Andrea Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate to Canada and Newfoundland. More than 40 heads of the Catholic Church in Canada and Newfoundland went into session in the Red Chamber at the Cardinal's Palace to discuss many questions of interest to members of the Catholic faith in Canada and Newfoundland.

Quebec was the scene of another outstanding religious event, June 20-23, 1929, when the gorgeous ceremonial of the first Marial Congress of Canada occurred. Closing exercises included solemn Pontifical Mass in the morning, sung in the ancient Basilica by His Excellency Mgr. Andrea Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate, and Bene-

diction of the Blessed Sacrament in the afternoon from an open air altar to a congregation of 60,000 people. His Eminence Cardinal Rouleau solemnly consecrated the diocese of Quebec to the Blessed Virgin in a specially prepared act.

After the Privy Council's decision in the Ontario Catholic School case in 1928, the Catholic clergy of Toronto decided at a meeting to continue the high schools conducted by the Christian Brothers and the Sisters of St. Joseph which had been financed for many years by the Separate School Board.

It was arranged to finance them by means of church collections so far as the third and following years of the course were concerned. During many years there had been a complete course of Catholic education from the teaching of the alphabet to the University degree in Arts. This in any case would be continued for parents who could afford to pay for the high school education of their children and everything that was possible would be done to help those who required financial assistance for their education.

On Jan. 24, 1929, a representative gathering of Bishops, members of the clergy and Catholic laymen from all parts of Ontario met at the residence of His Grace the Archbishop of Ottawa, to complete arrangements for the cordial co-operation of the French-speaking and English-speaking Catholics of Ontario in the interests of the separate schools of the Province. To carry out the main object in view the following Committee was formed: Most Rev. Neil McNeil, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto; Most Rev. J. W. L. Forbes, D.D., Archbishop of Ottawa; The Very Rev. J. Charbonneau, D.D., Vicar-General of Ottawa; Rev. J. T. Foley, D.V., of London; Hon. Senator Belcourt of Ottawa; and Thomas F. Battle, K.C., of Toronto. Mr. Battle was appointed as the English Secretary and the Very Rev. J. Charbonneau as the French Secretary of the Committee. *The Catholic Record*, Jan. 31, 1929, stated that it would be the work of this Committee to submit to the Government of Ontario the just claims of the Catholic people for such amendment to the existing legislation as would give effect to the statutory provisions made over 40 years before for the equitable apportionment between public and separate schools of school taxes payable by companies. The provisions made more than 40 years before to this end were more or less effective for a few years; but, said *The Catholic Record*, "with the extensive development of corporate organizations such provisions have long since ceased to be effective and have for many years past become almost nugatory."

In a Pastoral letter read in the Catholic churches of Ottawa on Feb. 17, 1929, His Grace Archbishop Forbes called attention to the laws of the Church obliging Catholic parents to support Catholic schools and to send their children to them. He said it was quite obvious that the Catholic education required by Catholics could not be obtained in non-Catholic schools. This principle applied not merely to primary schools but also to secondary schools. "If in special circumstances parents consider that it is necessary to

send their child to the non-Catholic school, the permission of the Archbishop must be obtained in each case and in each year," said Rev. Dr. John O'Gorman in the Blessed Sacrament Church when summarizing the principles of the Pastoral. "All the Catholics in Ontario are obliged to pay the separate school tax; if some refuse to do so, they are, as the Archbishop expressly states, 'unworthy of absolution.'" The Catholic high schools were also recommended to the generosity of Catholics and the faithful were bound in conscience, according to their condition and circumstance, to construct and maintain schools of their own which should be in every way Catholic. Doctor O'Gorman applied the words of the Archbishop particularly to the collection being taken up in the English-speaking parishes in Ottawa for the High School of the Grey Nuns of The Immaculate Conception. For the first time in the history of the diocese there would be a school in Ottawa taught by Sisters of a Community whose Mother-House was English-speaking. This high school was established in Ottawa in September, 1928, to help solve the secondary school problem. A large plot had been purchased in Bronson Street and a fine building was to be erected. Education was being provided for Catholic girls at a minimum cost. The Pastoral letter from Archbishop Forbes drew wide attention. His Grace, when interviewed on Feb. 18, 1929, by a representative of *The Toronto Daily Star*, stated that no extension of episcopal authority was being attempted. "It is not I who made that law," he said. "It was laid down by the Plenary Council of Bishops when they met in Quebec in 1929. It is just a matter of reminding the people of what has always been the law."

Rev. Father Denis Finnigan, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Ottawa, on May 19, 1929, announced that the Holy See had authorized the construction in East Ottawa of a Catholic College to be devoted exclusively to English-speaking boy students. It was to be called "The College of the Little Flower," and its erection would cost in the neighbourhood of \$125,000. The new English College would be staffed and under the control of the English Oblates of Eastern Canada of whom Rev. Father Finnigan was Superior.

St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, celebrated its fifteenth anniversary on Nov. 11, 1928, when 1,000 visitors from Toronto were informed by the President, Right Rev. Mgr. O'Sullivan that its enrolment of students was 164 and that during its lifetime more than 200 had been ordained to the priesthood.

A visit of great interest to Catholics in Canada during August and September of 1928, was that of His Eminence Cardinal Luigi Sincero, Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Church in the near East. He did not come to Canada in an official capacity but only through interest in the Sisters of the Holy Name of Jesus and Mary in Quebec, of which he was Cardinal Protector. While he was in Canada His Eminence opened and blessed the Cathedral School at Hamilton, and presided at the conferring of Baccalaureate

degrees of the University of Montreal upon graduating students of Marguerite Bourgeoys' College on Sept. 15, 1928.

On Nov. 1st, 1928, the Very Rev. John E. McRae, D.C.L., Director of the Saint Francis Xavier Seminary, Scarboro Bluffs, Ontario, with Rev. W. K. Amyot and Rev. L. J. Beal, graduates of the Seminary, sailed from Vancouver for China. Dr. McRae was to make an official visit to the Seminary Mission in China while Fathers Amyot and Beal were to commence their life work there. They were to be stationed at the headquarters of the Seminary missions in Chuchow in the Province of Che-Kiang. In addition to the two priests taken out by the Director four more priests were expected to leave in the Autumn of 1929. An important development in the work of the Seminary was the volunteering by the Grey Nuns of the Immaculate Conception, whose Mother House is in Pembroke, Ontario, to establish a Convent in Chuchow where they would take up mission work. Arrangements were made by the Very Rev. J. E. McRae, during his visits to China and Rome, the previous Autumn, that the first two sisters leaving for China during the Summer of 1929 would study the Chinese language, manners and customs for a year in the Convent of the Sisters of Charity, Wenchow, 90 miles from Chuchow. The projected convent was already partially erected in 1928 and was expected to be occupied in 1930. The Community of the Immaculate Conception already had establishments at Canton, the Leper Island of Sheklung, Hong Kong and Liao-Yuan-Sien in Northern Manchuria.

Another missionary community active in China was that of the Sisters of Our Lady of the Angels, whose Mother House is stationed at Lennoxville, Quebec. The community had in 1928 twenty-two sisters in China; nine in the Vicariate of Kweiyang; nine at Hong Kong, and four at Nanning in the Province of Kwangsi.

The Community of the Sisters of Service, founded in 1922, with the specific object of welfare work among new Canadians (see Immigration Section), continued to expand their work during 1928. With headquarters at Wellesley Place, and a training school at 60 Glen Road, Toronto, the sisters numbered fifty-three with ten missions throughout the Dominion. In the West the sisters were teaching in several schools and conducting a catechetical correspondence course for Catholics who lived in isolated districts. This work was carried on from Edmonton as a centre and in 1928 3,017 lessons and 451 personal letters were sent out. Nearly 2,000 children were in this way receiving the benefit of catechetical instruction during the Winter. In the Summer months the sisters went on catechetical tours throughout the Prairie sections of the West. They were also in charge of hospitals at Edson and Vilna, Alta. During 1928 there were 501 patients (192 Catholics) cared for; a total of 4,892 days of hospital care; 62 births were reported and 21 major and 71 minor operations were performed. Visits

were made to the poor and sick in their homes and clothing distributed throughout the year.

On Saturday and Sunday, May 11 and 12, 1929, a unique spectacle was presented in Toronto by the Catholic Students Mission Crusade Meeting. The church and convention meetings were crowned with a public demonstration at St. Michael's College grounds to which 5,000 Crusaders marched from St. Joseph's College to renew their pledges and assist at Benediction given by His Grace, Archbishop McNeil.

St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses' Association, Toronto, held their Annual Meeting on Feb. 9, 1929, reporting a great growth in the work done during the year 1928. 1,200 patients were attended during the year and 10,238 visits made. There were 251 pre-natals confined; 121 obstetrical patients received; 285 medical patients; 102 surgical patients; 372 new-born patients; 328 pre-natal patients, and 26 child welfare patients. There were 290 non-paying patients received; 402 part-paying, and 528 full-paying patients, including 1,054 Catholic patients, 248 Protestant patients, and 18 Jewish patients. Twelve nurses and eighteen doctors carried on this charitable and philanthropic work. The nursing staff, under the superintendency of Miss Helen Heffernan, and the medical department, directed by an Advisory Board, consisted of Dr. P. J. Brown, Dr. D'Arcy Frawley, Dr. T. H. Callahan and Dr. John Casserley.

Much attention was given in the press to the various large pilgrimages to the Martyrs' Shrine on the Crown of Calvary Hill, near Midland, Ontario. The largest reported party was on Aug. 19, 1928, when thousands participated in the third annual pilgrimage of Peterboro Diocese. A number of miracles were related during the year, the cases covering both sexes and all ages. The closing for 1928 occurred on Sept. 16, when crowds of people were present for the various Masses, the sermons and the open-air procession of the Way of the Cross. On this occasion occurred the unveiling and blessing of two beautiful bronze statues, one of Blessed Charles Garnier donated by Mr. and Mrs. Lahey, of Penetanguishene and Blessed Father Daniel donated by Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald of Mount St. Louis, as a thank-offering from Mr. Fitzgerald for the restoration of his eyesight. Two other statues, those of Blessed Isaac Jogues and Blessed Noel Chabanel were also donated but had not been placed in position. When arranged beside similar statues already in position of Bréboeuf and Lalement six out of the eight Jesuit Martyrs would be represented. In 1929, the formal opening of the pilgrimage season occurred on June 23, and the series of pilgrimages continued in even greater numbers than in the previous year. Several ecclesiastical tribunals were held during the year to inquire into cures considered to have been miraculous which took place at the shrine of the Martyrs at Midland. A special one was in November, 1928, in the diocese of Chatham, New Brunswick, to inquire into the cure of Sister Savoir; the evidence duly attested was forwarded to the Sacred

Congregation of Rites; the same procedure was followed at St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, into the cure of Sister Marie Maxima. In both cases the cures were attributed to the intercession of the Blessed Canadian Martyrs.

Other Events. Mgr. Joseph Arthur Papineau, Superior of the College of St. John, Quebec, was named third Bishop of Joliet in July, 1928, and was consecrated on Aug. 24 with Archbishop Gauthier of Montreal officiating.

Rev. Albert Vanier, c.s.c., was appointed President of the University of St. Joseph according to an announcement on July 11, 1928, from Shediac, New Brunswick, and Rev. Auguste Daoust, c.s.c., former President of St. Laurent College, Quebec, was appointed Vice-President.

The International Eucharistic Congress celebrated at Sydney, Australia, from Sept. 5 to the 9, drew a delegation from Canada and proceedings were followed with considerable interest.

His Holiness appointed Mgr. Charles LaMarche, Parish Priest of St. Stanislaus Church, Montreal, to be Bishop of Chicoutimi; the consecration was held in Chicoutimi on Oct. 18, 1928, in the Cathedral with His Eminence Cardinal Rouleau presiding.

Every available seat in St. Peter's Parish Hall was taken on Oct. 23, 1928 when Rt. Rev. Bishop Fallon of the London Diocese made his first public appearance after almost a year's illness. Public recital of prayers had been generally offered for his recovery throughout the period of his illness.

Rev. W. M. Duke was appointed Titular Bishop of Phasis and Coadjutor to His Grace, Archbishop Casey of Vancouver, with the right of succession. The consecration occurred on Oct. 19, 1928, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Saint John, N.B., of which Father Duke was Rector.

Among many other Canadians, 70 school teachers, men and women, were given an audience by His Holiness in December, 1928. They were presented by the Secretary of the British Legation. The Holy Pontiff delivered a short address to them, wished them long years of happiness and all blessings.

Announcement was made by His Grace Archbishop Forbes in Ottawa on the last day of 1928 of a ban being placed on *La Sentinelle*, the principal organ of the Sentinellist movement which had been introduced in Providence and other dioceses. This came from the Apostolic Delegation as an order received from the Sacred Congregation Council. Excommunication of the leader of the agitation and its principal adherents also followed as they had ventured to bring before the civil tribunals their own ordinary. The same condemnation and prohibition was extended to *La Vérité*, published in the place of *La Sentinelle* and to any other paper or papers which might replace or continue these and which might propagate "the same erroneous ideas and principles upheld by the Sentinellist agitators." (*The Catholic Register*, Jan. 10, 1929).

Right Rev. Mgr. Gehl, Pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart at Paris, Ontario, was on Jan. 20, 1929, the recipient of a high honour when he was invested with the Purple Robes of the Office of Domestic Prelate, conferred upon him by His Holiness Pope Pius XI.

Most Rev. J. W. L. Forbes, Archbishop of Ottawa, on Jan. 29, 1929, was invested at Ottawa with the Pallium (the insignia of an Archbishop), the Emblem of Papal Preference being laid upon the Archbishop's shoulders by the Papal Legate, Mgr. Andrea Cassulo. The Pallium is a neckpiece of pure white wool, studded with three jewels.

His Eminence, Cardinal Rouleau, O.P., Archbishop of Quebec, was made a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Equestrian and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre by His Beatitude, Monsignor Barlassina, Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem. This honour, the first of its kind to be conferred on a Canadian, was announced in a cable message from Jerusalem to Quebec on Feb. 8, 1929. Commander G. J. Ernest Côté was created a Grand Officer of the same Noble Order according to the same message and Mr. A. H. Rondeau of Quebec was appointed a Com-

mander. It was understood that a Chapter of the Order would be established at Quebec with His Eminence, Cardinal Rouleau as Grand Master.

His Eminence Cardinal Rouleau was received in private audience by His Holiness on Mar. 9, 1929. A special blessing was given for the faithful of the Archdiocese.

Considerable attention was drawn in Ontario by the news on Mar. 12, 1929, that the half million dollar estate of Philip Pocock of London, Ontario, was to be disposed of, according to his will, in a manner which would leave the estate intact for five years. At the end of that time Rt. Rev. M. F. Fallon would receive \$100,000 for an endowment for St. Peter's Seminary; \$10,000 would be paid to the Sisters of St. Joseph; \$4,000 to the Ursuline Sisters and \$3,000 to the Sisters of the Precious Blood. Mr. Pocock's widow had a life interest in the whole amount till division, and on her death the residue would be divided into two equal parts, one going to relatives and the other half to be divided among the Sisters of St. Joseph, the Ursulines and the Sisters of the Precious Blood for the care of the aged, orphans, and for education. It was stated that during his latter years, Mr. Pocock's gifts to Catholic institutions, Queen Alexandra Sanatorium and Western University totalled a very large amount.

The new wing of the Holy Cross Hospital, 22nd Avenue and 2nd Street West, Calgary, Alta., was formally dedicated and declared open on Apr. 1st, 1929, by the Right Rev. John T. Kidd, Bishop of Calgary.

Fifty years in the priesthood were completed on Apr. 11, 1929, by His Grace, the Most Rev. Neil McNeil, D.D., Archbishop of Toronto, the event being celebrated by solemn Pontifical Mass of thanksgiving at St. Michael's Cathedral. Following this celebration the priests of the Archdiocese presented an address of congratulation to His Grace.

Right Rev. M. J. O'Brien, D.D., Bishop of Peterboro, was raised to the Archiepiscopate in May, 1929, with the title of Archbishop of Armoria and Co-adjutor, with right of succession to the Most Rev. Michael J. Spratt, D.D., Archbishop of Kingston.

Word was received in May, 1929, from Rome of the appointment of Rev. Basil Ladyka of Edmonton, as Bishop of the Greek Catholic Ukrainians of Canada in succession to His Lordship, Bishop Budka, who some months previously had been obliged to resign owing to ill health.

On June 12, 1929, the corner-stone of the new \$200,000 chapel of St. Peter's Seminary, London, was laid by Right Rev. M. F. Fallon, Bishop of London.

On June 23, 1929, the historic and famous convent of the Sacred Heart at Sault au Récollet near Montreal was totally destroyed by a fire resulting from a bolt of lightning. The loss was estimated at \$1,000,000 of which \$200,000 was covered by insurance.

The centenary of the founding of the Catholic Diocese of Charlottetown, P.E.I., was celebrated on June 26, 1929, with the dedication of St. Dunstan's Basilica by the Apostolic Brotherhood.

The Church of England As the usual meeting of the General Synod of the Church of England in the Dominion of Canada was not to be until 1931, having been postponed one year on account of the Lambeth Conference of Bishops in England in 1930, the most important indications of the policy and progress of the Church in the year 1928 appeared in meetings of the 26 various Synods of the Dominion and the travels of the Field Commissioners appointed at the previous General Synod to make a complete survey of the work of the Church in Canada and a report as to the lines on which further progress should go. These Commissioners were active throughout the year in visiting dioceses, collecting data independent of official reports, examining the needs, conditions, resources and practical

work in each diocese with the view of increasing the efficiency of the Church and of getting into the closest possible touch with its spiritual and educational needs. It was felt when the Commission was appointed that part of the work of the Church was to continue and develop the laymen's national movement and for this purpose the Commissioners were instructed to organize branches in every diocese. The Most Rev. David Williams, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Archbishop of Huron and Metropolitan of Ontario in his charge to the Provincial Synod of Ontario at North Bay, Ontario, on Oct. 9, 1928, expressed the hope that the rank and file of bishops, clergy, teachers, laymen and women would work together to arouse the whole membership of the Church to a fresh sense of vocation and not leave it to the Commissioners. At this meeting and also at meetings of the various Synods the Church expressed itself both informally and officially by sections on such varied problems as immigration, marriage and divorce, education of the young, missionary work, pensions for the clergy and their widows and the religious needs of Canada.

The position of the Church against divorce was stated uncompromisingly by His Grace, Archbishop Matheson, Primate of all Canada, who called divorce the "canker that is eating the very vitals of civilization." Speaking before the Convention of the Canadian Council of the Mothers' Union of the Anglican Church the Archbishop urged that in the interests of the nation the idea of the permanence of the marriage institution should be brought home to the young people of to-day. Especially he condemned the modern flair for "sensationalism in marriage." He thought that mothers should inculcate the idea in the minds of the young that the church is the place for marriage. They should discourage marriages in houses or hotels and especially "that ghastly innovation, the aeroplane marriage."

The House of Bishops on Apr. 22, issued to the clergy a pronouncement in which the attitude of the Church towards marriage and divorce was defined. This attitude was opposed to divorce and, therefore, to any extension of the grounds upon which divorce might be permitted. The best contribution which the Church could make was "humble, fearless, uncompromising loyalty to the ideal of marriage, as we find it in Holy Scripture and the Book of Common Prayer. It is clear, in view of marriage as instituted by God, that a "companionate" or temporary union cannot under the Christian standard be regarded as marriage at all.

The Bishops reminded the clergy that no clergyman of the Church of England should solemnize a marriage between persons either of whom had been divorced from one who was living at the time and that no marriage should knowingly be solemnized between persons within the degrees prohibited by the table of kindred and affinity set forth in the Prayer Book.

There is a distinction (the Bishops stated) between divorce and nullity decrees and also between State and Ecclesiastical authority. The latter cannot pronounce legally invalid a marriage which the State has sanctioned, nor can the

State override the liberty of the Church to exercise discipline over its own members. As churchmen we cannot deal with the matter of courts, but as citizens we must do what we can that justice may be best administered and to prevent the increase of facilities for divorce.

The question of establishing a divorce court in Ontario was discussed on Oct. 11, at North Bay by the Provincial Synod of Ontario, but the question was left with the Provincial Council owing to the lack of time available for a full debate on the question. The matter was first brought up by a motion against setting up the divorce courts, but it was felt by other members that precipitate action should not be taken until the matter had been fully gone into. By a vote of 82 to 12 the Annual Synod of the Diocese of Toronto declared in favour of a divorce court for Ontario in place of the present system. This was before the question came before the Provincial Synod at North Bay.

In practically every Synod animated discussions took place with regard to immigration problems and policies. At the Provincial Synod of Ontario at North Bay and the Synods of the West alike motions were passed declaring in favour of still further effort to secure British immigration by families wherever possible, to increase the facilities for looking after British lads and young men placed at work in Canada and to limit immigration from non-preferred European countries to 50 per cent. of British Immigration.*

The Annual Meeting of the Synod of the Diocese of Athabasca at Grande Prairie on Aug. 15 and 16, 1928, was especially emphatic with regard to this question. The Bishop, Right Rev. E. F. Robins, said that in one section of the diocese the influx from April to July, 1928, was more than eight times greater than the whole of 1924 when the Synod last met. He specially referred to the excessive number of immigrants not of British birth. The Annual Meeting of the Synod of Fredericton also expressed itself in favour of selected immigration with the *addenda* that more attention should be given to the Maritime Provinces as a field for immigration. Resolutions regarding Sabbath observance and methods to prevent further encroachment on Sunday were passed in several of the Synods.

A resolution presented at the Meeting of the Synod of Algoma to eliminate the Cowley Fathers from connection with the Anglican Church in that diocese was defeated by a vote in which all the 40 clergymen present approved of the Retreat at Bracebridge. The opposition had been aroused by those who objected to what they considered "a monastic institution using the full procession, the pontifical mass, the swinging censor, episcopal millinery, ecclesiastical jewelry, blood red gloves and the kissing of the episcopal ring."

At a special meeting of St. Luke's Vestry in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, the attitude taken by the lay delegates to the Synod of Algoma concerning the Cowley Fathers was approved even though the Synod had upheld the Cowley Fathers.

*NOTE.—See Section: Immigration and Colonization for further details.

The outstanding feature of the 62nd Synod Meeting of the Diocese of Ontario at Kingston, Ontario, on May 29, 1929, was the election of E. R. Sheskley of Montreal as Secretary of the Synod, following the resignation in February of Canon J. W. Jones who later withdrew his resignation. The Bishop expressed himself very forcibly as considering the method of choosing a man for such a position to be about the worst possible and the Synod the worst possible body to carry out such a selection. He thought it was absolute nonsense to ask a clergyman or a business man to give up his business and accept such a position, knowing that he might be deposed at the end of the year.

A regrettable episode in the life of the Church was the burning of St. Alban's Cathedral, seat of the Bishop of Toronto. The Bishop of Toronto issued a Pastoral to the clergy and laity of the diocese, earnestly requesting their prayers and gifts for the restoration and completion of the Cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr. An emergency meeting of the Great Chapter on Apr. 19, 1929, had decided to restore the Cathedral without delay, the restoration involving certain alterations of a permanent character which would demand the creation of a restoration fund over and above the insurance available. At a meeting of 200 laymen on Apr. 29, it was decided to dedicate their efforts to the building of a new Cathedral by November, 1930. However, members of the Synod of Toronto on May 30, decided by a vote of 103 to 29 that in their opinion continuance of plans for the restoration and completion of St. Alban's Cathedral as the Cathedral, was not in the best interests of the diocese. This decision they reached in the face of Bishop Sweeny's reiterated declaration that, no matter what attitude the Synod took, he intended to continue with the restoration of the Cathedral, and despite His Lordship's repeated appeals to the members to stand behind him in his efforts to complete "this task of my life." His Lordship declared that where the Bishop's chair was placed, there was the Cathedral. Only he had the right to move that chair and that right would never be exercised. In *The Globe's* report of the meeting it was stated that the Grand Chapter of the Cathedral was an autonomous body with the power to continue with its plans for the restoration and completion of the Cathedral without regard for the wishes of the Synod. A member on the floor of the Synod, however, said that the Bishop and Grand Chapter could actually accomplish little unless they had the full support of the clergy and the laity of the diocese.

At the meeting of the Synod of Nova Scotia His Grace Archbishop Worrell expressed the opinion in his charge to the clergy both that clergymen should be better provided for financially and that there was great need of more young men entering the ministry. The two things went together and it could hardly be expected that students would enter the divinity colleges if at the end as ministers they would be in an inferior position financially. A resolution proclaiming prohibition an unsatisfactory method of promoting temperance, and urging upon the parish clergy the need of emphasiz-

ing more strongly than ever the Christian virtue of self-control was made the subject of a spirited discussion in the Session of June 6, 1929, of the Synod of Nova Scotia and at the end was voted down 53 to 37.

At the Forty-eighth biennial Synod of Rupert's Land, at which Archbishop Matheson, Primate of all Canada, presided, a debate on the stipends of clergy resulted in a resolution being accepted approving a minimum stipend for a deacon set at \$1,200 for a single priest and \$1,500 for a married priest.

During the year the Primate of All Canada expressed a wish to retire but was induced later to withdraw his resignation.

The Board of Management of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada met in Hamilton on Sept. 18, 1928, and received reports of the work. It was announced that the total sum received by the Board in 1927 was \$697,209, including \$201,724 received by the Women's Auxiliary. The Consultative Committee recommended \$99,911, to be raised by grants and special appeals in 1929, for the Columbia Coast Mission, the Anglican Mission to the Jews, the work among Orientals in Canada, the Arctic Mission fund, Indian residential schools, white and Indian missions, the diocese in Honan, China, the diocese in mid-Japan and the Kangara Mission, India. At the meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the M. S. C. C. in Edmonton on Oct. 1st, 1928, it was stated that there were to date 3,993 diocese life members and 290 Dominion life members. Four more missionaries had been placed in the overseas field, raising the total to 34. The apportionments for the years 1928-29-30 amounted to \$301,135 for general work, \$25,900 for Jewish work, \$20,259 for GBRE and \$2,076 for CSS. The Report of the diocese of Honan still showed conditions as being far from settled with the missionaries unable to reside in the Province, while civil war and banditry and Communist activities were almost unceasing. The Church had had to undergo a great deal of persecution but now that the whole of China was practically under the control of the Nationalist Government with its new capital at Nanking, it was regarded more than ever as important for the Church to support the daughter Church of Honan by earnest and constant prayer, by gifts, and by missionaries.

The Council for Social Service during the year continued its work of stimulating immigration from England, of assisting intending settlers both before, during and after their journey to Canada, and they greatly expanded their organization during the year in order to keep in touch with the immigrants in all parts of Canada.

On Feb. 8, 1929, Venerable Archdeacon William Archibald Geddes was consecrated as the fourth Bishop of MacKenzie River, charged with the guidance of the Church of England from Lake Athabasca northward to the Arctic Ocean and from the diocese of Keewatin westward to the Rocky Mountains, a diocese comprising more than 600,000 square miles, though having a population of only 6,000. The Primate who presided, was assisted by five bishops and other dignitaries of the Church.

**The
United
Church of
Canada**

Growth in church membership, in Sunday School work, and young people's activities, together with a widespread missionary movement, was shown in the issue of the General Council's preliminary statistical exhibit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, for the United Church of Canada. It showed an increase of 48,632 communicants since 1925; a noted increase in Sunday School work and young people's activities was recorded together with a widespread missionary effort. The increase in persons under pastoral care in the congregations was from 1,261,778 as at March, 1926, to 1,486,384 at Dec. 31, 1928. valuation of the property of congregations increased from \$77,738,136 in March, 1926, to \$88,375,729 at Dec. 31, 1928.

Legislation raising the minimum salary for pastors from \$1,500 to \$1,800 *per annum*, with furnished manse or parsonage, was adopted by the General Council in June, 1926. This was to be made effective by the co-operation of the pastoral charges during succeeding years. The total paid for ministerial support for the year ended Mar. 31, 1926, was \$4,795,466; for the year ended Dec. 31, 1928, this had increased to \$5,297,461. This increase of \$501,995 worked out at an average of \$161 for each of 3,117 pastoral charges. It was one of the items showing a more rapid increase than the others.

Increase of missionary givings by women to their own organization was another item of phenomenal growth. Total donations to the Women's Missionary Society increased from \$797,201 in 1926 to \$908,013 in 1928.

The Third General Council Meeting of the United Church of Canada opened on Sept. 5, 1928, in Winnipeg.

In the discussion of the missionary efforts of the Church there was participation by nearly thirty missionaries home on furlough. The report of the Women's Missionary Society, presented by the President, Mrs. MacGillivray of Toronto, showed the membership of the Women's Missionary Society to be 187,000 and indicated that the objective of the Society was to have everyone of the more than 350,000 women belonging to the Church as members of the Society. The budget of the organization was \$1,000,000. A total of 183 missionaries were at work in Canada and 175 abroad. Greater attention to home missions was urged in the course of the various debates on missionary reports.

One of the animated debates of the Council was with reference to the attitude the Church should take with regard to preparations for War. The matter was brought up in connection with the report of the Commission on Cadet Corps and Officers' Training Corps. The Commission reported to the Council that "there is no such essentially military character in the cadet programme as is found in the officers' training corps at various Canadian colleges." In no College within the jurisdiction of the United Church of Canada is there an officers' training corps and only in Mount Allison Academy

is a cadet corp maintained among all the United Church Boarding schools for boys. The Commission's report, after reviewing the information secured, said, "the Commission is convinced that the evidence accumulated should allay the fear that the cadet corps, as at present organized, fosters militarism in Canadian youth."

Following a report presented by the Rev. Dr. Gandier, Principal of Emmanuel College, Toronto, a resolution was adopted granting permission to the College authorities to raise funds by public subscription in order to facilitate the purchase of necessary equipment to care for the increasing number of students. Dr. Gandier stated in his report that, as a result of the adjustment and arrangement with the section of the Presbyterian Church which did not enter Union they had given up in Knox College the finest theological college building and equipment on the Continent with the result that the professors and students were now literally on the street. Victoria College had done its best to provide accommodation, but the buildings of Victoria, which were erected to house 300 to 400 students, were now endeavouring to care for between 700 and 800 students. Dr. Gandier stated that owing to increase in building charges it would cost considerably more to reproduce the old Knox College buildings than when these had been erected, but that the constituency was now twice as large, with at least double the resources, and that it should be done.

The question of home missions received greater attention than at any other meeting.

Hon. Newton W. Rowell, K.C., LL.D., who had been appointed Chairman of the Sessional Committee, described the Church's fundamental mission as a crusade for peace. The Committee's findings that such a crusade for peace should be entered upon was adopted unanimously by the General Council on Sept. 11, 1928. The report stated that the Church's special task was the creation of a Christian public opinion and the obliteration from the national life of such continuing evils as racial antipathies, selfish nationalism and international jealousies. The report added, "we cannot blind our eyes to the existence of conditions among the nations which contain the threat of war. The presence of immense standing armies, the development of great navies and the creation of mighty air fleets cannot but be an occasion of unrest and constitute an ever present reminder that we have not yet passed from the menace of war." Membership in local branches of League of Nation Societies was recommended. Week night classes and study groups should be formed to study the causes of war. Intercessions for peace should be an invariable part of the programme of Sunday Schools and Young People's Associations in order that the young might develop a peace atmosphere of mind. "Particularly, we recommend the study of practical proposals for disarmament and the support of all such reasonable schemes when they come before our Government."

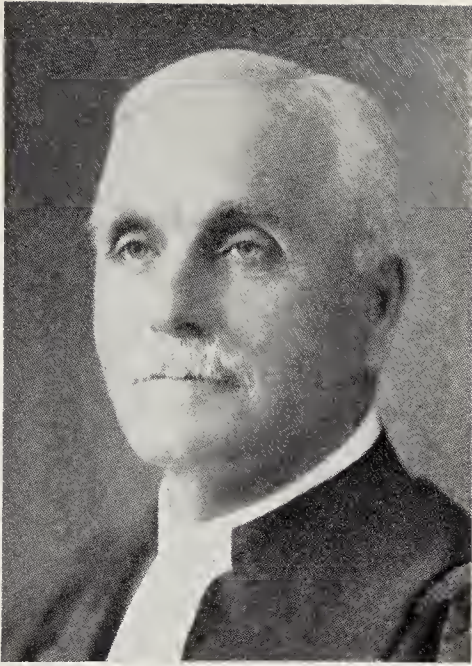
A demand from a number of Commissioners that the number of paid officials of the Church be reduced, thus releasing a number for

pastorates and other important positions brought a Special Committee report by Hon. N. W. Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, and General James Ross of Montreal, that the number of officials had been reduced by eleven since Union; that a further reduction of five was planned and that it was considered inadvisable that further paid officials should be released from their present duties. The Committee report expressed the opinion that the Church offices were not now over-staffed in any respect, and that the work was being done as efficiently as in any church in the world. Further staff reductions were, however, recommended in each of the following departments: Home Mission Superintendents, Publications, Social Service and Publicity. After approving the report the Council approved the appointment of Rev. Dr. James Endicott of Saskatoon to the position of Associate Secretary, a proposal which had been responsible for precipitating the discussion and the appointment of the Committee to investigate the need for expansion of staff.

In a special report, approved by the Council, it was recommended that the Church should give its support to the efforts now being made in many quarters in Canada and in other countries towards the promotion of co-operation between employers and employees, in the administration of industry and in the distribution of its profits. The report further stated that the Church should recognize the rights of the various parties in industry to all forms of lawful organization; that the Church should give its approval to the recognition throughout Canada of an eight-hour day; that the Church should give its support to the demand for one day's rest in seven, with the provision that where practicable, the day of rest should be Sunday, that the Church should endorse the principle of a minimum wage, adequate to the support of the worker in comfort and decency; that the Church should urge the principle of contributory pensions while recognizing the immediate need for old age pensions as outlined by present Federal legislation; that the Church should recommend the serious study of the pressing problem of unemployment and the earnest consideration of the steps now being taken in the Dominion Parliament for the remedy of this great evil.

The Council also considered a lengthy report from the Committees on Evangelism and Social Service, which reiterated the declaration of previous General Councils:

That no policy can be permanently effective that does not include the enactment and observance and, if necessary, the enforcement of laws prohibiting the manufacture, importation or sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes. (It further recommended) that the General Council express its belief that Government sale of liquor in Canada has already demonstrated its failure to promote temperance, to suppress lawlessness and bootlegging, and to minimize the traffic; that the General Council express its determined opposition to all liquor advertising and that all ministers and teachers should be called upon to undertake a systematic programme of instruction in order to reveal the exact facts respecting the effects of alcohol on the individual and the results of the traffic on society; that the Church give sympathetic consideration to the youth movement of abstinence and service being inaugurated throughout Canada, and that the



REV. DAVID PERRIE, D.D.
Moderator of
The Presbyterian Church
in Canada,
Appointed, June, 1929



REV. WILLIAM T. GUNN, D.D.
Moderator,
The United Church of Canada,
Appointed, Sept. 5, 1928



MRS. J. A. WILSON
President,
The National Council of Women
of Canada.
Re-elected, June, 1929



MRS. MARY J. LYONS
President,
Catholic Women's League of Canada,
Appointed, June, 1929

General Council commend the purpose of Church members and others to produce sustained effort promoting concerted voluntary abstinence in order to resist the growth of social customs encouraging the resort to liquor; and that the General Council, believing that the successful operation of a prohibitive policy respecting the liquor traffic in Canada cannot be fully secured until the rights to grant or withhold the privilege to manufacture rests with the Province, urge upon the proper authorities the necessity of securing the required legislation.

The General Council receiving the report of the standing committee on negotiations with other Churches, "rejoiced that negotiations have been carried on with the Reformed Episcopal Church, and the Christian Church," reappointed the Committee with power to add to its numbers and recommended that these negotiations be continued. This action was taken on recommendation of a sessional committee of which Very Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D., Ex-Moderator, was Chairman and Professor Walter C. Murray, LL.D., Saskatoon, Secretary. The standing committee consisted of Revs. W. T. Gunn, M.A., D.D., J. W. Hibbert, S. W. Dean, D.D., G. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.D., S. T. Martin, M.A., D.D., and James Endicott, D.D., LL.D., and Messrs. W. G. Martin, M.P.P., A. W. Briggs, K.C., H. P. Moore, W. H. Goodwin, W. C. Murray, LL.D., and J. F. MacKay.

The General Council of 1928, elected as Moderator, Rev. William T. Gunn, M.A., D.D., and as Secretary, Rev. T. Albert Moore, D.D. (re-elected).

The fourth General Council, it was decided, was to meet in St. Andrew's Church, London, Ont., in September, 1930.

At the eleven Annual Conferences of the Church in 1929 the following were elected as the principal officers:

Newfoundland.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. W. B. Bugden, B.A., Grand Falls, Nfld. Rev. J. G. Joyce, B.A., S.T.B., St. John's, Nfld.
Maritime.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. D. A. Frame, M.A., Brookfield, N.S. Rev. H. T. Gornall, B.A., Hantsport, N.S.
Montreal and Ottawa.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. J. H. Miller, Kemptville, Ont. Rev. Wm. Munroe, D.D., Montreal, Que.
Bay of Quinté.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. J. U. Robins, Bowmanville, Ont. Rev. G. C. R. McQuade, Odessa, Ont.
Toronto.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. H. J. Pritchard, B.A., Toronto, Ont. Rev. G. W. Barker, Toronto, Ont.
Hamilton.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., Galt, Ont. Rev. W. J. Mumford, M.A., S.T.D., Hamilton, Ont.
London.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. J. A. Agnew, Kingsville, Ont. Rev. R. C. Copeland, B.A., Talbotville, Ont.
Manitoba.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. J. W. Aikens, D.D., Winnipeg, Man. Rev. D. H. Telfer, M.A., B.D., Virden, Man.
Saskatchewan.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. R. Lorne McTavish, D.D., Saskatoon, Sask. Rev. A. W. Ingram, Rocanville, Sask.
Alberta.....	President,	Rev. M. H. Wilson, B.A., Edmonton, Alta.
British Columbia.....	President, Secretary,	Rev. A. K. McMinn, Kelowna, B.C. Rev. D. M. Perley, M.A., B.D., New Westminster, B.C.

With a view to making clear its own position with regard to the question whether Churches were at liberty to unite with other Churches, the Executive of the General Council inserted in the

Year Book of the Church, the following declaration from the United Church of Canada Act (14-15 George V, Chap. 100, Sec. 28):

Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, it is hereby declared: (a) That the said Union of the negotiating Churches has been formed by the free and independent action of the said Churches through their governing bodies and in accordance with their respective constitutions, and that this Act has been passed at the request of the said Churches in order to incorporate The United Church and to make necessary provision with respect to the property of the negotiating Churches and the other matters dealt with by this Act. (b) That nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to limit the independent and exclusive right and power of The United Church to legislate in all matters concerning its doctrine, worship, discipline and government, including therein the right and power from time to time to frame, adopt, alter, change, add to or modify its laws, subordinate standards and formulae and to determine and declare the same or any of them, but subject to the conditions and safeguards in that behalf contained in the Basis of Union. (c) That the United Church by virtue of its independent and exclusive right and power to legislate in respect of the matters mentioned in the next preceding sub-section has the right to unite with any other Church or religious denomination without loss of its identity upon such terms as it may find to be consistent with the principles, doctrines and religious standards set forth in the Basis of Union, or any amendment thereof made by the General Council under the provisions of the Basis of Union.

Other Events. The Fifth Annual Session of the Montreal and Ottawa Conference was held in St. James United Church, Montreal, on June 4, 1929; the Maritime Conference of the United Church at Sackville, N.B., on June 6-10; and the London Conference on May 31st, 1929. At the latter Conference, Dr. J. H. Arnup of Toronto, Assistant Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, said that the Church had put \$12,000,000 into new church structures in the last few years and in the same period given another \$12,000,000 to missionary enterprises. Nine hundred new missions had been added to the Church's field. The accumulated deficit of the Church had reached \$450,000 and it was hoped to wipe this off by an appeal to individuals.

In a session of the Canada Conference at Tavistock on Apr. 19, 1929, the Committee on Church Union and Federation presented a resolution, which was adopted by the Conference, stating that it would be advantageous if closer co-operation could be established with the United Church for the purpose of mutual study and mutual adjustment of the situation in certain fields where the work of local congregations stood in close relationship with that of the United Church. This closer co-operation and mutual service was recommended, "without raising the question of Church Union." The Canada Conference reported forty-two ministers in active work and a membership of 8,428; 71 Sunday Schools with a total membership of 10,005; 47 Young People's Societies with a membership of 1,417; and 59 Women's Missionary Societies with a membership of 759.

At a dinner given to the Board of Regents of Victoria University by A. E. Ames on Dec. 7, 1928, when degrees were conferred by the Senate and the first graduating class of Emmanuel College received their diplomas, it was announced that the United Church planned to carry out a programme of expansion in education for its ministry by the building of a new theological seminary to cost more than a

million dollars. Mr. Ames explained that the new building would house the Theological Faculty and include class-rooms, study-rooms, and a chapel, while the present building would be retained for Arts students. Sir James Woods accepted the Chairmanship of the Campaign Committee and the nucleus of a special Subscription Committee was formed by G. H. Woods, Col. F. H. Deacon and A. J. Mitchell. Messrs. Sproat and Rolph were retained as architects.

At the meeting of the Dominion Board of the Women's Missionary Society of the United Church in Toronto on June 3, 1929, a budget of one million dollars was adopted and divided among the various Conference Branches. Mrs. J. MacGillivray was unanimously re-elected President.

Very few developments in connection with the division in the Presbyterian Church of Canada at the time of Union were noted during the year. A readiness for further Union was, however, expressed at one of the sessions of the Laymen's Convention of the United Church on Oct. 6, 1928, in Toronto, when Rev. George C. Pidgeon, D.D., one of the leading figures in the bringing about of Union several years before, stated that the United Church was "an adventure in faith," and declared that it would say to every other Canadian church, "we are ready to put everything on the table for a free and full discussion of the possibilities of Union, but there must be no reservation." The laymen were also informed that the budget for the Missionary and Maintenance fund was \$3,400,000 to be distributed on the basis of 42 per cent. to Home Missions, 30 per cent. to Foreign Missions, 9 per cent. to retired ministers and the balance to theological colleges, evangelism and social service, religious education, the General Council and the treasury.

Under the will of Sir James Aikins, former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, a bequest of \$100,000 was left to the United Church of Canada, "in trust to invest for income towards the creation and maintenance of a Girl's School in Winnipeg" and \$30,000 to Home Missions of the Church in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

Representatives of the United Church of Canada joined representatives of other Protestant non-Conformist denominations in welcoming the 1,055 pilgrims from the British Free Church which came to Canada on the White Star Liner *Doric*, arriving on June 7, 1929.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, which met in Ottawa for its opening session on the evening of June 5, 1929, went on record on June 7, by a vote of six to one, against any change being made in the composition of the Board of Administration, made up of 35 laymen and eight ministers. At the previous meeting of the General Assembly this had been one of the most important and most keenly debated proposals brought before the body by Rev. D. R. Drummond, D.D., of Hamilton as Chairman of the

Assembly Committee which had been asked to report on the question. The Committee's report had suggested a much larger representation of ministers than were on the Board. Those opposed considered that the matter had been settled when the Regina Assembly in 1928 had added eight ministers to the Board, which previously from 1925 had been composed entirely of laymen. Dr. Drummond urged that the Assembly "should not fly in the face of the genius of the Presbyterian Institution," being the principle of parity among the laymen and clergymen of the Church. His only desire, he said, was to secure "a much more comprehensive body to guide the policy of the Church."

C. S. McDonald, of Brampton, Chairman of the Board of Administration presented the 1930 budget for \$650,000 to be divided as follows: Home Missions, \$285,000; Foreign Missions, \$450,000; Colleges and Schools, \$54,000; Pension Fund, \$18,000; General Assembly and Committee Expenses, \$19,000; Administration costs, \$25,000; and \$50,000 in reduction of the budget deficit now grown to \$80,000. The Synod allocations were as follows: Maritime Provinces, \$55,000; Montreal and Ottawa, \$115,000; Toronto and Kingston, \$230,000; Hamilton and London, \$180,000; Manitoba, \$15,000; Saskatchewan, \$15,000; Alberta, \$20,000; British Columbia, \$20,000.

Rev. David Perrie, D.D., of Wingham, Ontario, was the choice of the General Assembly as Moderator for the ensuing year. He was advanced by his supporters as the representative of "the rural and suburban constituency of the Church." Dr. Perrie succeeded Rev. John Buchanan, B.A., M.D., D.D., Missionary on furlough from the Bhil country in India, but the latter was unfortunately unable to be present on account of an automobile accident a few days before the General Assembly opened. His message to the General Assembly was read by Rev. Dr. D. R. Drummond of Hamilton. The Assembly, by a standing vote, expressed its deep appreciation of the distinguished services of Dr. Buchanan as Moderator during the past year, while the Moderator-elect was asked to forward to Dr. Buchanan the Assembly's affectionate regard and prayers for his early and complete recovery.

Referring to the division in the Church occasioned by Union four years previously, the retiring Moderator's address said in part: "The disruption was a terrible blow to many Presbyterians. It seemed for a time death and extinction, but it was a Providential compulsory sowing of the good seed in many cases. Some of you ministers, elders and ordinary members, who lost churches, manses and more than half of your members, know better than I do how sad and hopeless it seemed. If a Presbyterian Unionist minority lost their church, well, they could join the Methodist congregation in the place, but you were turned out, hustled out like a diminutive swarm of bees in late Summer with no guiding hand and no hive. You were all the more sad that so many good people, fellow members of the same Church, seemed to rejoice in a Union, which to you seemed a calamity. Then Baptists and Anglican people came to

you with brotherly assistance, and you saw something of what the Lord said when he prayed that 'they all may be one.'" Speaking of his experiences among the "stricken but rejoicing congregations" the retiring Moderator said that the courage and spirit of Presbyterianism had triumphed over all difficulties and that the whole East and West was "dotted with monuments of victory through failure." He said that if there were no other congregations left to the Presbyterian Church in Canada than "these despised minority groups there would be no doubt about there being a great Church of Christ."

The Committee report on the problem of pulpit supply stated that this was one of the most acute confronting the Church to-day. Demand for ministers was growing daily, with the Maritimes particularly clamouring for men to fill existing vacancies. It was pointed out that a general preference for work in Ontario precluded the possibility of meeting the urgent demand of other needy Presbyteries.

The report added, "since disruption the problem that has always existed in the West, that of settling ministers in sparsely populated communities, has now become general, and to supply pulpits throughout Canada with well qualified ministers is the most urgent need of the Church. The colleges fall far short of supplying the demand."

Objection was expressed by some Commissioners to the work of the Committee on the ground that ministers had been supplied and retained in face of dissatisfaction and against the wishes of Presbytery. It was maintained that congregations should be the final judges of fitness.

Rev. Dr. D. T. L. McKerroll, of Toronto, reporting for the Committee for the Reception of Ministers, said that since 1925 236 applications had been received of which 125 were accepted and 111 either referred to the Board of Education or no action taken. During 1928, 47 applications were made of which 25 were received and 22 referred to the Board of Education or no action taken. Dr. McKerroll paid a high tribute to ministers who had come to Canada from Scotland, Ireland, England, and other parts of the world. It was decided that the Church Board should continue after a debate on the question of whether the emergency which had caused its creation had passed. Rev. S. Banks Nelson of Hamilton, Ontario, Convener of the Committee on Derelict Property, reported that the work of the Committee had been cleared to a great extent by the establishment of a friendly agreement with the United Church of Canada to the effect that local arrangements between the northerly groups and the local United Churches were encouraged.

Affairs of the Presbyterian College in Montreal occupied all of the afternoon session of June 10, the resignation of the Principal, Rev. G. D. Fraser, D.D., was accepted, and Rev. F. Scott MacKenzie, Ph.D., was appointed Principal in his stead. Rev. A.

Scott Pearson, B.D., D.Th., of Scotland, was appointed to fill the vacant Chair of Church History and Homeletics. Many other nominees were submitted and some opposition to the appointment was expressed by those who thought that a selection should be made from ministers already resident in Canada. In retiring, Principal Fraser was given the title of Principal *Emeritus* of the College and granted a retiring allowance of \$3,000 *per annum*.

Simultaneous drinking of wine by preacher and congregation during Communion was deplored in a report made to the General Assembly on June 12, by Rev. T. D. McCorkindale, Convener of the Committee on Public Worship and Aids to Devotion. The Committee especially deprecated "innovations in our Communion office. The drinking of the wine by minister and people simultaneously in the Communion service must be abhorrent to every devoted soul and appears little less than sacrilege, suggesting as it does the drinking to a health or to merely human memory."

In the course of the report of the General Board of Missions for the year ended Mar. 31, 1929, it was stated that in accordance with instructions from the previous General Assembly the salaries of synodical missionaries had been fixed at \$3,000 *per annum* as of Apr. 1st. The judgment of Presbyteries had been ascertained to the effect that the need for synodical missionaries was still pressing. At its March meeting the General Board appointed over 200 missionaries for Home Mission fields in Canada in addition to workers in institutions and since the previous General Assembly eight missionaries, men and women, had been appointed to the foreign mission work and the Women's Missionary Society appointed ten to the home work and ten to the foreign work. In this report of the General Board were included reports of synodical missionaries from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The report of S. G. MacIntosh, Synodical Missionary for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, said in part:

Our big problem is weak congregations requiring ordained men. Many of our congregations are alignments of minority groups. They are of necessity scattered, they have small groups at each station. They can pay from \$800 to \$1,800, this is their limit if we could solve this problem—the country charge—then our whole work would go by leaps and bounds. During the year nine churches have been built and most of them dedicated. There are ten self-sustaining congregations now vacant, twenty-five augmented charges vacant, and about fifty mission fields. we have in the Maritime Provinces almost as many preaching places as in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia put together: six Presbyteries, 260 preaching places, ten self-sustaining congregations without settled pastors, 25 augmented congregations without settled pastors, 60 self-sustaining charges, 50 augmented charges, 55 mission field preaching stations, and in the Maritime Provinces they have 75 ministers, 725 elders, 10,704 families, 18,000 communicants and 51 churches.

Allen S. Reid, Synodical Missionary for Montreal and Ottawa, gave much time to the raising of funds to provide suitable churches for minority groups. The Presbytery of Montreal had received \$123,000 in cash contributions to their building fund as compared with an original objective of \$100,000. The Presbytery was also cancelling certain mortgages held against other church buildings

to the extent of \$27,000, thus assisting church-building programmes to the extent of \$159,000. Seven or eight new churches were immediately required and another \$50,000 would be necessary. He stated that a number of items resulting from the Church Union situation still remained to be adjusted. The most important unsettled legal situation was that of the Italian church property, Montreal, where the United Church of Canada had taken legal action against him personally and against the members of the session of the Italian congregation. The action had not yet come to judgment. In the Synod there were twenty-six congregations not settled.

In a report from W. M. Mackay, Synodical Missionary for the Presbytery of Northern Ontario and Eastern Manitoba, the lack of missionaries and of church buildings, and the problem of shifting populations were especially stressed.

H. R. Horne, Synodical Missionary for Saskatchewan and Western Manitoba, reported that though the Commission appointed by the Legislature of Saskatchewan to take evidence and report concerning the claims arising out of Union had not been made, settlements had been agreed upon at Rosetown, North Battleford, Tisdale and Moose Jaw. Mr. Horne said that the immense territory in the Northern part of the Western Provinces was bound to gain greater and greater importance. As there could be no assured source of revenue from the district, because of its unsettled condition, a good share of the cost would have to be met by the Church. Only one missionary was in the field from the Church, J. S. Coulter, who covered a district of over 100 miles square by canoe in Summer and dog train in Winter with Cranberry Portage as a centre.

M. White, Synodical Missionary for Alberta, said that work of a permanent nature was needed in the Peace River country. Student missionaries, working for four months in the Summer, were not enough:—

In almost every town and village of any size along the railway from Edmonton to Fairview, the end of the steel in the Peace River district and to Hythe, the end of the steel in the Grande Prairie District, there is a United Church with settled ministers who, in addition to looking after their own work, keep in touch with the student fields during the Winter. That Church, however, has been in that country since 1925; whereas we have scarcely made a beginning yet. What we have done so far has only revealed the great need of sending in ordained men, if we are to get a foothold in that northland. . . . the country is rapidly filling up, many thousands will be settling there this Summer and some of them Presbyterians. We should be on the ground to meet them. The work in the other group still goes on, though in some cases it is an uphill task. If to places like Edson and Vermilion and even Lacombe, where there are United Churches with settled ministers who can perform all the functions of the ministry, we could send ordained men, the progress might be more marked.

Speaking of the Hungarian work, Mr. White said that one existing drawback was that the use of buildings belonging to the United Church had to be secured wherever services were held. This brought the work into close touch with the United Church and "there is the danger when a vacancy occurs, that they will send one of their own men to carry on the work."

R. J. Douglas, Synodical Missionary for British Columbia, said that the Synod had no fields known as "Summer fields." One of the matters requiring the most serious attention of the Church was the matter of obtaining supply. There was no dearth of applications for the congregations at the Coast but the interior of the Province did not appear to have any attraction. Several important fields had decided to raise the amount necessary to secure an ordained man. The need for church building was still a pressing one. The year had been one of more than average activity in the industrial life of the Province. More than half of their budget came from Vancouver. The disruption, from the standpoint of men, money and equipment, left the Church "quite unequal to the task within its present boundaries."

D. A. Smith, in a review of the Chinese work in Canada, said that eighteen persons were at work in 1928, seven of whom were Chinese. In Toronto the Chinese had carried on their own Chinese Christian Institute for years. They had organized, within the Y. M. C. A., a new group for Christian fellowship (which they designated a church) to the end that they, the Chinese, might help solve their own peculiar Christian religious problem.

Mr. Smith pointed out the following interesting trends in connection with the Chinese in Canada: (1) there was no Chinese immigration; (2) the conducting of English classes, as such, was decreasing; (3) the Chinese, instead of continuing to concentrate in certain large cities were spreading out into the smaller towns; (4) work among the Chinese tended to become more and more institutionalized because of the absence of home life and the creation of "China towns"; (5) Chinese formerly with laundry work as their chief business mainstay were going into other lines, particularly restaurants, which made Church and Sunday School attendance difficult; (6) there was a growing feeling of financial responsibility and the Chinese churches were raising more money each year.

Other Events. The General Council meeting of the Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian Church in Canada met in Ottawa on May 28, 1929, when the President, Mrs. Daniel Strachan of Toronto, explained that never in the history of Canada had the Presbyterian Church had such a programme of home mission work. A budget of \$185,000 was suggested for 1930. The Society had 745 auxiliaries, an increase of 24 during the year.

The Maritime Province Synod met in Charlottetown on Oct. 3, 1928. A unique feature in the afternoon session of Oct. 4, was the fact that the devotional exercises were in Gaelic, symbolizing, as the Moderator put it, the determination of the Church not to forsake its ancient tradition and preachers. An echo of the fight of the Church to secure general recognition and acceptance of its title, "the Presbyterian Church in Canada," was the decision of the Maritime Synod to withhold its support from the Maritime Home for Girls until the name of its representatives on the Board

of Management be changed from members of "the non-concurring congregations" to "members of the Presbyterian Church in Canada."

Rev. Dr. George E. Ross of Ottawa was, on Oct. 8, 1928, elected Moderator of the Montreal and Ottawa Synod.

Rev. J. S. Shortt of St. Andrew's Church, Barrie, was elected Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Kingston at the meeting in Toronto on Oct. 10, 1928.

The Commission of the General Assembly appointed to investigate the case of Rev. S. Robertson Orr, gave judgment in Vancouver on Dec. 16, and removed Mr. Orr from the office of Minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, terming him "wholly unworthy and unfit to be a minister of the gospel." The Commission's judgment prohibited Mr. Orr from the "functions of a Christian ministry or any part thereof," and stated that the new congregation which had been formed around the censured clergyman "has no relation to or standing in the Presbyterian Church." The Commission stated it was satisfied "that the judgment of the Supreme Court in a recent divorce petition was wholly warranted." In the petition mentioned, Mr. Orr was named co-respondent and the judgment granted the divorce and assessed costs against Mr. Orr. W. I. Walker, an elder of Central Church, who was suspended from office by the Commission judgment of July 1st, 1928, when Mr. Orr was also suspended, was reinstated. The judgment stated that "the Commission does not condone the methods employed by Mr. Walker in bringing to light the information which had led to the deposition of Mr. Orr." The Commission's decision also threatened action in the Church Courts against the three elders who joined "the new Presbyterian Church at Vancouver," of which Mr. Orr had been named pastor. The three men named were William McQueen, City Clerk; Robert McNair and Dr. Mair Robertson. In an interview following the announcement of this judgment, Rev. Mr. Orr stated that he would continue to perform marriages and other related functions in which official recognition was essential as he was the duly constituted pastor of a recognized congregation. The Commission, he claimed, could not thus take from him his ordination. There was an echo of this case at the General Assembly in Ottawa on June 10, when the application of W. W. Fraser, former elder of Central Church, Vancouver, to be readmitted as a member of the congregation was referred to the Assembly's Judicial Committee. As the object which had brought about his former resignation had been attained the former elder claimed the right of readmission. The Session of Central Church had hesitated to readmit him and he had carried his appeal to the courts of the Church up to the General Assembly.

The Board of Administration on Apr. 18, 1929, appointed Rev. George M. Gunn, Minister of Beaches Presbyterian Church, Toronto, as Treasurer of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.

Argument in Trustees of St. Luke's Presbyterian congregation *versus* Alexander Campbell *et al* was heard before the Supreme

Court of Canada in November. This action constituted the first case to reach the Supreme Court of Canada, arising out of disputes between members of a congregation of a Presbyterian Church in Canada and members of a congregation which voted to join the United Church in Canada. There were two meetings of St. Luke Presbyterian Church of Salt Springs, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, to decide whether the Union should be entered, one meeting being against joining the Union and the second in favour of the Union. The chief matter of controversy was as to the regularity of the second meeting.

Rev. E. Burnan Wyllie of Sudbury claimed in a letter published in the *Ottawa Citizen* of June 11, 1929, that the decision of Mr. Justice Wright (Toronto) in Chambers *re* "Wyllie *versus* Presbytery of Ottawa of the Presbyterian Church," by which he dismissed the plaintiff's motion for a *mandamus*, "will have far-reaching implications that will not be very acceptable to the body of Presbyterians. The gist of the learned Judge's decision was that Presbytery could not be a party to the suit as it is an unincorporated body that is to say, Presbytery has no legal status in Canada now. It is in the words of Mr. Cassells, Counsel for the Church, 'something like a religious Club.'"

Baptist Churches in Canada

The controversy, modernist *versus* fundamentalist, continued to be the chief matter of interest in the affairs of the various Baptist Churches in Canada during 1928-29. On Oct. 18, 1928, 12 churches which had transferred their sympathies to the new Missionary Society were disqualified from the Ontario-Quebec Convention of the Baptist Church which met in Hamilton on that day. The Churches in question were as follows: Stanley Avenue Church, Hamilton; Shenstone Memorial Church, Brantford; and Long Branch Church, Dovercourt Road Church, Waverley Road Church, Second Markham Church, Annette Street Church, Baker Hill Church, Christie Street Church, Fairbank Church, Grace Church and Toronto Forward Church, all of Toronto. In only two instances—those of Stanley Avenue Church, Hamilton, and Dovercourt Road Church, Toronto—were there opposing votes.

The three reasons given for withdrawing the privilege from these churches of sending delegates to the Convention of Ontario and Quebec covered three points: first, withdrawal from the Convention, or second, joining the new Convention or Society, or third, giving sympathy and support to the new Convention or society and withdrawing support from the Convention of Ontario and Quebec. It was further recommended that the incoming Executive of the Convention should be requested to continue communication with churches, reported to be "or which are out of harmony with the work and objects of the Convention of Ontario and Quebec and advise the Convention at its next Session regarding any action that is deemed necessary to the Convention's interest."

The Union of regular Baptist Churches of Ontario and Quebec had its first Annual Convention in Stanley Avenue Baptist Church, Hamilton, Ontario. The President, Rev. Dr. T. T. Shields, defined "regular Baptists" according to *The Globe* report of Nov. 29, 1928, as "persons who are neither theological nor ecclesiastical freaks, but simply everyday persons who were still old-fashioned enough to believe that the Bible, from Genesis to Revelations, was in truth the word of God, and who bowed to that authority." Any Baptist who surrendered any part of that belief yielded his last reason for existence, Dr. Shields declared. "We are, too, old fashioned enough still to believe that we need the precious cleansing of the Blood, and that the expiatory work of Christ is necessary to faith. We, the regular Baptists, belong to a great host, and we have only begun as yet." The President added that they would always stand for local autonomy for every church in the Union.

On Nov. 29, 1928, Dr. T. T. Shields was again elected as President and Rev. Clifford T. Loney of Hamilton and Thomas Urquhart of Toronto were returned as Vice-Presidents. Mr. Urquhart's report on Home Missions stated that seventeen new churches had been opened during the year.

International interest was created by a series of events at Des Moines University, Des Moines, Iowa, including charges against the President, Rev. Dr. Shields of Toronto; and later, rioting by students. On May 12, 1929, the Board of Trustees of Des Moines University after considering "certain complaints and rumours touching the personal integrity of the President of the Board (Dr. T. T. Shields) and of the Secretary-Treasurer (Miss Edith M. Redman) repudiated with the profoundest indignation the very suggestion that either of the said officers of the Board would, in either words or deeds, condescend to any course incompatible with the highest standards of Christian integrity and honour. When Dr. Shields and Miss Redman were acquitted, the Board in turn requested the resignations of the President and the whole faculty of the University, a request tantamount to dismissal of all employees of the University as of June 1st. In an interview given on his arrival in Toronto, Rev. T. T. Shields ascribed the rioting to "conspiracy, engendered by modernist tendencies on the part of the students and faculty." He claimed that only one group of students was concerned in the outbreak. On May 13, 1929, a court order reopened Des Moines University Baptist Fundamentalist Institution, after it had been closed indefinitely on May 11 by the trustees, as the result of an injunction on the application of six students. The Students Ministerial Association adopted a resolution on the same day advising all Baptist Union Churches "to withhold support from the present Board until Dr. T. T. Shields and Miss Edith Redman resign or are removed from office." On May 16, Dr. Shields appeared before the Convention of the Baptist Bible Union in Buffalo, N.Y., with Dean E. C. Kelloway of Des Moines University who

represented the case for the faculty and students of the University. On June 20, 1929, Dr. T. T. Shields was chosen Acting President of Des Moines University and re-elected President of the Board of Trustees. Miss Redman was re-elected to her position as Secretary to the Board of Trustees and Treasurer of the University. Dr. F. E. Fould of Des Moines, the Rev. Miner Stevens of Des Moines and Dr. H. E. Wayman, deposed President of the School, were no longer on the Board.

Other Events. The Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board held its Annual Meeting on Oct. 30 and 31, 1929, at 223 Church St., Toronto.

The twentieth Annual Convention of the Baptist Churches in Saskatchewan opened in Moose Jaw on June 11, in the First Baptist Church.

The report of the Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission Board showed the work in India especially to be active and extending with 99 missionaries in all for India. With 27 missionaries in Bolivia that work was also proceeding actively. Eight fields or stations in India, however, were without a missionary family. The receipts for the year ended Sept. 30, 1928, from all sections amounted to \$255,323. The largest allocation was of \$169,163 to the work in India.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Baptist Union in Western Canada was held in Regina on Jan. 22-25, 1929.

Rev. H. R. Nobles, Regina, was elected President of the Baptist Churches in Saskatchewan at the closing session on June 13, 1929.

The Canada Central Association of Baptist Churches met in Renfrew, Ontario, on June 13-14, 1929. Rev. Howard Wright of Renfrew was elected Moderator.

Other Social and Religious Incidents

Acute interest of members of the Salvation Army in 1928-29 was drawn to events outside of Canada, as affecting the work of the Army in Canada even more than internal events. The meeting in London, England, of the High Council was attended by delegates from the United States and Canada, Commissioner Rich of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and Commissioner Maxwell of Toronto, Ontario, representing the Canadian delegation. The High Council considered it in the interests of the Salvation Army, in consideration of the illness of General Booth, that some other person should take the responsibilities of leadership. The matter eventually was taken before the High Court and Mr. Justice Eve granted General Booth an injunction until after the Council had held a meeting before which General Booth should be entitled to be heard personally or by others. The High Council decided, therefore, to proceed with a fresh adjudication of the case. All the proceedings, however, were forgotten for the time being when every section of the whole Army was reunited temporarily in view of the death on Sunday, June 16, 1929, of General Bramwell Booth. Salvation Army units the world over held services to pay tribute to the dead leader. At the same time Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States, was reported to be recuperating from injuries received in an automobile accident. Her condition was made worse by the shock. The great

funeral service held in Albert Hall on the Sunday night preceding the burial was conducted by General Higgins who superseded General Booth as head of the Army. Dispatches about this time indicated the possibility that renewed litigation might result from the death of General Bramwell Booth because it was known that, previous to the final illness of the General, he had nominated his daughter, Commander Catharine Booth, according to the method hitherto employed in the Salvation Army, as his successor. Considerable speculation occurred as to whether Commander Catharine Booth would press her claims or not.

The Religious Education Council of Canada met on Apr. 12-13, 1929, with the President, Rev. Lynn Harold Hough, D.D., presiding. Considerable forward interest was manifested at this meeting in the International Convention to be held in Toronto in 1930. A General Committee of Arrangements was formed, representative of the various religious educational forces of the Dominion.

At the biennial conference of the Canadian Bible Society held in Regina on Apr. 11, it was decided to raise in the Dominion a thank-offering of \$100,000 in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. In addition the budget for 1929 for all purposes was set at \$365,000, the same as the previous year. The \$100,000 thank-offering was to be presented to the parent body in Great Britain for its world-wide work in translating and disseminating the Scriptures. The Canadian Bible Society with fifteen auxiliaries and 3,666 branches, circulated 506,897 copies of the Bible in Canada and Newfoundland in 1928 against 438,863 in 1927. The total revenue for bible work in 1928 was \$364,410. Special attention was given to the new problems presented by increasing immigration and the necessity of having the Bible translated into the language of all the new Canadians. The Bibles circulated in 1928, included 394,790 in English; and 112,107 in foreign languages.

CANADIAN OBITUARY FOR 1928-29

(July 1, 1928 to Dec. 31, 1928)

- Allan, K.C., William T.**, Conservative Member for West Simcoe in the Ontario Legislature, 1917-1923,—at Collingwood, Ont., on Nov. 29, aged 69 years.
- Aloysius, M.A., Ph.D., Brother**, a former Professor at the University of Alberta and former Principal of the De La Salle Collegiate, Toronto,—at Berkeley, California, U.S.A., on July 28, aged 35 years.
- Battisby, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., D.D., Rev. John Rae**, a former Moderator of the Presbyterian Synod,—at Chatham, Ont., on July 4, aged 81 years.
- Best, Thomas Henry**, founder of *The Canadian Magazine*,—at Toronto, Ont., on Aug. 1st, aged 79 years.
- Bickerdike, Robert**, financier and philanthropist; Liberal Member of the Quebec Legislature, 1897-1900; of the Federal Legislature, 1900-1917,—at Lachine, Que., on Dec. 28, aged 85 years.
- Bisailon, Lieut.-Col. P. R.**, of the 85th Maisonneuve Regiment,—at Montreal, Que., on Aug. 7, aged 47 years.
- Blanchard, M.D., LL.D., R. J.**, a founder of the Manitoba Medical College,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Sept. 10, aged 73 years.
- Blight, Arthur**, well-known baritone singer,—at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 2, aged 54 years.
- Boulton, Gerald D'Arcy**, Assistant General Manager of the Imperial Bank of Canada (Toronto) *en route* from Metis to Montreal, Que.,—on July 27, aged 60 years.
- Boutlier, Arthur**, a former President of the Canadian Fisheries' Association, (Halifax, N.S.),—at Montreal, Que., on Oct. 29, aged 53 years.
- Boydell, M.A., Rev. Canon James**, Church of England missionary,—at Sudbury, Ont., on Nov. 3, aged 90 years.
- Brabant, August**, a former Fur Trade Commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company,—on Nov. 9, aged 63 years.
- Braithwaite, M.A., Ph.D., Edmund E.**, a former President of the University of Western Ontario and former National Organizer of the Interchurch Forward Movement in Canada,—at Unionville, Ont., on Dec. 29, aged 63 years.
- Brandon, B.C.L., William Merritt**, Junior County Judge of Wentworth,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Sept. 11, aged 49 years.
- Bruce, Frank C.**, a former Member of the Ontario Legislature for Hamilton,—on July 9, aged 91 years.
- Brunton, Major T. H.**, Police Magistrate of York County,—at Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 4, aged 74 years.
- Bryan, M.A., LL.D., Hugh W.**, Principal of Renfrew Collegiate Institute, and a past President of the Federation of Secondary Teachers of Ontario,—at Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 29, aged 52 years.
- Bulyea, B.A., LL.D., Hon. George Hedley Vicars**, first Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta,—at Peachland, B.C., on July 22, aged 69 years.
- Cahan, Hon. John Flint**, Minister without Portfolio and assistant Minister of Highways in the Nova Scotia Government (Rhodes—Conservative),—at Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 8, aged 39 years.
- Cameron, Duncan**, a former Inspector of the Imperial Bank of Canada,—at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 13, aged 64 years.
- Cameron, K.C., M.A., LL.D., John Alexander Hugh**, Member of the Third Order of St. Francis; a past President of the Mendelssohn Choir of Montreal,—at Montreal, Que., on Nov. 30, aged 50 years.
- Catto, John**, pioneer merchant,—at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 7, aged 95 years.
- Cawthra, B.A., H. Victor**, President of Crown Life Insurance Company,—at Toronto, on Aug. 18, aged 62 years.

- Chasse, Lieut.-Col. Henri**, journalist and Great War veteran (22nd Regiment) and Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General,—at Montreal, Que., on July 9, aged 43 years.
- Chew, Manley**, a former Member of the House of Commons for East Simcoe,—at Preston Springs, Ont., on Dec. 17, aged 54 years.
- Chouinard, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Honoré Julien Jean Baptiste**, historian; Vice-President of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railroad; a former City Clerk of Quebec; a former Member of the House of Commons for Dorchester,—at Quebec, Que., on Nov. 27, aged 78 years.
- Clarke, Samuel**, former Member of the Ontario Legislature for 28 years for Northumberland West,—at Cobourg, Ont., on July 8, aged 75 years.
- Coleman, M.D., Theo.**, prominent physician,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Dec. 5, aged 61 years.
- Cook, A. B.**, Eastern Canadian building contractor and Western Canadian stockman,—at Helena, Montana, U.S.A., on Dec. 7.
- Cook, George**, representative in the West Indies of the C. N. R. Steamships; Paymaster Lieutenant Commander R. C. N. during Great War, upon H.C.M.S. *Niobe*,—at Barbados, West Indies, on Nov. 21, aged 52 years.
- Cotter, K.C., J. L. R.**, Crown Attorney for Simcoe County for 62 years,—at Barrie, Ont., on Oct. 3, aged 92 years.
- Coughlin, M.D., Charles B.**, Superintendent of the Ontario School for the Deaf,—at Belleville, Ont., on Dec. 10, aged 66 years.
- Crawford, Prof. John T.**, educationist and author; Professor of Mathematics, Ontario College of Education, Toronto,—in Austria, on July 17, aged 64 years.
- Creasor, Alfred D.**, Police Magistrate of Grey County,—at Owen Sound, Ont., on Dec. 7, aged 66 years.
- Cresser-Gaskins, Mrs. Henry (Zoe Greaves)**, noted pianist of Toronto,—at London, Ont., on Nov. 15.
- Creyk, Reginald Henwood**, President of the Montclair National Bank, and Treasurer of the Spool Cotton Company of New York,—at Montclair, N.J., U.S.A., on Aug. 16, aged 66 years.
- Cross, William H.**, Western financier,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Dec. 14, aged 77 years.
- Cushing, LL.D., Rev. Daniel**, a former Superior of St. Michael's College, Toronto, and also former Superior of Assumption College, Sandwich,—at Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 18, aged 78 years.
- Demers, Lieut.-Col. François J. A.**, veteran of the South African War and the Riel Rebellion and former Assistant Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,—at Edmonton, Alta., on July 9, aged 63 years.
- Denny, Captain Sir Cecil**, famous member of the Royal North-west Mounted Police; a founder of the City of Calgary; and former Provincial Archivist of Alberta,—at Edmonton, Alta., on July 24, aged 79 years.
- De Serres, Hon. Gaspard**, Member of Quebec Legislative Council (Liberal),—at Montreal, Que., on Dec. 20, aged 73 years.
- Dobbs, Capt., the Rev. Conway Edward**, a former engineer on the original survey of the Canadian Pacific Railway and later Church of England missionary in the Diocese of Prince Rupert's Land,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Aug. 4, aged 87 years.
- Donly, Harrison Beauregard**, a former President of the Canadian Press Association,—at Simcoe, Ont., on July 31, aged 76 years.
- Donnelly, Right Rev. Mgr. John E.**, of St. Anthony's Church, Montreal,—at New York, U.S.A., on Dec. 12, aged 67 years.
- Dubuque, Hugo A.** (formerly of Quebec), Judge of the Superior Court, Fall River, Mass., U.S.A.,—at Fall River, Mass., on Nov. 15, aged 74 years.
- Dufresne, Dr. J. A.**, a former President of the Union of Canadian Municipalities,—at Shawinigan Falls, Que., on July 24, aged 59 years.
- Edmison, D.D., Rev. John H.**, Secretary of the Board of Home Missions, United Church of Canada,—at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 15, aged 57 years.
- Fairbairn, (Mrs.) Margaret**, writer and art critic,—at Clarkson, Ont., on Sept. 3, aged 71 years.
- Farrow, R. R.**, a former Deputy Minister of Customs,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 2, aged 64 years.
- Ferguson, K.C., Hon. William Nassau**, Justice of Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario,—at Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 9, aged 59 years.

- Finucan, W. J.**, a former branch Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada,—at Montreal, Que., on Dec. 6.
- Fisher, B.A., LL.B., K.C., Harold**, a former Mayor of Ottawa and a former Member (Liberal) of the Ontario Legislature for Ottawa West,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Dec. 19, aged 51 years.
- Fleming, John William**, Civil Service Commissioner for Manitoba,—*en route* to Brandon, Man., on Nov. 10, aged 55 years.
- Flowers, Lieut.-Col. Henry**, Secretary of the Nova Scotia Rifle Association,—at Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 30, aged 61 years.
- Flutcher, Thomas Stephen**, Judge of the Court of Revision on Assessments for Vancouver Island,—at Victoria, B.C., on Nov. 18, aged 81 years.
- Gilmour, Venerable Archdeacon Gowan**, Church of England clergyman and former missionary in the Diocese of Algoma,—at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on Sept. 1st, aged 79 years.
- Godin, M.D., Charles Hector**, Superintendent of Marine Hospital Service for the Department of Health,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 23, aged 56 years.
- Goodison, William Thomas**, manufacturer of Ontario and Member of the House of Commons for West Lambton,—at Cleveland, Ohio, on Dec. 3, aged 52 years.
- Gregory, John Fraser**, lumber manufacturer,—at Saint John, N.B., on Oct. 28, aged 67 years.
- Harlow, Arthur C.**, educationist and sportsman,—at Montreal, Que., on Dec. 14, aged 50 years.
- Hastings, George Victor**, Western industrialist and financier,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 17, aged 75 years.
- Heartz, D.D., Rev. William H.**, first Chairman of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Church of Canada,—at Amherst, N.S., on Nov. 6, aged 86 years.
- Hendrie Lady (Lena Maude Henderson)**, widow of Sir John S. Hendrie, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario,—at Beaconsfield, Que., on July 18, aged 65 years.
- Henshaw, George Hayward**, member of a distinguished United Empire Loyalist family,—at Montreal, Que., on Nov. 29, aged 78 years.
- Hensley, George W. C.**, President of the Acadia Sugar Refining Company and Director of the Dominion Atlantic Railway,—at Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 18, aged 63 years.
- Hethrington, Major T. S.**, formerly in command of the Queen's Own Canadian Hussars of Quebec,—at Quebec, Que., on Dec. 8, aged 78 years.
- Homuth, Otto**, Ontario industrialist,—at Preston, Ont., on Aug. 11, aged 68 years.
- Howard, Lewis A.**, a former President of the Commercial Travellers' Association,—at Poplar Point, Lake Simcoe, Ont., on Aug. 23, aged 58 years.
- Howe, B.A., LL.D., Ralph Edwin**, Montreal educationist,—at Hamilton, Bermuda, on Sept. 14, aged 54 years.
- Huggins, K.C., William Hugh**, Official Court Reporter of the Exchequer Court of Canada,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Sept. 19, aged 65 years.
- Izard, Mary (Mrs. C. H. Massiah)**, noted violinist,—at Montreal, Que., on Dec. 16, aged 39 years.
- James, Frederic William**, Superintendent of the Canadian National Steamships,—at Quebec, Que., on Oct. 6, aged 70 years.
- Jameson, Clarence J.**, former Civil Service Commissioner, President of *The Courier* (Weekly) of Digby, N.S.; a former Member (Conservative) of the House of Commons,—at Digby, N.S., on Sept. 20, aged 56 years.
- Johnson, Edward V.**, a former inspecting engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals (Federal)—at Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 5, aged 83 years.
- Keefer, B.A., M.A., LL.B., K.C., Francis Henry**, Public Trustee of Ontario and a former Conservative Member of the Ontario Legislature for Port Arthur and Kenora,—at Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 4, aged 68 years.
- Kilmer, K.C., George H.**, distinguished member of the legal profession and member of the Senate of the University of Toronto,—at Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 19, aged 64 years.
- Kneeland, B.A., M.A., B.C.L., Ph.D., Prof. Abner Winslow**, noted educationist of the Province of Quebec,—at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, on Nov. 20, aged 75 years.

- Knowles, A.R.C.A., Mrs. Farquhar McGillivray (Elizabeth Beach)**, distinguished artist,—at Lancaster, N.H., on Oct. 4, aged 62 years.
- LaBillois, Charles H.**, Commissioner of Agriculture, 1897; Chief Commissioner of Public Works, 1900, of New Brunswick,—at Montreal, Que., on Nov. 22, aged 71 years.
- Lalonde, Armand**, a former Manager in Canada of the Boston and Maine Railroad,—at Montreal, Que., on Nov. 19, aged 88 years.
- Lamarche, K.C., Joseph**, prominent lawyer of the Province of Quebec,—at Montreal, Que., on Dec. 26, aged 56 years.
- Latreille, M.D., Eugene**, Professor of Pathologic Anatomy at the University of Montreal, consulting practitioner of the Hotel Dieu Hospital; Officer d'Academie (France); member of the Federal Medical Bureau, and a former President of the Société Médicale of Montreal,—at Montreal, Que., on Nov. 7, aged 49 years.
- Lauer, John Herbert**, General Manager of the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, and Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian College of Organists,—at Montreal, Que., on Dec. 6, aged 65 years.
- Littlejohn, W. A.**, City Clerk of Toronto for 28 years,—at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 28, aged 71 years.
- Lockhart, Robert James**, Secretary-Treasurer of the Gurney-Massey Company, Limited of Montreal,—at Montreal, Que., on Dec. 18, aged 76 years.
- Lodge, Matthew**, Director, Canadian National Railways,—on July 23, aged 69 years.
- Loggie, Andrew**, prominent industrialist of New Brunswick,—at Dalhousie, N.B., on July 23, aged 80 years.
- Lussier, K.C., Louis**, prominent Quebec lawyer,—at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on Sept. 16, aged 74 years.
- Macdonald, Alexander**, head of Macdonald Consolidated Limited; philanthropist and former Mayor of Winnipeg,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Aug. 23, aged 84 years.
- MacDonald, C.E., LL.D., Charles**, prominent engineer,—at Gananoque, Ont., on July 8, aged 91 years.
- Macdonald, Duncan C.**, Vice-President of the Macdonald Consolidated Limited,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Aug. 9.
- Macdonald, John Kay**, President of the Confederation Life Insurance Company,—at Toronto, Ont., on July 4, aged 90 years.
- Macdonald, Robert**, former Secretary of the North British Mercantile Insurance Company,—at Montreal, Que., on Oct. 16, aged 86 years.
- MacIsaac, John**, a former Branch Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada,—at Antigonish, N.S., on Nov. 7, aged 72 years.
- Mackay, Alexander Hugh**, representative of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Scotland in Canada,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Dec. 30, aged 89 years.
- Mackay, Mrs. Peter J. (Isabel Ecclestone)**, novelist, poet and playwright,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Aug. 15, aged 52 years.
- Mackenzie, John Sinclair**, insurance broker of Montreal,—at Westmount, Que., on Sept. 23, aged 47 years.
- Mackintosh, Hugh Fraser**, founder and first editor of *The Weekly Catholic Review*; associate Editor of *The Catholic Record*, London; and a former President of the Catholic Truth Society,—at Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 25, aged 66 years.
- Macnaughton, Mrs. William George**, leader in patriotic and political activities in Montreal,—at New York, U.S.A., on Oct. 31.
- Macphater, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., Neil**, a former Professor of Surgery in the University of Colorado and a former President and Senior Surgeon at St. Anthony's Hospital, Denver,—at Calgary, Alta., on Oct. 8, aged 69 years.
- Mahoney, R. M.**, Manager, The Alberta Pacific Grain Company Limited, Edmonton,—at Edmonton, Alta., on Oct. 12.
- Manning, D.D., Rev. Charles Edward**, Joint Secretary of the Home Missions Board of the United Church of Canada,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Sept. 3, aged 67 years.
- Massiah, Mrs. C. H.** (see Izard, Mary).

- Masson, M.D., Raoul**, noted authority on children's diseases, President and Founder of Ste. Justine Hospital, Montreal,—at Montreal, Que., on Nov. 14, aged 53 years.
- Mayrand, Hormisdas**, former Liberal Member of the House of Commons for Maskinongé,—at St. Léon, Que., on July 4, aged 69 years.
- McArthur, Dr. Prescott Campbell**, a former Lecturer in Pediatrics at Manitoba Medical College,—at Sandy Hook, Man., on Aug. 20, aged 53 years.
- McIntyre, John Malcolm**, President of the McIntyre Realty Company and Director of the Dominion Bridge Company,—at Montreal, Que., on Aug. 8, aged 64 years.
- McKay, D.D., Rev. Hugh**, noted missionary among the Indians; at one time Moderator of the former Manitoba and North-west Presbyterian Synod,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Sept. 20, aged 84 years.
- McKay, Malcolm**, a former Member of the Nova Scotia Legislature for Inverness County,—at Whycomogagh, N.S., on Dec. 12, aged 60 years.
- Meikle, William**, realtor and former grain broker,—at Montreal, Que., on Oct. 29, aged 75 years.
- Millen, George Henry**, President of the E. B. Eddy Company,—at Hull, Que., on Nov. 3, aged 90 years.
- Monty, K.C., LL.D., P.C., Hon. Rodolphe**, Secretary of State in the Meighen Cabinet (Conservative), 1921,—at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on Dec. 1st, aged 54 years.
- Morden, W. J.**, a former Mayor of Hamilton,—at Hamilton, Ont., on Dec. 26, aged 91 years.
- Morrill, Victor Eugene**, Managing Director of *The Sherbrooke Record* and a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.O.F.,—at Montreal, Que., on Oct. 20, aged 54 years.
- Mulligan, His Honour James Arthur**, Surrogate Judge of the County of Carleton,—at Sudbury, Ont., on Nov. 22, aged 66 years.
- Mulock, K.C., William**, member of the Toronto legal firm, Mulock, Milliken, Clark and Redman,—at Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 16, aged 57 years.
- Nichol, LL.D., Hon. Walter Cameron**, journalist and a former Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia,—at Victoria, B.C., on Dec. 19, aged 62 years.
- Normand, M.D., P.C., Hon. Louis Philippe**, President of the Privy Council in the Meighen Cabinet; President of the Third Congress des Médecins de Langue Française de L'Amérique du Nord, 1906; and a former President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Province of Quebec,—at Three Rivers, Que., on June 27, 1928, aged 64 years.
- O'Reilly, M. Helen**, soprano singer, noted in Canada and Europe,—at Biggar, Sask., on Nov. 20.
- Owens, Edward W. J.**, lawyer and a former Member of the Ontario Legislature,—at Toronto, Ont., on Nov. 11, aged 65 years.
- Patton, M.A., Ph.D., (Heidelberg), Rev. Walter Melville**, a former Professor of Old Testament Languages and Literature at Wesleyan College; a former Instructor in Semitic Languages at Yale University; and a former Professor of Biblical Literature and Philosophy at Baker University, Baldwin, Ky.,—at Montreal, Que., on Aug. 5, aged 65 years.
- Pearson, Hartley Mansell**, General Superintendent of Alberta Pool Elevators Limited,—at Edmonton, Alta., on Oct. 10.
- Petty, Albert Leonard**, a former President of the Life Underwriters of Canada,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 8, aged 50 years.
- Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L., Right Rev. William Cyprian**, a former Bishop of the Diocese of Calgary (Church of England) for 40 years,—at Calgary, Alta., on July 18, aged 83 years.
- Power, Charles B.**, prominent financier and industrialist,—at Toronto, Ont., on Sept. 29, aged 94 years.
- Preston, William**, founder and President of Preston-Noelting Limited,—at Stratford, Ont., on Dec. 12, aged 66 years.
- Pringle, Alexander**, President of T. Pringle and Son, Limited, architects and engineers and former Vice-President of Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company Limited,—at Montreal, Que., on Oct. 5, aged 64 years.
- Redpath, Francis R.**, a former Vice-President of the Canada Sugar Refining Company Limited,—at Montreal, Que., on Dec. 15, aged 82 years.

- Reed, Mrs. Hayter (Kate Armour)**, well-known interior decorator of the Canadian Pacific hotels,—in London, England, on Sept. 18.
- Reid, John Alexander**, journalist; former Clerk of the Executive Council and Government Printer of the North-west Territories; and former Agent and Financial Adviser in London, England of the Province of Alberta,—at Regina, Sask., on Nov. 23, aged 66 years.
- Robertson, C.B.E., Lieut.-Col. Struan Gordon**, former Commander of the 17th Battalion, C. E. F. (Nova Scotia Highlanders),—at Hamilton, Bermuda, on Aug. 21, aged 58 years.
- Robinson, John Ross**, Editor of *The Toronto Evening Telegram* for 39 years,—at Beaverton, Ont., on Sept. 28, aged 66 years.
- Roy, B.A., Hon. Joseph Alfred Ernest**, Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec; and a Commissioner of the Dominion Customs Inquiry, 1926-28,—at St. Michel de Bellechasse, Que., on Aug. 17, aged 56 years.
- Saunders, Alexander**, President of the Goderich Organ Co., Limited,—at Goderich, Ont., on Oct. 10, aged 74 years.
- Scott, Lieut.-Colonel B. A.**, a former Vice-President of the Quebec Development Company,—at Montreal, Que., on Dec. 14, aged 69 years.
- Simpson, Lieut.-Col. William John**, former Secretary-Treasurer of the Canada Colonization Association and Director of Sales for War Stores for Canada after the Great War,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Dec. 5, aged 60 years.
- Smith, K.C., Alexander**, a former organizer of the Dominion Liberal Party,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Oct. 17, aged 62 years.
- Smith, Charles Sturrock**, former Manager of the main Ottawa branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Aug. 22, aged 51 years.
- Spotton, His Honour Anson**, County Judge for Wellington,—at Guelph, Ont., on Oct. 6, aged 58 years.
- Sprague, D. Boyce**, Manager of the Rowland Sprague Lumber Company and prominent athlete,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Nov. 18, aged 53 years.
- Starr, M.D., Lieut.-Col. Clarence Leslie**, noted orthopedic surgeon; Vice-President of the American Surgical Society; Past President of the American Orthopedic Association; and Director of Surgery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, England,—at Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 25, aged 60 years.
- Stock, D.D., Rev. Eugene**, formerly connected with the Church of England Missionary Society,—at Hampstead, England, on Sept. 7, aged 92 years.
- Sullivan, Dr. Michael T.**, prominent Nova Scotia physician and Vice-President of N. S. Liberal Association,—at Halifax, N.S., on Nov. 18, aged 54 years.
- Sweeny, Campbell**, a former Superintendent of British Columbia Branches of the Bank of Montreal,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Dec. 1st, aged 82 years.
- Taylor, Bramwell**, Field Secretary of the Salvation Army in Western Canada,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Oct. 6, aged 40 years.
- Tessier, B.A., K.C., LL.D., Lieut.-Col. Joseph Adolphe**, Chairman of the Running Streams Commission; first Minister of Roads in the Province of Quebec; and a former Mayor of Three Rivers,—at Three Rivers, Que., on Nov. 4, aged 65 years.
- Todd, Albert Edward**, a former Mayor of Victoria,—at Seattle, Wash., on Oct. 26, aged 50 years.
- Trowern, E. M.**, Dominion Executive Director and Chairman of the Retail Trade Bureau of Canada,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Nov. 16, aged 72 years.
- Turnbull, Michael C.**, President of the Turnbull Elevator Co., Limited,—at Newmarket, Ont., on Aug. 10, aged 79 years.
- Unwin, M.A., B.S.A., Garton H.**, Associate Professor at Ontario Agricultural College,—at Guelph, Ont., on Dec. 6.
- Vaillancourt, Janvier Arthur**, President of the Banque Canadienne Nationale since 1912,—at Montreal, Que., on Dec. 24, aged 77 years.
- Webster, Hon. John**, Senator of Canada and a former Member of the House of Commons,—at Brockville, Ont., on Dec. 1st, aged 72 years.
- Weldon, Isaac H.**, President of the Provincial Paper Limited and a former President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association,—at Toronto, Ont., on Oct. 17, aged 54 years.
- Wheaton, Andrew Henry**, railway and bridge contractor of Eastern Canada,—at Montreal, Que., on July 31, aged 65 years.

- Whitman, William**, prominent cotton manufacturer of Boston, Mass.,—at Brookline, Mass., on Sept. 20, aged 86 years.
- Williamson, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.A.C.S., A. R. B.**, a former Professor of Obstetrics of Queen's Medical College, Kingston,—at Kingston, Ont., on Dec. 24.
- Woolf, Martin**, a former Liberal Member of the Alberta Legislature for Cardston and Deputy Speaker of the House in the Stewart Government,—at Cardston, Alta., on Aug. 25.

(From Jan. 1st to June 30, 1929)

- Aikins, K.B., M.A., K.C., LL.B., Sir James Manning Albert**, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Manitoba Counsel for the Department of Justice, 1879-1896; Royal Commissioner to investigate and report on the administration of the North-West Territories, 1880; appointed Counsel for the Western division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, 1880-1911; Member of the House of Commons for Brandon, 1911; and a former President of the Canadian Bar Association,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Mar. 1st, aged 77 years.
- Archibald, Charles**, mining engineer and a former President of the Bank of Nova Scotia,—at Halifax, N.S., on Apr. 29, aged 84 years.
- Ardley, Walter Hardaman**, prominent railway official,—at Westmount, Que., on June 16, aged 71 years.
- Armstrong, Adolphus**, a former Conservative Member of the Ontario Legislature for Essex South,—at Windsor, Ont., on Mar. 13, aged 65 years.
- Baker, C.V.O., Walter Reginald**, a former Secretary of the Canadian Pacific Railway; and Private Secretary and Comptroller to the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava (1874-1878), then Governor-General of Canada,—at Montreal, Que., on Apr. 1st, aged 76 years.
- Baldwin, George F.**, First City Treasurer of Vancouver—in office for 37 years,—at Vancouver, B.C., on June 11, aged 78 years.
- Baldwin, B.A., M.D., John McLeod**, prominent horticulturist; veteran of the Great War,—at Bowmanville, Ont., on Apr. 7, aged 51 years.
- Ballantyne, Robert Mitchell**, President of Lovell and Christmas (Canada) Limited,—at Westmount, Que., on Mar. 29, aged 69 years.
- Barnsley, James MacDonald**, internationally-known Canadian artist,—at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 25, aged 68 years.
- Beckett, M.A., S. E.**, Associate Professor of Economics at the University of British Columbia,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 15.
- Bell, C.M.G., Major Graham A.**, Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, and a Director of the Canadian National Railways,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Jan. 13, aged 54 years.
- Bell, C.E., James Anthony**, internationally-known engineer,—at St. Thomas, Ont., on June 25, aged 78 years.
- Bell, M.A., K.C., Hon. John Howatt**, lawyer and a former Liberal Premier of Prince Edward Island, 1919,—at Los Angeles, Cal., on Jan. 29, aged 82 years.
- Belleau, K.C., Eusebe**, former Québec Batonnier General of the Bar,—at Quebec, Que., on May 21, aged 68 years.
- Bell-Irving, M.D., Duncan**, pioneer physician and industrialist of Vancouver,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Feb. 13.
- Beveridge, M.C., William W.**, Assistant Sports Editor of *The Gazette*, Montreal, and Great War veteran,—at Hamilton, Bermuda, on Jan. 23, aged 35 years.
- Bosson-Krock, Dr. Gustav A.**, Chief Horticulturalist of the Canadian Pacific Railway,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 16, aged 50 years.
- Bourinot, John C.**, a former Liberal Member of the Nova Scotia Legislature and editor and publisher of *The Eastern Journal*,—at Port Hawkesbury, N.S., on Apr. 22, aged 65 years.
- Boyd, John William Gamble**, Secretary of St. George's Society, Toronto, and member of a United Empire Loyalist family,—at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 12, aged 67 years.
- Briggs, Henry**, a former General Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Toronto Branch,—at Toronto, Ont., on Mar. 9, aged 69 years.

- Brisset des Nos, Dr. André**, a former Professor of the Medical Faculty of the University of Montreal,—at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 1st, aged 63 years.
- Bull, Manlius**, President of the Standard Trust Company,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Mar. 3, aged 80 years.
- Burrows, Hon. Theodore Arthur**, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 18, aged 71 years.
- Caldwell, Colin S.**, pioneer aviator,—at Montreal, Que., on June 20.
- Cameron, M.C., LL.D., Dr. Herman McLean**, lawyer and Coroner for the Province of Manitoba,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 2, aged 47 years.
- Carman, William Bliss**, internationally-known poet,—at New Canaan, Conn., on June 8, aged 66 years.
- Charlton, Harry Ready**, Manager of the Railway Advertising Bureau of the Canadian National Railways,—at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 15, aged 63 years.
- Chartier, Mrs. Levis Serrier (Marie Zeraphine Lefebvre)** last descendant in direct line of the Seigneur Lefebvre de la Baie,—at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on June 17, aged 80 years.
- Chisholm, B.A., K.C., William Craig**, General Counsel of Canadian National Railways,—at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 3, aged 65 years.
- Chisholm, William Isaac**, Assistant Chief Inspector of Public and Separate Schools of the Province of Ontario,—at Toronto, Ont., on May 15, aged 66 years.
- Churchill, B.A., Gordon**, Principal of the Moosomin Collegiate Institute,—at Moosomin, Sask., on May 30, aged 44 years.
- Cleghorn, Major George Spalding**, former Business Manager of the W. R. Brock Company, Limited and a member of the Royal Scots Regiment,—at Montreal, Que., on May 13, aged 59 years.
- Cleghorn, James**, prominent in business and educational circles,—at Montreal, Que., on May 31, aged 64 years.
- Cocks, B.Sc., Ph.D., Arthur William**, educationist of British Columbia and formerly of Saskatchewan,—at Brentwood, B.C., on Mar. 26, aged 41 years.
- Collett, William Charles**, leading architect of Boston, Mass.,—at Newton, Mass., on Jan. 25, aged 73 years.
- Craig, Lieut.-Col. J. J.**, a former Conservative Member of the Ontario Legislature for East Wellington; a past President of the Canadian Lacrosse Association and a prominent Mason,—at Fergus, Ont., on May 27.
- Creelman, M.S., B.S.A., LL.D., George Christie**, a former President of the Ontario Agricultural College,—at Beamsville, Ont., on Apr. 18, aged 59 years.
- Cyr, J. Ernest**, Superintendent of Dominion Public Works in Winnipeg; former Liberal Member of the House of Commons for Provencher, Man.,—at St. Boniface, Man., on Apr. 12, aged 74 years.
- Dalrymple, John Edward**, a former Vice-President in Charge of Traffic and Express, C. N. R.,—at Westmount, Que., on Jan. 18, aged 60 years.
- Davidson, K.B., Sir Charles Peers**, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, 1912-1915,—at New York City, on Jan. 29, aged 89 years.
- Desmarais, Rev. Rodolphe**, distinguished member of the Oblate Order and missionary of British Columbia,—at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 1st, aged 47 years.
- Ducharme, Guillaume Narcisse**, President of La Sauvegarde Compagnie d'Assurance and a former President of the Banque Provinciale du Canada,—at Montreal, Que., on Apr. 30, aged 78 years.
- Duggan, Edward Joseph**, journalist and lawyer,—at Murray Bay, Que., on Feb. 4, aged 78 years.
- Edwards, M.D., C.M., Hon. John Wesley**, Conservative Member of the House of Commons for Frontenac-Addington; former Minister of Immigration, 1921, and prominent member of the Orange Order,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Apr. 18, aged 63 years.
- Ellis, Philip William**, Chairman of the Toronto Transportation Committee and a former President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association,—at Toronto, Ont., on Apr. 21, aged 72 years.
- Embree, LL.D., Luther Edmund**, well-known educationist of the Province of Ontario,—at Ottawa, Ont., on June 6, aged 84 years.
- Fielding, D.C.L., LL.D., Right Hon. William Stevens**, a former Minister of Finance in the Laurier and King Cabinets, and former Premier of Nova Scotia,—at Ottawa, Ont., June 23, aged 80 years.

- Fiske, LL.D., Haley**, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company,—at New York City, on Mar. 3, aged 76 years.
- Forbes, Dr. A. Mackenzie**, well-known children's surgeon of Montreal,—at Montreal, Que., on May 16, aged 55 years.
- Fraser, M.D., Rev. J. B.**, former Presbyterian medical missionary to China,—at Owen Sound, Ont., on Mar. 22, aged 83 years.
- Gibson, LL.B., LL.D., K.C.M.G., Major-Gen. Hon. Sir John Morison**, a former Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and a former Liberal Member of the Ontario Legislature,—at Hamilton, Ont., on June 3, aged 87 years.
- Gill, Robert**, financier of Eastern Canada, and a Vice-President of St. Luke's Hospital of Ottawa,—at Ottawa, Ont., on May 30, aged 77 years.
- Gillespie, M.Sc., C.E., M.E.I.C., Peter**, Professor of the Engineering Faculty of the University of Toronto,—at Toronto, Ont., on May 26, aged 56 years.
- Gordon, W. H. Lockhart**, well-known barrister,—at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 1st, aged 83 years.
- Gosselin, Hon. Joseph Jean Baptiste**, Legislative Councillor for the District of Bedford of the Province of Quebec,—at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Que., on May 16, aged 80 years.
- Gouin, K.C.M.G., B.C.L., LL.B., LL.D., Hon. Sir Lomer**, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and former Premier of that Province,—at Quebec, Que., on Mar. 28, aged 69 years.
- Gray, Robert**, motor manufacturer of Ontario,—at Chatham, Ont., on Mar. 31, aged 67 years.
- Guerin, Bellelle**, founder of the Catholic Women's League of Canada and its former President,—at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 28.
- Haggart, William Ross**, Vice-President of the United States Asbestos Company,—at Philadelphia, Pa., on Jan. 15, aged 55 years.
- Haggen, Edward Alexander**, mining engineer and writer,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Apr. 22, aged 70 years.
- Hamersley, Alfred St. George**, Great War veteran, a former legal adviser to the City of Vancouver; also to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company; and chairman and director of a number of industrial companies in British Columbia,—at London, England, on Feb. 26, aged 80 years.
- Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. W. A.**, a former Commander of the Connaught Rangers; served in the British Army for 32 years; veteran of the South African and the Great Wars,—at Natal, South Africa, on Feb. 8.
- Harris, James**, Managing Director of the Harris Abattoir, Limited,—at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 1st, aged 50 years.
- Hart, D.D., Rev. Evanston Ives**, Secretary of the Quebec League against Alcohol,—at Montreal, Que., on Mar. 21, aged 62 years.
- Harty, William**, for five years Minister of Public Works in the Mowat Cabinet of Ontario; former Member of Parliament for Kingston; and prominent industrialist of Ontario,—at Kingston, Ont., on Apr. 1st, aged 82 years.
- Hearn, K.C., His Honour Edward**, Senior Judge of Waterloo County,—at Kitchener, Ont., on Mar. 26, aged 70 years.
- Henwood, Charles Peters**, civil engineer of Ontario,—at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 20, aged 50 years.
- Hooke, Burford**, a former News Editor and Managing Director of *The Leader*, Regina,—at Regina, Sask., on June 23, aged 54 years.
- Horne-Payne, R. M.**, a former Chairman of the Board of Directors of the British Columbia Electric Railway,—at Brentwood, England, on Jan. 30, aged 58 years.
- Horton, Albert**, a former Editor of Debates in the Canadian Senate,—at Hamilton, Bermuda, on Feb. 23, aged 76 years.
- Howard, Major John**, Agent-General in London, England, for Nova Scotia, for 36 years,—in London, England, on Mar. 5, aged 72 years.
- Howard, C.S.B., M.A., Rev. Patrick J.**, educationist and missionary of the Catholic Church,—at Sandwich, Ont., on May 30, aged 63 years.
- Howe, J. Sydenham**, last surviving son of Hon. Joseph Howe,—at Middleton, N.S., on Apr. 13, aged 86 years.

- Hudson, W. D.**, harbour and railway expert of British Columbia,—at St. Louis, U.S.A., on Feb. 25.
- Hume, Dr. Guy**, specialist in orthodontia, a former President of the American Society of Orthodontists,—at Toronto, Ont., on June 9, aged 55 years.
- Hunter, Hon. Gordon**, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia,—at Victoria, B.C., on Mar. 15, aged 65 years.
- Huot, Abbé Antonio**, Editor of *La Semaine Religieuse de Québec*,—at St. Malo, Que., on Apr. 11, aged 52 years.
- Ireland, Alexander Henry**, a former Inspector and Superintendent of branches of the Canadian Bank of Commerce,—at Paris, France, on Apr. 6, aged 79 years.
- Johnson, Hon. James**, a former Conservative Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature, and Member without Portfolio in the Sir Hugh John Macdonald Administration,—at Boissevain, Man., on Feb. 6, aged 73 years.
- Joliffe, A. D.**, Provincial Auditor of Revenue of Manitoba,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 21, aged 72 years.
- Jones, C.M.G., I.S.O., Charles Jerome**, a former Chief Clerk and Assistant Secretary of the Governor-General's Office,—at Ottawa, Ont., on June 23.
- Joseph, Brother (Edouard Jacques)**, a former Director of Mount St. Louis College, Montreal,—at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 8, aged 55 years.
- Kehoe, LL.D., His Honour John James**, first Judge of the District of Sudbury,—at Whitby, Ont., on Mar. 3, aged 74 years.
- Kerr, John Morley**, Manufacturers' Agent,—at Toronto, Ont., on Apr. 7, aged 62 years.
- Kirkpatrick, Lady (Isabel Louise MacPherson)**, widow of Sir George A. Kirkpatrick, K.C.M.G.,—in London, England, on Jan. 8.
- Krock, G. A. B.**, (See **Bosson-Krock**).
- Labelle, Gustave**, prominent musician connected for 15 years with the McGill Conservatory of Music,—at Montreal, Que., on Mar. 31, aged 50 years.
- Lafrenière, J. L. D.**, Chief Architect of the City of Montreal,—at Montreal, Que., on Mar. 10, aged 54 years.
- Lalor, Francis Ramsay**, a former Member of the House of Commons for Haldimand (1904-1921), and well-known industrialist,—at Dunnville, Ont., on June 24, aged 74 years.
- Lamoureux, Dr. F. C. Tancrede**, well-known physician of the Province of Quebec,—at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 2, aged 81 years.
- Lanctot, Roch**, Liberal Member of the House of Commons for La Prairie-Napierville,—at St. Constant, Que., on May 30, aged 63 years.
- Lewis, James**, Member of the New Brunswick Legislature for Saint John,—at Saint John, N.B., on May 23.
- Lewis, B.D. (London University), M.A. (Trinity College, Dublin), Rev. W. J.**, Pastor of Rosedale Presbyterian Church, Toronto,—at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 5, aged 54 years.
- Logan, M.A., Ph.D., Litt.D., John Daniel**, *litterateur*; Professor of English at Marquette University; and a former Professor of English at Acadia University,—at Milwaukee, Wis., on Jan. 24, aged 60 years.
- Lumsden, James Freeman**, General Manager of the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company and former Assistant Chief Engineer of the N. S. Power Commission,—at Montreal, Que., on May 15, aged 38 years.
- Macara, K.C., William Elliott**, Registrar-General of Manitoba,—at Winnipeg, Man., on May 15, aged 70 years.
- Macculloch, Robertson**, former Assistant Manager of the Royal Trust Company,—at Montreal, Que., on May 27, aged 68 years.
- Macdonald, K.B., K.C.M.G., Sir Hugh John**, only surviving son of Sir John A. Macdonald; Police Magistrate of Winnipeg; one time Member of the Sir Charles Tupper Cabinet; and a former Premier of Manitoba,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Mar. 29, aged 79 years.
- Macdonald, John A.**, Director of national advertising for *The Montreal Star*,—at Montreal, Que., on Apr. 15, aged 42 years.
- Mackay, K.C., Alfred**, Deputy-Prothonotary of Superior Court of the Montreal District,—at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 15, aged 61 years.

- MacKay, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Alexander Howard**, a former Superintendent of Education of Nova Scotia for 35 years,—at Dartmouth, N.S., on May 19, aged 81 years.
- MacKay, D.D., Rev. Robert Peter**, United Church minister; a former Moderator of the Presbyterian (former) General Assembly; and a former Secretary for 40 years of the Foreign Mission Board,—at Woodstock, Ont., on May 27, aged 82 years.
- MacKenzie, Peter H.**, agriculturalist, and a former Liberal Member of the House of Commons,—at Toronto, Ont., on June 13, aged 84 years.
- Mackie, John**, dairy expert, a former Provincial Dairy Judge of British Columbia,—at Vancouver, B.C., on May 10, aged 64 years.
- MacLellan, LL.D., William Edward**, journalist and literary critic; Superintendent of the Postal Service of Nova Scotia; and former Editor of *The Morning Chronicle*,—at Halifax, N.S., on Feb. 27, aged 73 years.
- MacLeod, Richard A.**, Stipendiary Magistrate for Halifax County,—at Halifax, N.S., on Apr. 10, aged 49 years.
- MacTaggart, B.A.Sc., M.D., Lieut.-Col. Duncan Donald**, a former Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at McGill University,—at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 4, aged 66 years.
- MacVicar, A.R.C.A., D. Norman**, former President of the Quebec Association of Architects,—at Montreal, Que., on Mar. 26.
- Mader, Charles Uniacke**, a former Liberal Member of the Nova Scotia Legislature for Lunenburg,—at Mahone Bay, N.S., on May 30, aged 74 years.
- Maguire, B.Sc., M.D., Francis J. W.**, internationally-known goitre specialist,—at Detroit, Mich., on Feb. 1st.
- Martin, K.C., Hon. John Edward**, acting Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Montreal,—at Westmount, Que., on Jan. 27, aged 69 years.
- Marty, LL.D., Aletta Elise**, prominent educationist of Ontario,—at Pretoria, South Africa, on May 10.
- Mabee, M.D., Oliver Raymond**, Chief Medical Officer of the Sun Life Assurance Company in Toronto; Assistant Surgeon at the General Hospital and Administrator of Surgery at the University of Toronto,—at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 13, aged 48 years.
- McDougall, John**, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Manitoba Legislature for nearly half a century,—at Lockport, Man., on Apr. 30, aged 83 years.
- McEwan, Alexander Roy**, engineer and sportsman; Director of Radio for the Canadian National Railways,—at Montreal, Que., on Apr. 10, aged 53 years.
- McMillan, D.S.O., V.D., Lieut.-Col. Alexander**, publisher; member of the Board of the Saint John Harbour Commission; and a prominent member of fraternal societies,—at Saint John, N.B., on June 25.
- McMurrich, G. Temple**, member of a prominent Insurance firm,—at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 14, aged 56 years.
- McPherson, K.C., William David**, a former Conservative Member of the Ontario Legislature for North-west Toronto; Provincial Secretary in the Hearst Cabinet; a past Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada in Ontario; and a past Grand Master of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America,—at Toronto, Ont., on May 2, aged 66 years.
- McVicar, M.D., Lieut.-Col. Charles S.**, veteran of South African and Great Wars; since 1921 attached to the Mayo clinic,—at Rochester, Minn., on June 29, aged 49 years.
- Meredith, Bart., Sir Henry Vincent**, Chairman of the Board and former President of the Bank of Montreal,—at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 24, aged 79 years.
- Mewburn, O.B.E., LL.D., Lieut.-Col. Frank H.**, Veteran of the Riel Rebellion; surgeon of the North-west Mounted Police; veteran of the Great War; and Professor of Surgery in the University of Alberta,—at Edmonton, Alta., on Jan. 29, aged 70 years.
- Miller, Philip Leslie**, a former executive Manager of the Canadian Vickers Company, Montreal, and later, President of the New York Harbour Drydock Corporation,—at Montreal, Que., on Apr. 13, aged 52 years.
- Mills, Major Augustus**, Deputy Prothonotary of the Manitoba Law Courts; a member of the first Lord Wolseley Expedition; a veteran of the Riel Rebellion; and a former Dominion Government land agent,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Jan. 15, aged 79 years.

- Molson, Frederic W.**, Director of the Canadian Pacific Railway; of the Bank of Montreal; of the Montreal Trust Company and of numerous other industrial and financial companies,—at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 5, aged 68 years.
- Moore, Frederick**, British Columbia industrialist,—at Colwood, B.C., on May 31, aged 60 years.
- Moore, Colonel Frederick Strong**, a former Provincial Military Commander of Prince Edward Island and a former regent of Mount Allison University,—at Beverley Hills, Cal., on Apr. 18, aged 82 years.
- Mullins, William Edward**, Ontario engineer; a former General Manager of the Costa Rican Railway and the Northern Railroad of Costa Rica,—at New York City, on Jan. 29, aged 56 years.
- Munn, M.A., M.Sc., David Walter**, Professor of Mechanics at the Nova Scotia Technical College; a former Professor of Engineering at the Royal Military College, Kingston; and former assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering at Queen's University,—at Halifax, N.S., on Jan. 23, aged 51 years.
- Murray, LL.D., Hon. George Henry**, a former Premier for 26 years; and former Liberal Leader of the Province of Nova Scotia,—at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 6, aged 67 years.
- Murray, James Peter**, manufacturer and Director of the Canadian National Exhibition Association; a former President of the Empire Club; a former President of the Catholic Truth Society; and for many years on the Board of the Ontario College of Art,—at Toronto, Ont., on May 9, aged 76 years.
- O'Higgins, Harvey**, novelist, short story writer, playwright and former Toronto newspaper reporter,—at Martinsville, N.J., on Feb. 28, aged 52 years.
- O'Reilly, Q.C. James Redmond**, County Judge of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry,—at Cornwall, Ont., on Apr. 23, aged 67 years.
- Otter, K.C.B., C.V.O., Gen. Sir William Dillon**, distinguished soldier of the North-west Rebellion, of the South African War and Director of Internment Operations in Canada during the Great War,—at Toronto, Ont., on May 6, aged 85 years.
- Panet, A. Phillippe E.**, prominent Ontario lawyer,—at Windsor, Ont., on Mar. 18, aged 72 years.
- Patterson, Hon. James Colebrooke**, lawyer, Liberal Member of the Ontario Legislature, North Essex (1874-78); Member of the House of Commons for Essex (1878-1891); Secretary of State in the Abbott Administration (1892); Minister of Militia in the Bowell and Thompson Cabinet; and Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba (1895-1900),—at Ottawa, Ont., on Feb. 17, aged 90 years.
- Peck, M.A., Rev. W. W.**, Secretary of the Canadian Temperance Federation,—at Montreal, Que., on June 17, aged 57 years.
- Pelletier, K.C., B.C.L., Louis Conrad**, a former Conservative Member of the House of Commons for Laprairie and a former Batonnier of the Bar of Montreal,—at Montreal, Que., on June 5, aged 76 years.
- Pettit, Charles Stanley**, member of the Toronto Stock Exchange and a former bank manager,—at Toronto, on Jan. 11.
- Phillips, M.D., John**, Ontario physician and head of the Department of Medicine at the Cleveland Clinic (destroyed by explosion),—at Cleveland, Ohio, on May 15.
- Pinder, James K.**, a former Conservative Member of the New Brunswick Legislature for York for 23 years,—at Pinder, N.B., on Apr. 22, aged 88 years.
- Plummer, Rev. Frederick George**, Canon Precentor of the Diocese of Toronto of the Church of England and composer of Church music,—at Toronto, Ont., on Apr. 18, aged 71 years.
- Pocock, Philip**, a Knight of St. Gregory, philanthropist and prominent Ontario industrialist,—at London, Ont., on Feb. 28, aged 73 years.
- Preston, M.D., Richard Franklin**, Conservative Member of the House of Commons for Lanark North, and former Minister in both the Whitney and Hearst Cabinets,—at Carleton Place, Ont., on Feb. 8, aged 67 years.
- Proulx, S.J., Rev. Edouard**, formerly on the staff of St. Mary's and St. Boniface Colleges, Montreal and Winnipeg, and later a missionary,—at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 11, aged 77 years.
- Quigley, M.C., D.C.M., Capt. Harry Stephen**, Great War veteran; President of the Dominion Aerial Exploration Company and founder of the Canadian Airways Limited,—at Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I., on Jan. 3, aged 41 years.

- Ralph, Major J. B. Gordon**, Officer of the Royal Engineers in India for some years and later connected with the Government of Bengal,—at Grand Pré, N.S., on Jan. 1st, aged 72 years.
- Robertson, Godfrey Spragge**, a former Secretary of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange,—at Toronto, Ont., on Mar. 14, aged 46 years.
- Robertson, B.A.Sc., William Fleet**, expert on the smelting of complex ores and former Mineralogist of the Province of British Columbia,—at Everett, Wash., on June 11, aged 70 years.
- Robidoux, O.C., B.C.L., D.C.L., Hon. Joseph Emery**, a former Puisne Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec; and former Secretary and Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec,—at Montreal, Que., on Mar. 15, aged 85 years.
- Robinson, A. W.**, internationally-known consulting engineer,—at Montreal, Que., on May 23, aged 68 years.
- Rogers, Thomas**, railroad contractor of Eastern Canada.—at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 8, aged 78 years.
- Ross, George J.**, investment banker of Eastern Canada,—at Moncton, N.B., on June 9, aged 49 years.
- Ross, Hon. William Benjamin**, Conservative Party Leader in the Senate of Canada,—at Guelph, Ont., on Jan. 10, aged 74 years.
- Ross, William Gillies**, President of the Asbestos Corporation of Canada Limited and Director of other industrial and financial companies,—at Montreal, Que., on Apr. 15, aged 65 years.
- Sadler, Lieut.-Col. Walter J.**, veteran of the Great War and a former Chairman of the Montreal Branch of The Canadian Manufacturers' Association,—at Montreal, Que., on May 6, aged 50 years.
- Scott, Mrs. Duncan Campbell (Belle Warner Botsford)**, concert violinist of international note,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Apr. 14.
- Sears, Colonel James Walker**, a former Commander of 1st Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882; Adjutant of the Royal School of Infantry, Toronto (1883-1889); veteran of the Riel Rebellion and of the South African War,—at London, England, on Feb. 5, aged 67 years.
- Seymour, M.D., Maurice M.**, Deputy Minister of Health of Saskatchewan,—at Regina, Sask., in January.
- Sharp, M.A., Rev. Cato Ensor**, prominent Church of England clergyman,—at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 6, aged 70 years.
- Sheard, M.D., C.M., Charles**, Medical Health Officer of Toronto, 1893-1910; Professor of Physiology at Trinity University, 1883-1904; and Professor of Preventive Medicine, University of Toronto (1904-1910); Manager and owner of *The Canada Lancet*, 1887-1893, and former Member of the House of Commons,—at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 7, aged 72 years.
- Shepherd, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.S., Francis John**, *Emeritus* Dean and Professor of Medicine at McGill University and a former surgeon-in-chief of the Montreal General Hospital,—at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 18, aged 77 years.
- Shireff, Joseph Thompson**, a former Vice-President of the E. B. Eddy Company of Hull,—at Quebec, Que., on May 20.
- Sifton, K.C.M.G., Hon. Sir Clifford**, Lib. Member of the Manitoba Legislature for North Brandon and later (1891-1896) Attorney-General and Minister of Education in the Greenway Cabinet; Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs in the Laurier Cabinet (1896),—at New York City, on Apr. 17, aged 68 years.
- Smith, Clarence F.**, Montreal financier and patriotic worker; and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel,—at Montreal, Que., on Feb. 26, aged 54 years.
- Staples, William D.**, a former Conservative Member of the House of Commons for Macdonald,—at Elm Creek, Man., on Apr. 19, aged 60 years.
- Swanby, O.B.E., D.S.O., D.C.M. and bar, F.C. de G., and A.W.C., Major Alfred Oscar**, Great War veteran,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Mar. 15, aged 34 years.
- Theophanius-Leo, Brother (Adolphe Chatillon)**, Visitor-General of the Christian Brothers of the North American continent,—at Laval des Rapides, Que., on Apr. 28, aged 58 years.
- Thompson, M.Sc., Lucas G.**, mining geologist of the Hudson's Bay Company,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 8, aged 35 years

- Tierney, William P.**, pioneer railroad contractor,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 26, aged 80 years.
- Todd, Lieut.-Col. Alfred Hamlyn**, former commanding officer of the Governor-General's Foot Guards,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Apr. 26, aged 77 years.
- Van Buskirk, Hector**, General Superintendent of the Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Company,—at Halifax, N.S., on May 13, aged 47 years.
- Van Horne, Lady (Lucy Adeleine Hurd)**, widow of Sir William Van Horne,—at Montreal, Que., on Jan. 24.
- Venning, Robert Norris**, former Superintendent of Fisheries for the Dominion,—at Ottawa, Ont., on Mar. 17, aged 55 years.
- Wade, M.D., Mark S.**, Police Magistrate of the City of Kamloops; historian and former assistant surgeon to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company,—at Kamloops, B.C., on Apr. 23, aged 70 years.
- Wallace, Alfred**, President, Burrard Drydock Company Limited,—at Vancouver, B.C., on Jan. 1st, aged 64 years.
- Wallace, Major James H. G.**, Assistant Crown Attorney for Toronto and York County,—at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 15, aged 44 years.
- Wallberg, Emil Andrew**, eminent civil engineer, designer, constructor and operator of industrial plants throughout Ontario and Quebec; a former President of the Canada Wire and Cable Company,—at Battle Creek, Mich., on Mar. 30, aged 61 years.
- Wallis, Arthur Frederick**, journalist and Registrar of Surrogate Court of the County of York,—at Toronto, Ont., on Jan. 29, aged 74 years.
- Walters, Dr. John J.**, Superintendent of the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital and a former President of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons,—at Kitchener, Ont., on Mar. 6, aged 58 years.
- Warburton, B.C.L., D.C.L., K.C., Hon. Alexander Bannerman**, Judge of Probate, a former Premier of Prince Edward Island; a former Judge of the County Court; and a former Member of the House of Commons,—at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on Jan. 14, aged 76 years.
- Warburton, George A.**, a former General Secretary of Toronto Y.M.C.A., and temperance advocate,—at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 21, aged 68 years.
- Watson, Hon. Robert**, Liberal Senator of Canada; a former Member of the Manitoba Legislature and Minister of Public Works in the Greenway Cabinet,—at Brandon, Man., on May 19, aged 76 years.
- Weller, Harry Wray**, manufacturer, specialist in chemistry, machine design and construction; and member of many fraternal organizations,—at Montreal, Que., on Apr. 1st, aged 71 years.
- Whalen, James**, prominent Ontario industrialist; a former President of the Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company,—at Duluth, Minn., on June 4, aged 60 years.
- White, O.B.E., Col. Basil Cherrington**, District Ordnance Officer of Montreal; a veteran of the Great War,—at Montreal, Que., on Mar. 12, aged 49 years.
- White, D.Paed., Edwin Theodore**, Assistant Principal of London Normal School,—at London, Ont., on Apr. 6.
- Whitney, Garnet M.**, Branch Manager of the Bank of Montreal,—at Aultsville, Ont., on Apr. 12, aged 52 years.
- Wilder, William Edward**, Vice-President of Wood, Gundy and Company Limited, and Director British Empire Steel Corporation,—at Toronto, Ont., on May 28, aged 39 years.
- Willis, Richard Gardiner**, Conservative Member of the Manitoba Legislature for Turtle Mountain since 1922,—at Winnipeg, Man., on Feb. 24, aged 64 years.
- Windle, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., B.Ch., LL.D., Sir Bertram Coghil Alan**, distinguished scholar and Professor of Ethnology at the University of Toronto,—at Toronto, Ont., on Feb. 14, aged 71 years.
- Winter, W. Rolland**, a former Judge of the District Court Bench of Calgary,—at Calgary, Alta., on Feb. 22, aged 79 years.
- Young, William Edward**, Manager of the West Indian and Spanish-American agencies of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company,—at Cairo, Egypt, on May 28, aged 59 years.
- Young, Ven. Archdeacon William Arthur**, a former Secretary of the Diocese of Huron of the Church of England,—at London, Ont., on Jan. 6, aged 92 years.

ADDENDA

Province of Saskatchewan. Anderson Cabinet as at Sept. 9, 1929.

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Education.....	Hon. J. T. M. Anderson, LL.B., M.A.
Attorney-General.....	Hon. M. A. MacPherson, LL.B.
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. W. C. Buckle
Provincial Treasurer, Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister in Charge of Office of King's Printer, Bureau of Publications, Loan Companies Act and Trust Companies Act.....	Hon. Howard McConnell, LL.B.
Minister of Public Works, Minister of Telephones and Telegraphs, Minister in Charge of Fire Prevention Act, Prairie and Forest Fires Act, and Saskatchewan Insurance Act.....	Hon. James F. Bryant
Minister of Public Health and Minister in Charge of the Child Welfare Act.....	Hon. F. D. Munroe
Minister of Highways.....	Hon. A. C. Stewart
Minister of Railways, Labour and Industries, and Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. J. A. Merkley
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. R. Stipe, M.D., C.M.
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. W. W. Smith

Province of Quebec. On July 10, 1929, Camillien Houde was appointed Leader of the Conservative Party.

Industries and Commerce. The following table, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in September, 1929, gives the principal statistics, by Provinces of:

THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, 1928

Items	Canada	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	New Brunswick and Manitoba
Number of establishments.....No.	110	6	50	43	6	5
Pulp mills.....No.	33	6	14	9	2	2
Pulp and paper mills.....No.	46	.....	22	18	3	3
Paper mills.....No.	31	.....	14	16	1	.....
Capital invested...\$	685,687,459	5,283,440	376,351,076	220,281,502	47,331,108	36,440,333
Total employees.No.	33,614	325	17,743	10,993	2,855	1,698
Salaries and wages..\$	47,322,648	295,849	24,578,601	15,732,781	4,432,572	2,282,845
Fuel and electricity used.....\$	25,604,433	7,323	13,933,394	9,226,454	1,125,444	1,312,818
Power employed.H.P.	1,459,256	19,828	844,308	430,329	98,095	66,696
Pulp-making materials.....\$	69,422,248	331,645	38,524,425	21,048,803	4,783,124	4,734,251
Pulp manufactured.....\$	121,458,078	765,727	67,467,328	35,640,903	8,232,633	9,351,457
Paper-making materials.....\$	91,451,653	.....	54,648,887	29,175,241	5,345,003	2,282,522
Paper manufactured.....\$	184,462,356	.....	104,881,667	59,474,123	14,940,462	5,166,104
Total gross production.....\$	233,535,326	765,727	127,223,217	74,220,178	18,714,056	12,612,148
Total net production.....\$	145,070,907	434,082	78,961,021	44,503,618	13,357,054	7,815,132

**FINANCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL
SUPPLEMENT
Annual Addresses and Reports**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF E. W. BEATTY, K.C., LL.D.

AND

REPORTS OF THE 48TH ANNUAL MEETING*

Mr. Beatty's 11th Annual Address

I am probably only reiterating the views of the shareholders when I say that the report of the Company's operations for the year 1928, which has been before you for some time, is eminently satisfactory. Not only are the results gratifying from the standpoint of revenue returns, but even more so when viewed in the light of their reflection of the improved conditions existing throughout Canada during the last calendar year.

The Company's operations and various services were all maintained in a high state of efficiency, and its position in the financial centres of the world remains exceptionally strong.

The operations for the first three months of this year show an increase in gross earnings of \$761,641, and a decrease in net earnings of \$470,721, the latter being due to a variety of causes which affected the revenues for the first quarter of the year. Because of the heavy movement of grain during the latter half of 1928, there was a relatively lighter movement of this commodity during February and that affected the gross earnings for the month. Our expenses were somewhat increased during the period by interruptions to traffic in the mountains, an unusually heavy and early shopping programme in order to make way for the finishing of the new equipment under contract which will be completed in the Company's Angus Shops, and to the increased maintenance charges against locomotives and freight cars due to continuous and heavy usage during the Fall of 1928. The results on the whole are satisfactory.

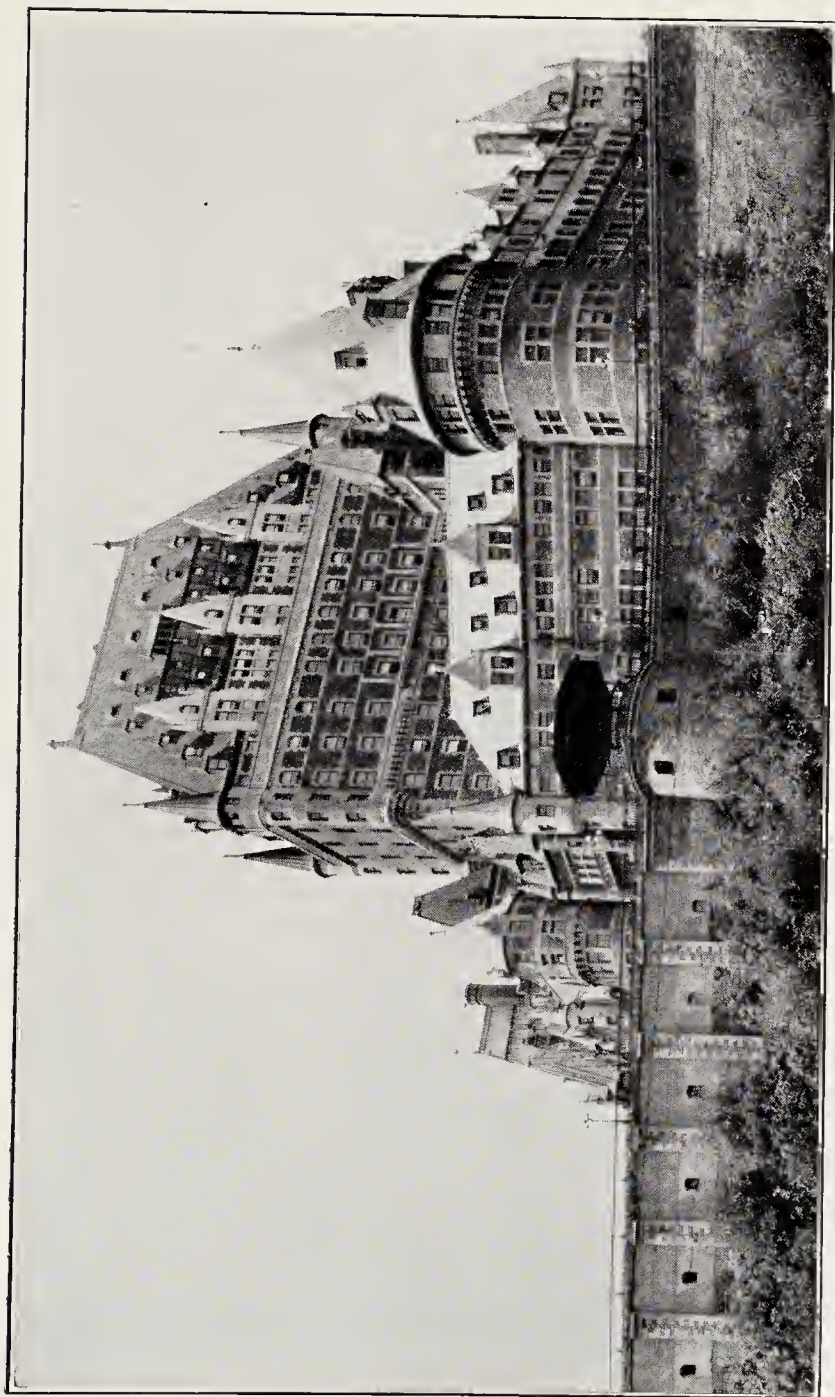
While it is too soon to estimate with any degree of accuracy the crop prospects for the present year, it may be interesting to the shareholders to know that in Western Canada the weather in October, November and December was unusually mild and dry. January and February were extremely cold with good frost penetration and the March thaw was not accompanied by the usual high winds. During the past few weeks, the prairies have had heavy snowfalls and rain and all agricultural authorities agree that the seed bed at the moment is in satisfactory condition. It is obvious, of course, in order to have a grain yield approaching

*NOTE.—Annual Meeting, May 1st, 1929. For a history of the C.P.R., see *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1911: for Lord Shaughnessy's last Presidential Address, see the 1918 *Review*; for Mr. Beatty's first ten Presidential Addresses, see *Review* from 1919 to 1927-28.

that of the last two years that spring rains throughout the three provinces and a heavy June rainfall will be requisite.

The shareholders will have observed from perusal of the Annual Report that fairly extensive expansion is planned in all the major services of the Company. The Branch Line programme approved by Parliament is a substantial one, but more than warranted by the prospective developments in the Western Provinces. It will, with your approval from time to time obtained, be given effect to over the next few years as conditions justify the completion of the lines for the construction of which authority has been secured. Satisfactory arrangements have been concluded with the National Railways in those cases where the plans of the two companies conflicted. The additions to your ocean and coastal fleets have already received your approval, and with these vessels provided, the Company's strength and prestige will be further enhanced. The extensions to the hotels are warranted by our experience and the future prospects of the cities they serve and as supplementary to the Company's transportation operations. The substantial additions to equipment are rendered necessary if the Company is to enjoy and satisfactorily handle its full share of the freight and passenger business of the country.

In previous addresses to the shareholders I made reference to the freight rate situation. There is at present pending an appeal to the Governor-General-in-Council, designed to secure reductions in the scale of rates between Prairie points and the Pacific Coast, and locally, in British Columbia, notwithstanding that these rates have been fixed by the Railway Commission after extensive inquiry. These periodical agitations for the purpose of whittling down the revenues of the Canadian railways are at times difficult to understand. Local ambitions and rivalries are responsible for applications for reductions in rates which are often not warranted by the cost of service or by any consideration of sound economics. They are, of course, dealt with judicially and the position of the companies in every case is fully presented. It cannot, I think, be gainsaid that the companies are making a pronounced contribution, not only to industrial efficiency and commercial progress, but to Canadian development as well, and this contribution is only possible when revenues are such as to permit the ready obtaining of new capital. I am, naturally, only speaking of the position of the Canadian Pacific in this respect, as the ownership of the National system by the Government and the provision of its funds out of Government moneys and through Government credit distinguishes its position in its essential features from that of a privately-owned company. I am led to make this observation because it has been frequently stated that, because the revenues of the Companies are in the main secured from freight and passenger tolls paid by the shipper and passenger, the credit situation of both Companies is identical. This, to me, surprising theory is expressed by Mr. Frederick Palmer in his report on the Montreal Terminal situation in the following language:



CHATEAU FRONTENAC, QUEBEC
Canadian Pacific Railway Company hotel

“Another argument is that the Government can enable the C.N.R. to carry out any scheme, even if an extravagant one, because it can provide the capital at the expense of the taxpayer, whereas the C.P.R. has to obtain new capital from its shareholders. Both these assumptions are perfectly true, but, really, they amount to one and the same thing, as will be shown. The source from which the capital comes is not important. Money is readily available everywhere if (1) the security is beyond doubt, and (2) the return thereon is good. In both railways, the security is first class—the return comes from the population of Canada. The shareholder is the receiver, not the payer, of the return, and whether that return comes from railway charges only, or from railway charges plus taxes, it amounts to the same thing—the public have to pay in any case, because the railway freighter, the taxpayer, the railway passenger, is one and the same—‘the public’.”

It is difficult to characterize such a contention in moderate language, as anyone having even an elementary knowledge of the railway situation in Canada cannot help but realize the fallacy of such a proposition. The simple fact is that the losses (if any) from the operations of a private company fall upon its stockholders, and those of the Government System upon the willing shoulders of the taxpayers at large; and in the case of the former, prudence in expenditures is essential because it must depend on revenues gained from reasonable rates without hope that assistance from the public treasury can be relied upon to make good losses sustained in operation or failure to earn interest or dividends. The revenues of the National System are not a factor in the provision of moneys to meet the requirements of that huge company. It must, in the nature of things, be financed on the credit of the country, and so long as that credit remains good, their moneys can be secured at reasonable rates. The credit of the privately-owned system depends entirely on the security it has to offer and its revenue results.

It is, however, satisfactory to know that in matters of tolls the view is increasingly held by the business communities throughout Canada that every effort to adjust them should be made through the medium of conferences between the railways and the other interests affected, before formal applications to the Railway Commission are made.

I desire to make a brief reference to the terminal situation in Montreal, now prominently before Parliament, and a question of great importance to the City in consequence of the plans of the National System for concentration of their passenger facilities in one station, and of the report of Mr. Frederick Palmer, an English Engineer, made at the instance of the Government of Canada, commenting on these plans and recommending certain extensions of them. No one can reasonably question the right of the National Railways to improve their terminal facilities, which are inadequate and were established by their constituent companies under conditions which do not obtain to-day, and I have endeavoured to

make it clear that this Company was not directly concerned with such plans unless its interests were thereby adversely affected or unless plans for joint terminals were seriously put forward. When the proposals were made, the Board of Railway Commissioners, which has jurisdiction under the Statute in respect of station locations and street crossings, asked this Company to submit its views on the proposed scheme. In consequence of this request, two reports were made by independent American Engineers of great experience. These reports were given careful consideration by the officers of the Company, and it was their, and my own, view that we could not properly recommend to the Board the joining in a Union Terminal with the additional financial obligations which that would involve. The principal reasons which dictated this decision were: the favourable location of the Company's lines in and around the City of Montreal, with a well situated, adequate and economically operated passenger terminal at Windsor Station, with an equally adequate station at Place Viger at the eastern end of the City, and suburban stations in the West and North conveniently located for passenger traffic. The Company has very substantial investments in these terminals, particularly in Windsor Station, and the expansion of existing facilities can readily be made from time to time as traffic conditions require. Mr. Palmer's report, on which considerable reliance is placed by the Government, approves in principle of the National plan, and, in addition, recommends a joint passenger station at Lagauchetiere Street, and consideration of further joint facilities on the Island of Montreal. The cost of his suggested re-arrangement of terminals is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of eighty-five million dollars, while the cost of an exclusive Canadian National Terminal is approximately fifty million dollars. I do not need to remind the shareholders that these are enormous figures even in these days, and that no similar undertaking has, to my knowledge, been attempted in any city in North America of a size relative to that of Montreal, not even in the United States, where costly and elaborate terminals are not unknown. Plans of the National Railway are now being considered, and in certain features where this Company's interests are affected representations will be made in the proper quarters if discussion with the officials of the National Company do not result in a satisfactory understanding. This Company is vitally interested in everything that affects the City of Montreal, and in my opinion the plans recommended or approved by Mr. Palmer should be fully considered by independent experts before they are actually adopted.

Negotiations have recently been concluded with the officers of the federated trades in consequence of wage increases granted in the United States to employees in similar work in that country. In the result, Canadian Railways have granted increases which will add approximately one and a half million dollars to the annual payroll of this Company. While further negotiations concerning rates of pay to employees in other branches of the service may

follow, it is not anticipated that anything will occur to destroy the harmonious relations between the men and the Company.

It is with unusual satisfaction that I record the appreciation of the Directors of the Company of the efforts of our men in the Company's interest during the past year. Both officers and employees have shown to a marked degree that efficiency and loyalty to the Company which has characterized their attitude for many years. The very high morale which has always existed continues to make itself evident.

48th ANNUAL REPORT OF THE C.P.R.

The accounts of the Company for the year ended December 31st, 1928, show the following results:—

Gross Earnings.....		\$229,039,296.95
Working Expenses (including all taxes).....		177,344,845.26
Net Earnings.....		\$ 51,694,451.69
Special Income.....		12,677,683.78
		<hr/>
Deduct Fixed Charges.....		\$ 64,372,135.47
		15,308,698.28
Surplus.....		\$ 49,063,437.19
Contribution to Pension Fund.....		750,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$ 48,313,437.19
From this there has been charged a half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., paid October 1st, 1928..	\$ 2,002,971.76	
And three quarterly dividends on Ordinary Stock of 2 ½ per cent. each, paid June 30th, 1928, October 1st, 1928, and December 31st, 1928.....	\$21,972,455.00	
		<hr/>
		23,975,426.76
		<hr/>
		\$ 24,338,010.43
From this there has been declared a second half-yearly dividend on Preference Stock of 2 per cent., payable April 1st, 1929.....	\$ 2,064,575.65	
And a fourth quarterly dividend on Ordinary Stock of 2 ½ per cent., payable April 1st, 1929.....	7,381,177.50	
		<hr/>
		9,445,753.15
Leaving net surplus for the year.....		\$ 14,892,257.28

SPECIAL INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1928

Net Revenue from Investments and Available Resources, Exhibit "C".....	\$ 3,262,525.00
Interest on Deposits, and Interest and Dividends on Other Securities.....	3,231,319.73
Net Earnings Ocean and Coastal Steamship Lines.....	2,257,546.05
Net Earnings Commercial Telegraph and News Departments, Hotels, Rentals and Miscellaneous.....	3,926,293.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 12,677,683.78

Earnings and Expenses. The working expenses for the year, including all taxes, amounted to 77.43 per cent. of the gross earnings, and the net earnings to 22.57 per cent., as compared with 80.36 per cent. and 19.64 per cent. respectively in 1927. Excluding taxes, the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings was 74.79 per cent., and in 1927, 77.87 per cent.

The gross earnings from railway operations increased \$27,893,545 over those of the previous year, and working expenses increased \$15,714,665. The net earnings, exclusive of Special Income, were \$51,694,451, an increase over the previous year of \$12,178,880.

These results may be considered eminently satisfactory, the net earnings being greater than in any year in the Company's history.

The increase in gross earnings is due to the large crop handled under favourable harvesting conditions and to the improvement in general business throughout the country.

Expenditures for Maintenance of Way, Structures and Equipment during the year were adequate for the upkeep of the property, which is in good condition throughout.

Special Income. The Special Income of the Company shows an increase over that of the previous year of \$801,124, due principally to larger net earnings from Commercial Telegraphs, Hotels, etc., and to greater interest obtained on deposits and from investments. There was a decrease in the net earnings from Ocean and Coastal steamship lines of \$184,583, due entirely to diminished passenger and freight earnings on the Pacific.

Land Sales. The sales of agricultural lands for the year were 664,411 acres for \$7,743,847.18, being an average of \$11.66 per acre. Included in this area were 25,859 acres of irrigated land which brought \$43.74 per acre, so that the average for the balance was \$10.36 per acre.

Issue of Stocks. During the year your Directors sold in London £1,500,000, and in New York \$5,000,000, of Four Per Cent. Consolidated Debenture Stock, the issuance of which you had authorized, and in London £1,000,000 of Four Per Cent. Preference Stock, the proceeds being used to meet capital expenditures previously sanctioned by you.

Also during the year the 18,710 shares of Common Stock, referred to in the report of 1927, were disposed of at favourable prices.

Hotels. Your Directors have decided upon extensions to the Empress Hotel at Victoria and the Palliser Hotel at Calgary in order to provide facilities necessary to take care of the increasing business in these two cities, particularly, in the case of the Empress Hotel, of the rapidly growing tourist and winter business. They have, therefore, authorized additions to these hotels at an estimated cost of \$2,875,000 for the Empress Hotel and \$1,930,000 for the Palliser. Your approval of these expenditures will be asked.

In view of the large additions to the Atlantic fleet which you have approved and because of the increasing number of Canadians who visit England every year, your Directors have also decided that it would be in the interests of the Company's traffic to erect a modern hotel in London, England. Some difficulty has been met with in securing a proper site, but, provided the requisite land can be secured in a desirable location, it is expected that the work of construction can be commenced in 1930. Your authority to proceed with the work when conditions warrant and to incur the necessary expenditure will be required.

Construction and equipment of the Royal York Hotel at Toronto are rapidly approaching completion and it is expected that it will be opened in June.

B.C. Coast Service. In order to take care of the increasing traffic between Vancouver and Victoria, your Directors have authorized the construction of two first class steel quadruple expansion twin screw oil-burning passenger and cargo steamships, each 351 feet in length, 52 feet in breadth and with a speed of $16\frac{1}{2}$ knots, giving sleeping accommodation for 435 passengers, day accommodation for 1,500 passengers, also accommodation for 50 automobiles and approximately 1,000 tons of cargo, at a cost of £210,000 each, to be delivered in March and April, 1930, respectively.

You will be asked to approve this action of the Directors and to authorize the issuance of Consolidated Debenture Stock to defray the cost of the vessels.

Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited. In accordance with the policy of disposing of vessels which are considered to be unsuitable for present-day traffic requirements or uneconomical to operate, the following vessels have been sold: "Balfour," "Berwyn," "Bosworth," "Brandon," "Brecon," "Marburn," "Montreal."

During the year, the "Duchess of Bedford" and the "Duchess of Atholl" and five new freighters of the "Beaver" class were put in commission. Since the end of the year, the "Duchess of Richmond" has been delivered and the "Duchess of York" is expected to be in service during the present month.

The double reduction gearing installed in vessels built in 1921 and 1922 has not only been costly to maintain but for some time has been a source of anxiety to our steamship officers, and it has been therefore decided to re-engine the "Empress of Canada," the "Montcalm" and the "Montclare" with improved turbine machinery of single reduction gear type. It is anticipated that the economy in fuel consumption alone will justify these alterations, and in addition the vessels will have better and more efficient propulsive power.

In pursuance of your authority, given at the last Annual Meeting, contracts have been entered into for the construction of two additional steamships, one for the Pacific service, to be known as the "Empress of Japan," and the other for the Atlantic service, to be known as the "Empress of Britain."

The "Empress of Japan" will be a first class steel twin screw geared turbine oil-burning, 21-knot passenger and cargo steamer, 662 feet in length and 83 feet 6 inches in breadth, and the contract calls for its delivery not later than May, 1930. Its cost will be £1,270,000.

The "Empress of Britain" is to be a first class quadruple screw geared turbine oil-burning passenger and cargo steamer of 755 feet

length and 97 feet 6 inches breadth, with a speed of 24 knots. Its cost will be £2,100,000 and the builders have contracted to deliver it not later than May, 1931.

Branch Lines. The construction of new branch lines in Western Canada previously authorized by the shareholders was proceeded with, 352 miles being graded, 343 miles of track being laid, and 270 miles ballasted on these new lines.

Your Directors have given consideration to the necessity of providing extensions in various parts of the Dominion to serve the mining and agricultural activities which form such an important phase of the country's development, having regard particularly to the extensive operations that are likely to take place in Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta and also to the settlement possibilities due to the excellent character of the land, and in pursuance of this policy have applied to Parliament for authority to construct the following branch lines having an aggregate mileage of approximately 1,200 miles:—

1. From a point on the Lac du Bonnet Branch in Eastern Manitoba, northerly and easterly to a point on the Eastern boundary of that Province.
2. From Bredenbury to Esterhazy, in the Province of Manitoba.
3. From Nipawin northerly to Island Falls on the Churchill River, in the Province of Saskatchewan.
4. From Gronlid on the Lanigan Northeasterly Branch, to Pontrilas on the Tuffnell-Prince Albert Branch, in the Province of Saskatchewan.
5. From Lanigan to Prince Albert, in the Province of Saskatchewan.
6. From Prince Albert northerly to Foster Lakes, in the Province of Saskatchewan.
7. From Prince Albert northwesterly to Lac la Biche on the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, in the Province of Alberta.
8. From Sonningdale through North Battleford to Meadow Lake, in the Province of Saskatchewan.
9. From Hazeldine to a junction with the Lac la Biche line near Cold Lake, in the Province of Alberta.
10. From Crossfield on the Calgary and Edmonton Railway westerly and northerly about 70 miles, in the Province of Alberta.
11. From Trail easterly and southerly to the international boundary at the crossing of the Pend d'Oreille River, in the Province of British Columbia.
12. From Kootenay Landing to Procter, in the Province of British Columbia.
13. From a point on the Stobie Branch to the Falconbridge Mining Area, in the District of Sudbury, Province of Ontario.

In connection with the Western Lines involved in this application to Parliament, negotiations have taken place with the Canadian National Railway Company, which is also making application to Parliament at the present Session for the necessary authority to enable it to construct certain lines which would parallel portions of the lines applied for by your Company, with the result that understandings have been arrived at which will avoid duplication of lines through the territories affected.

Your approval will be asked for proceeding with the construction of the undermentioned portions of the said branch lines and extensions, as conditions warrant, and for the issue and sale of a sufficient amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock to meet the expenditure therefor:—

Lanigan-Prince Albert.....	110 miles
Prince Albert-Lac la Biche.....	50 miles
Gronlid-Pontrilas.....	20 miles
Trail easterly and southerly.....	16 miles
Kootenay Landing-Procter.....	33 miles
Stobie-Falconbridge.....	12 miles

In addition to the above mentioned lines, your Directors are of the opinion that further extensions should be built, as conditions warrant, in respect of the following lines, for which parliamentary sanction has already been received:—

Acme Northwesterly.....	25.0 miles
Archive-Wymark; Lake Johnston to Archive.....	27.0 miles
Swift Current Northwesterly; Willingdon to Vegreville	25.0 miles
Bromhead Westerly, Mileage 20 to 44.....	24.0 miles
Suffield Southwesterly; Arrowwood to Blackie.....	26.0 miles

Your approval will also be asked for proceeding with the construction of the last mentioned extensions and for the issue and sale of a sufficient amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock to meet the expenditure therefor.

It is also proposed to extend, as conditions warrant, the Tuffnell-Prince Albert Branch of the Manitoba & North Western Railway from Nipawin to Prince Albert, a distance of 97 miles. The Manitoba & North Western Railway Company has authority to issue bonds not exceeding \$40,000 per mile in respect of this Branch, which bonds will, in the usual course, be acquired by the Company with the proceeds of the sale of Consolidated Debenture Stock to be issued for the purpose.

Alberta Railways. Subject to the necessary statutory authority and to your approval, your Directors have agreed to purchase jointly with the Canadian National Railways the railways and undertakings of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company, the Central Canada Railway Company, the Central Canada Express Company, the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Company and the Pembina Valley Railway, all of which are presently owned and operated by the Province of Alberta. The purchase price is to be \$15,580,000, payable in instalments as follows: \$5,000,000 on delivery of possession, \$5,000,000 on June 1st, 1933, and \$5,580,000 on June 1st, 1939, with interest on the deferred instalments at four per cent. per annum. In addition, the purchasers are to pay and indemnify the Province against liability on the funded debt of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Company comprising \$7,000,000 First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Debenture Stock due February, 16th, 1942, and \$2,420,000 First Mortgage Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Bonds due October 22nd, 1944. The purchasers are also to complete the construction of the extensions of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway from Wembley to Hythe, about twenty-five miles, and the Central

Canada Railway from Whitelaw to the Water Hole District, about fifteen miles, and to pay to the Province the amount expended by the Province in such construction, and within five years construct and put into operation not less than sixty miles of additional branch lines and extensions.

The proposed Agreement will be submitted for your approval, and your authority for the issue of Consolidated Debenture Stock to aid in financing the transaction will be asked.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company. The fair grain crops of 1928 and improving business conditions throughout the Northwestern States resulted in the largest gross earnings in the history of your subsidiary, the Soo Line, and notwithstanding the heavy maintenance expenses and increasing labour costs, the net income of that Company was reasonably satisfactory. For the past five years the Directors of the Soo Line have carried out an extensive programme of improvements for the purpose of enabling the property to be more economically operated and they feel that considerable progress has been made in that direction. The intensive programme for diversification in agriculture which has been carried on in recent years is bringing good results, and business conditions in the Northwest are now more stable and agriculture is gradually righting itself through less dependence on the raising of grain.

New Equipment. Your Directors are making provision, with your approval, to obtain the following necessary equipment at a total estimated cost of \$41,363,791:

Passenger Cars—29 8-Section Sleeping Cars; 11 Buffet Parlour Cars; 10 Special Baggage Cars; 6 Mail and Express Cars (60 feet mail compartment); 5 Mail and Express Cars (30 feet mail compartment); 6 Standard 79 feet Baggage Cars; 2 Café Parlour Cars; 15 First-Class Coaches; 15 Dining Cars; 2 Overnight Single Bed Sleeping Cars; 15 Lounge Observation Cars; 3 General Superintendents' Cars.

Freight Cars—200 Stone Cars (nominal capacity 64 tons); 7,500 Steel Sheathed Box Cars (60 tons capacity); 250 Freight Refrigerators; 200 Steel Sheathed Automobile Cars; 50 Express Refrigerator Cars; 6 Ore Cars; 300 Flat Cars; 300 Coal Cars; 5 Special Depressed Centre Flat Cars.

Service Units—325 Hart Convertible Ballast Cars; 25 Magor type Air Dump Cars; 40 29-foot Conductors' Vans; 7 Snow Plows (6 single and 1 double track); 2 Rail Hoists (2,500 pounds capacity); 2 Self-Propelling Pile Drivers; 2 200-Ton Cranes; 3 100,000 pounds Capacity Jordan Spreaders; 1 Composite Jordan Spreader and Ditcher; 1 Brownhoist Combined Steam Crane and Pile Driver.

Locomotives—20 T-1, 2-10-4 Class Oil Burning (two equipped with boosters).

Capital Expenditures. In anticipation of your confirmation your Directors authorized capital appropriations, in addition to those approved at the last Annual Meeting, aggregating for the year 1928, \$4,761,502, and ask your approval of expenditures on capital account during the present year of \$14,631,072. Of this amount the principal items are:—

Replacement and enlargement of structures in permanent form.	\$1,260,870
Additional stations, round houses, freight sheds and shops, and extensions to existing buildings.	1,809,652
Tie plates, rail anchors, ballasting, ditching and miscellaneous roadway betterments.	1,350,838
Replacement of rail in main and branch line tracks with heavier section.	1,524,549
Installation of Automatic Signals.	1,904,000
Additional terminal and side track accommodation.	1,633,854
Improving coaling and watering facilities.	237,575
Mechanical Department, machinery at various points.	702,710
Improvements in connection with Telegraph Service.	945,822
British Columbia Coast Steamships.	38,700
Algonquin Hotel.	97,000
Hotel Saskatchewan.	153,989
Terminal Improvements, Montreal.	888,775

The balance of the amount is required for miscellaneous works to improve facilities and effect economies over the whole System.

Stock Holdings. The holdings of the Common and Preference Stocks of the Company at December 31st, 1928, were distributed as follows:—

	Common	Preference	Com. & Pref. Combined
United Kingdom.	42.94%	98.37%	57.75%
Canada.	17.50%	.30%	12.90%
United States.	33.06%	.71%	24.42%
Other Countries.	6.50%	.62%	4.93%

Changes in Directorate. During the year the Directors received with regret the resignation of Mr. J. K. L. Ross, who had been a member of the Board since 1914. The vacancy thus created has been filled by the appointment of Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E.

It is also with deep regret that the Directors have to report that since the close of the year the Company has suffered a severe loss in the deaths of Mr. F. W. Molson and Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart. Mr. Molson had been a Director since 1923 and Sir Vincent Meredith since 1916, and both were members of the Executive Committee.

The vacancy in the Executive Committee of the Board created by the death of Mr. Molson has been filled by the election of the Honourable F. L. Beique, K.C., to that Committee.

Retiring Directors. The undermentioned Directors will retire from office at the approaching Annual Meeting. They are eligible for re-election:—

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY,
MR. W. A. BLACK,
HON. F. L. BEIQUE, K.C.,
RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.

For the Directors,

Montreal, March 11th, 1929.

E. W. BEATTY,
President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY.....	Montreal
HON. FREDERICK L. BEIQUE, K.C., SENATOR.....	Montreal
MR. W. A. BLACK.....	Montreal
COL. HENRY COCKSHUTT.....	Brantford
SIR CHARLES GORDON, G.B.E.....	Montreal
MR. GRANT HALL.....	Montreal
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT.....	Montreal
RT. HON. REGINALD MCKENNA.....	London, Eng.
MR. ROSS H. McMASTER.....	Montreal
COL. FRANK S. MEIGHEN, C.M.G.....	Montreal
MR. E. R. PEACOCK.....	London, Eng.
MR. JAMES A. RICHARDSON.....	Winnipeg
RT. HON. LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.....	Montreal
MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.....	Toronto
MR. W. J. BLAKE WILSON.....	Vancouver

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MR. EDWARD W. BEATTY	HON. FREDERICK L. BEIQUE, K.C.
MR. GRANT HALL	SIR HERBERT S. HOLT
	MR. W. N. TILLEY, K.C.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET

DECEMBER 31st, 1928

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

ASSETS

PROPERTY INVESTMENT:

Railway, Rolling Stock Equipment and Lake and River Steamers.....	\$723,412,975.91
OCEAN AND COASTAL STEAMSHIPS, Exhibit "A".....	86,307,106.12
ACQUIRED SECURITIES (Cost):	
Exhibit "B".....	148,132,386.78
ADVANCES TO CONTROLLED PROPERTIES AND INSURANCE PREMIUMS.....	13,152,388.77

INVESTMENTS AND AVAILABLE RESOURCES:

Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites.....	\$ 57,023,582.79
Provincial and Municipal Securities.....	792,721.29
Miscellaneous Investments, Exhibit "C," Cost.....	26,854,153.22
Assets in Lands and Properties, Exhibit "D".....	75,626,193.30
	<hr/>
	160,296,650.60

WORKING ASSETS:

Material and Supplies on Hand.....	\$ 23,605,836.98
Agents' and Conductors' Balances.....	6,482,070.37
Net Traffic Balances.....	885,505.00
Imperial, Dominion and United States Governments, Accounts due for Transportation, etc.....	1,142,061.80
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable.....	9,575,474.91
Cash in Hand.....	52,082,557.29
	<hr/>
	93,773,506.35

\$1,225,075,014.53

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK:		
Ordinary Stock.....	\$295,247,100.00	
Payments by employees on Subscription to New Issue Ordinary Stock at \$150.....	4,106,065.53	
Four Per Cent. Preference Stock.....	105,015,254.45	\$404,368,419.98
<hr/>		
FOUR PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURE STOCK.....	\$316,544,882.08	
LESS: Collateral as below*.....	40,000,000.00	276,544,882.08
TEN YEAR 5% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1934)*.....		12,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% COLLATERAL TRUST GOLD BONDS (1946)*.....		20,000,000.00
TWENTY YEAR 4½% SINKING FUND SECURED NOTE CERTIFICATES (1944)	30,000,000.00	
LESS: Purchased by Trustee and cancelled.....	5,671,900.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$24,328,100.00	
LESS: Amount held by Trustee.....	368,524.38	23,959,575.62
MORTGAGE BONDS:		
Algoma Branch 1st Mortgage 5 per cent.....		3,650,000.00
CURRENT:		
Audited Vouchers.....	10,769,924.82	
Pay Rolls.....	4,052,416.91	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable.....	5,132,858.22	19,955,199.95
ACCRUED:		
Rentals of Leased Lines and Coupons on Mortgage Bonds.....		992,145.32
EQUIPMENT OBLIGATIONS.....		13,000,000.00
RESERVES AND APPROPRIATIONS:		
Equipment Replacment.....	4,750,730.35	
Steamship Replacement.....	17,061,714.84	
Reserve Fund for Contingencies and for Contingent Taxes.....	29,013,985.00	50,826,430.19
PREMIUM ON CAPITAL STOCK SOLD (less Discount on Bonds and Notes).....		54,880,516.10
NET PROCEEDS LANDS AND TOWNSITES.....		78,467,535.93
SURPLUS REVENUE FROM OPERATION.....		155,495,913.76
SPECIAL RESERVE TO MEET TAXES IMPOSED BY DOMINION GOVERNMENT.....		3,139,779.69
SURPLUS IN OTHER ASSETS.....		107,794,615.91
		<hr/>
		\$1,225,075,014.53
		<hr/>

E. E. LLOYD,
Comptroller.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

We have examined the Books and Records of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for the year ending December 31st, 1928, and having compared the annexed Balance Sheet and Income Account therewith, we certify that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to show the true financial position of the Company at that date, and that the relative Income Account for the year is correct.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants (England).

Montreal, March 8th, 1929.

PROGRESS OF CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

SUMMARY OF THE ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1928

AS PRESENTED TO PARLIAMENT

In the Annual Report of the Canadian National Railways, presented to the Minister of Railways and Canals, Sir Henry W. Thornton, Chairman and President of the System, notes that the gross earnings for the year exceeded those of the previous year by \$27,915,546, or 11.2%. As far as railway operations are concerned, the year 1928 was a banner year. The great volume of traffic was to a large extent due to the heavy Western crops of the last two years; and to bad weather conditions and a late harvest in 1927 which left a large carry over of that year's crop for 1928; also to the good weather conditions of the Fall of 1928 and an early harvest which enabled an unusually large proportion of the 1928 crop to be carried to terminal elevators in that year. As in the 1928 report the Eastern Lines figures are not included for any part of 1928, the System's figures for 1927 shown in this Report have for comparative purposes been re-stated by eliminating the figures for the Eastern Lines for the first six months of 1927 (as this appeared in the report for that year).

OPERATING RESULTS

The operating results for the year are shown in the following summary, which compares the principal items of revenue and expenses with the corresponding items for the previous year:

REVENUE			
	1928	1927	Increase
Freight.....	\$209,439,962.99	\$184,865,149.73	\$24,574,813.26
Passenger.....	34,187,023.87	33,617,009.49	570,014.38
Express.....	13,307,373.54	12,611,426.50	695,947.04
Mail.....	3,099,212.13	2,755,258.60	343,953.53
Miscellaneous.....	16,598,348.69	14,867,530.08	1,730,818.61
Total.....	<u>\$276,631,921.22</u>	<u>\$248,716,374.40</u>	<u>\$27,915,546.82</u>
EXPENSES			
	1928	1927	Increase
Maintenance of Way and Structures ..	\$48,010,559.17	\$43,174,956.45	\$4,835,602.72
Maintenance of Equipment.....	47,918,236.40	44,560,390.31	3,357,846.09
Traffic.....	7,047,167.70	6,734,641.64	312,526.06
Transportation.....	107,963,695.15	100,967,491.59	6,996,203.56
Miscellaneous Operations.....	2,329,281.21	2,237,549.94	91,731.27
General.....	6,785,668.17	6,617,160.92	168,507.25
Transportation for Investment Credit.	1,806,264.12	976,506.56	829,757.56
Total.....	<u>\$218,248,343.68</u>	<u>\$203,315,684.29</u>	<u>\$14,932,659.39</u>
Net Earnings.....	<u>\$58,383,577.54</u>	<u>\$45,400,690.11</u>	<u>\$12,982,887.43</u>
Operating Ratio	78.89%	81.75%	

Operating Expenses. Owing to the greater volume of business, operating expenses increased by \$14,932,659 (7.3%) over the 1927 figure. This increase would have been substantially larger but for efficiency in various directions. Consumption of fuel per 1,000 gross ton miles was reduced by 5 lbs. (4%) and cost of fuel per ton on locomotive tenders by 18 cents (3.91%).

Maintenance of Way and Structures. The increase of \$4,835,602 (11.2%) is due to the laying of new 100-lb. rails on over 800 miles and new 85-lb. rails on 275 miles as well as the replacement of track ties, 20% of the renewals consisting of treated ties. Other work included rock ballast and the strengthening and renewals of bridges, turn-tables and other structures.

Maintenance of Equipment. The increase of \$3,357,846 (7.5%) is due to traffic increase; also to improvements in locomotives and rolling stock. Of the above amount \$786,000 represents retirements of obsolete equipment. Substantial purchases were made during the year of ballast cars, working equipment, locomotives, colonist cars and other passenger equipment.

Transportation Expenses. The increase of \$6,996,203 (6.93%) was smaller than might have been anticipated from the increase in gross revenue, owing to transportation expenses per dollar earned being reduced from 40.59 cents to 39.02 cents. The more efficient use of freight equipment is indicated by the improvement in the average number of miles made per car per day, which have been increased by 23.8% since 1923.

Betterments. Work on the following items was included under this head:

Continuation of work of modernizing locomotive shops at Point St. Charles.

Continued work in connection with the Toronto Viaduct scheme, as well as on grade separations in the northern part of the city; improvements to station and terminal facilities, more particularly at Vancouver; initial work on new station layout at Hamilton; construction of new yards at Niagara Falls, Port Arthur and Port Huron, and of a storage warehouse at Winnipeg; installation of automatic signals on certain double track main line sections; important grade separation work, more particularly in Chicago, South Bend, Pontiac and Detroit; heavy bridge renewals, mostly in Western Canada; part construction of main line revision between Kamloops and Ashcroft.

Putting into service of a Diesel electric locomotive of greater power than ever hitherto developed.

Placing in operation 177.85 miles included in the 1927-1930 branch line programme. Of these, 111.59 were in Saskatchewan and 66.26 in Alberta.

Considerable additional work done on about 190 miles of other lines.

Flin Flon Line. The construction of a line from the Hudson Bay Railway to the Flin Flon Mine was carried out in almost record time. Another contract was placed by the owner of this railway, Manitoba Northern Railway, for a branch of about 41 miles to the Sherritt-Gordon properties, and it is expected that this line will be ready to haul heavy freight for the end of 1929.

Hudson Bay Railway. A good deal of rehabilitation was done during the year on Hudson Bay line from The Pas to Mile 356, where the Fort Churchill extension leaves the Port Nelson line. On this extension (154 miles in length) grading and track laying have been completed for more than 100 miles, and the final route located to Fort Churchill.

Hotels. A start was made on the construction of an hotel at Vancouver. Substantial progress was made on the construction of the hotel at Halifax to be called "The Nova Scotian." The extension of the Chateau Laurier was proceeded with; a site acquired for an hotel in Saskatoon, and additional facilities provided at Jasper Park Lodge and Pictou Lodge.

Wages and Labour. Under the co-operative plan a week's holiday per year with pay has been granted employees working under relative wage agreements and having two or more years of continuous service.

Montreal Terminals. Following upon the publication of Mr. Frederick Palmer's report in regard to the terminal situation at Montreal, plans have been proceeded with as circumstances permitted. Following the purchase of most of the stock of Montreal Stock Yards Company, substantial improvements were made to the stock yards.

Alberta Railways. An agreement was entered into for the acquisition and operation of 794 miles of Railways owned by the Province of Alberta, on an equal basis with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The lines will be operated under "Northern Alberta Railways Company."

Finance. In the 1928 Appropriation Acts, \$39,000,000 was voted for Canadian National purposes covering the calendar year 1928. As of Dec. 1st, 1928, an issue of \$35,000,000 of 4½% 40-year guarantee gold bonds was made for various purposes, including \$13,500,000 expenditures for branch lines and the Toronto Viaduct, and \$21,500,000 for various expenditures under the 1928 Budget.

Traffic Items. There was an increase of 34,055 cars in 1928, delivered at Port Arthur and Fort William (31.7%); 17,134 at Vancouver (116.2%) and 1,577 at Prince Rupert (37.8%). The first elevator was constructed at Victoria and shipments of grain to that port commenced.

Grain deliveries on the Western Region were nearly 37% over the former record made in the year 1923.

Export traffic revenue increased 38.4% (\$4,609,900). Import traffic revenue increased 5.6% (\$350,300).

The \$6.75 per ton rate for test coal shipments from Alberta to points in Ontario, resulted in a movement of 26,536 tons.

An appreciable saving in operating expense has been effected by continuing the policy of eliminating unprofitable and unnecessary steam passenger trains and by substituting motor car service for steam service. During the year 75,735 steam passenger train miles were eliminated; and in lieu of approximately 78,260 other miles of steam service motor car service has been substituted. Passenger revenues increased 1.7% over the figure for 1927, notwithstanding that 4.5% fewer passengers were carried. The average distance per trip was 79.9 miles, as compared with 74.6 miles in 1927. Gross express revenues were increased by \$695,947 (5%), this increase being mainly due to larger shipments of general merchandise and perishable foods, as well as to an increase in movement of small packages.

Telegraphs. There was a phenomenal increase in commercial telegraph business, partly due to the Western grain crop, and partly to improved facilities.

During the year the telegraph properties of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the Maritime Provinces were bought, except special facilities in connection with that company's cable services. The result of this purchase, along with the previous purchase of Western Union properties in British Columbia, has given the National Railways their own through telegraph service across Canada. Special arrangements were made with the Canadian Marconi Company for the acceptance at Canadian National telegraph offices of trans-Atlantic Marconi messages.

Insurance. At the end of 1928 the reserve (exclusive of amounts relating to Merchant Marine properties) was \$9,046,615. The interest on the securities representing this amount slightly exceeded the total losses. These losses were less by \$100,900 than those in 1927.

Colonization. During the year 40,120 European immigrants, excluding British harvesters, came to Canada under Canadian National Railway auspices via allied steamship companies, as compared with 38,685 in 1927. The total placement of immigrants has steadily increased from 3,526 in 1925, to 33,292 in 1928, which latter number includes 2,763 families settled adjacent to our lines.

Land Sales. There was an increase in the amount of farm land sold during the year, also in the price received per acre: 85,230 acres were sold at an average of \$14.46 per acre, compared with 74,267 acres sold in 1927 at \$13.39. Cancellations of purchase contracts covered 19,433 acres, averaging \$15.92 per acre, as compared with 20,797 acres in 1927 averaging \$14.82.

Industrial Department. During the year just passed industrial development along the lines of the Canadian National shows an improvement as compared with former years, while the list of new industries is becoming more diversified.

European Traffic. The European gross earnings showed an increase of \$600,000 over those for 1927. An office was opened in Birmingham on Feb. 1st, with good results. Bookings from Canadian National Offices over allied Atlantic Steamship Lines show an increase for the year, especially in regard to third class business.

Grand Trunk Western Consolidation. A consolidation has been effected of the Grand Trunk Western Railway Company and nine subsidiary companies, under the name "Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company."

Central Vermont. Unanimous approval has recently been given by the State of Vermont to arrangements as a result of which the Receivership of the Central Vermont Railway Company will be terminated and under which it is expected that a financial re-organization will be possible.

West Indies Trade Agreement. The first of the five vessels referred to in the 1927 annual report was put into service during last December. A bi-monthly service has been in effect since then.

The inauguration of this service was enthusiastically welcomed by the various West Indies authorities and communities in the belief that it will be of great commercial benefit to the Islands and will strengthen the ties between the Islands themselves and between them and the Dominions. The present and advanced bookings indicate the popularity of the passenger service. The amount of freight already carried has been satisfactory. Arrangements in contemplation in regard to fruit and other shipments should ensure substantial cargoes for the future.

CANADIAN BUSINESS AND FINANCE IN 1928

ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF

THE BANK OF MONTREAL *

The 111th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on December 3rd, 1928, in the Board Room at the Bank's Headquarters in Montreal.

On motion Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was requested to take the chair.

The Annual Report of the Board of Directors was read by the General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, as follows:

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1927.....	\$ 154,799.31
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1928, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	5,847,327.36
	<hr/>
	\$6,002,126.67
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1928.....	\$897,501.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st June, 1928.....	897,501.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st Sept., 1928.....	897,501.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1928.....	897,501.00
Bonus 2 per cent. payable 1st Dec., 1928.....	598,334.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,188,338.00
Provision for Taxes, Dominion Government.....	400,000.00
Reservation for Bank Premises.....	700,000.00
	<hr/>
	5,288,338.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	\$713,788.67

Since the last Annual Meeting, twenty offices have been opened throughout the Dominion of Canada, and one in Newfoundland. Offices have been closed at three points in Canada during the year.

Mr. W. A. Black was appointed a member of the Board on the 6th January last.

On the 16th October, the Board accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. Bertram E. Holloway as a member of the Mexico Advisory Committee.

All the offices of the Bank, including Head Office, have been inspected during the year.

*NOTE.—For a History of the Bank of Montreal, see Supplement of *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; for succeeding Addresses and Reports, see Volumes from 1911 to 1927-28.

Address of
 Sir Charles
 Gordon, G.B.E.,
 President

My first word is personal. Immediately following the Annual Meeting a year ago, your Directors decided to make a change in the Board whereby the position of Chairman of the Board was created and an additional Vice-President appointed. An Executive Committee was also created, consisting of the Chairman, the President and the two Vice-Presidents. By this arrangement I succeeded Sir Vincent Meredith as President of the Bank. I desire to thank the Directors for the unanimous and valuable support and advice which they have given me during my first year in office, especially the members of the Executive Committee, who have given much time and thought to the affairs of the Bank.

Aided by the knowledge and experience of the General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, and after a careful review by your Directors, a number of changes have been made which we believe will promote a forward movement in the activities of the Bank.

I cannot refrain at this point from expressing my deep regret, a regret which I am sure every one of you shares, at the absence, through ill-health, of Sir Vincent Meredith, who has for so long guided the affairs of this institution with such eminent success, and who, for the past ten years, has presided at these Annual Meetings.

The vacancy on the Board caused by the death of Mr. C. R. Hosmer was filled by the election of Mr. W. A. Black, a gentleman of wide business experience, whose intimate acquaintance with western conditions makes him a valuable colleague.

Continued Improvement in Business. The statement of the year's operations shows that we have fully participated in the general prosperity. Our funds have found full employment, in particular during the past eight months, due to the continued improvement in trade and industry, to the reaping of another bountiful harvest in the prairie provinces and the generally prosperous state of agriculture in other provinces, and also to the higher rates for call money in New York. On this latter point I shall have a few more words to say presently.

While agricultural, commercial and industrial activities have been carried on during the year in greater volume than ever before, it cannot be said that the banks have felt any great strain from these sources. Here, as in the United States, many companies have carried over from the war period large reserve profits which now serve as working capital, and others have issued securities which, being absorbed by the public, have left them independent of the banks. An even more important factor, perhaps, is that the turnover in wholesale and retail business is now much more rapid and that therefore the banks are not called upon to finance such

relatively large stocks as formerly. This change was inaugurated under pressure of necessity following the post-war depression, but the principal reason for its continuance is the extraordinary improvement in transportation facilities, permitting of a more rapid replenishment of stocks. While automobile traffic has had its part in this change, I think the public hardly realizes how much of it is due to the increased efficiency of our railways. Collection, carriage and delivery of freight have been speeded up to a remarkable degree, and whereas, a few years ago, the movement of freight was at best a slow process, to-day, by means of better service, fast freight schedules, better connections with branch lines and improved equipment, the time in transit has been reduced to a minimum. In this movement our Canadian roads have been in the van and the results they have achieved can truly be described as remarkable. In this and in other ways the railways have contributed to the general prosperity, and as the welfare of our transportation interests exercises a profound influence on the economic situation of the Dominion, it is satisfactory to note that they have shared in the general prosperity, the volume of traffic and gross earnings setting up new records. The rapidity of the grain movement this year has been remarkable, inspections during the month of October totalling 89,281 cars, an increase of 24,720 cars over the corresponding month of last year, and by the end of October, that is to say, within practically two months of harvesting, 250,000,000 bushels of wheat had been moved from the farms to elevators and terminals. This immense traffic was made possible by the extension, equipment and efficient operation of the railways and by sufficient elevator accommodation at interior as well as terminal points.

Other classes of commodities have also enlarged the freight movement, particularly pulpwood, paper and other forest products; ore, general merchandise and miscellaneous goods. Total carloadings for the first ten months of this year were 3,001,000, or 250,000 cars in excess of 1927. Due to this heavy traffic, the Canadian Pacific Railway reported an increase in gross earnings for October of \$5,821,000, and the Canadian National Railway an increase of \$5,367,000.

The Widening Basis of Production. Reviewing the business situation in Canada, one cannot but remark how rapidly the basic sources of our national wealth are widening. The concurrence of a wide variety of raw material with water powers on a truly gigantic scale gives Canada extraordinary opportunities for all-round development, and the fact that these opportunities are now being realized is resulting in the establishment of primary enterprises involving large investments of capital and contributing in marked degree to the general activity.

The foreign trade of the Dominion has this year, for the first time, been larger in value than that of 1921, when prices were at the peak, and in quantity far exceeds any previous year, amounting

in the seven months ending October 31st to \$1,512,549,000. There is a fairly close parity between imports and exports, the latter having an excess of \$35,024,000. Agricultural and animal products continue to constitute the major part of exports, these having a value of \$459,385,000 in the seven months, or nearly 60 per cent. of the whole. Since the sharp decline in prices when the post-war boom collapsed in 1921, the monetary value of Canada's foreign trade has risen no less than 70 per cent.

It is a matter for regret that over-production, with consequent competition and price-cutting, has checked the abounding prosperity of the newsprint industry, but there is no occasion for surprise at a situation which always arises when supply outruns demand. While the field has been too rapidly occupied, the industry is firmly established and its permanence is assured. Adjustment to the rather acute condition brought about by excessive producing capacity may be expected, together with a cessation of the construction of new mills until consumption overtakes supply.

Mineral output is an increasingly large item in Canada's commerce, both domestic and foreign. It is in the baser metals that development has been most active and permanence is more assured. World consumption of nickel, copper and zinc, to which consumption Canada is making an important contribution, now exceeds the pre-war figure. To the world's nickel market Canada sent 85 per cent. of the supply, and the proven deposits are so immense as to ensure this supremacy indefinitely. The output of coal in Nova Scotia has been larger than in recent years. Efforts to find a market in Ontario for Alberta coal by means of freight concessions have not been successful. It seems certain, however, that the mining industry of Canada is destined to make an increasingly important contribution to the national wealth.

The motor industry has reached large proportions. In the first nine months of this year 168,871 passenger cars and 32,819 trucks were turned out by Canadian factories, an increase of 35,687 cars and 4,420 trucks over last year. Whatever may have been the views of economists some years ago as to a possible saturation point, it appears necessary to revise them now in the light of the present demand.

Building construction goes on uninterruptedly. Contracts amounting to \$379,000,000 were awarded in the first nine months of this year and building permits amounting to \$166,000,000 were issued, an increase of \$24,000,000 over the corresponding period last year. These figures imply large employment of labour, as well as activity in the fabrication and sale of builders' supplies.

Immigration and Industrial Development. The number of immigrants entering the country continues to be disappointingly small and newcomers have only slightly increased over last year, the number this year in the first eight months being 134,000 as

compared with 129,000. One cannot help, however, being impressed with the opportunities for immigrants after having seen the vast tracts of territory in our northwest provinces, including the Peace River district. Our Government needs to offer no apologies in inviting agricultural immigrants to come to this country, as no other country in the world can hold out greater opportunities than our western provinces. It seems to be the unanimous opinion that the one thing Canada needs at present is people. In order, however, to attract families and their friends, it is necessary to provide, in addition to agricultural opportunities, diversified employment. This is necessary not only in the interests of immigration but also in the interests of the rising generation of Canadians, many of whom have no intention of going on the land, and if we are to hold this great asset in this country, we must encourage the efforts to provide industrial and other opportunities here.

If we could be sure of even 350,000 increase in population per annum, which should easily be attained by a moderate immigration and the holding of our natural increase, every three years we would have over a million people added to the population of Canada. This is surely not a very ambitious programme, but it is a programme which, if we could be sure of its being carried out, would give great hopes for the future of that very important problem, the populating of our country.

Great Britain, with a Free Trade Government, has found it necessary to modify its views, and after seeking for a formula, has hit upon one which it has euphoniously described as the "safeguarding of industry," by means of which it expects to give employment to its own people. Perhaps our Government, with the approval of the people of Canada, may also discover a formula which will produce more diversified employment than we have at present and thus attract a greater number of immigrants and also prevent emigration.

Some fears have been expressed that the recent election of a new President in the United States might have detrimental effects upon our agricultural interests in the West. As Canada is by far the best customer which the United States possesses, it seems hardly likely that the latter country will do anything which will adversely affect the best market it has, especially in view of the fact that one of the announced policies of the new President is the extension of markets abroad.

Business Situation Abroad. Her steadily expanding international interests make Canada ever more intimately concerned with world affairs. I think it not too much to say that in Europe conditions are more settled than at any time since the war. All important currencies are stabilized and most countries are experiencing improved trade.

Great Britain is still faced with the solution of her unemployment problems, for which the continued depression in basic industries, namely, coal, iron and steel, cotton and wool, is mainly responsible. Nevertheless, thanks to the vast income derived from invisible exports, a favourable total trade balance was disclosed for 1927, and the visible adverse balance at this date is nearly £35,000,000 lower than a year ago. This fact shows that the economic situation of the country has improved materially, and it is largely to what are known as the newer industries, electrical machinery and apparatus, artificial silk, et cetera, that this improvement is due. Internal trade is more active, production is expanding, the standard of living is maintained, and there is no doubt that the prosperity of Great Britain is advancing.

In the United States general conditions are definitely more favourable than at this time last year. It appears certain that 1928 will be set down in business annals as a year of well sustained and profitable activity in trade and the basic industries, and the election of Mr. Hoover has created the belief that economic conditions will not be disturbed.

The high money rate in New York is probably due in part to the usual heavy demand from normal sources, namely, agriculture and commerce, but more especially to the Stock Exchange where a greatly increased volume of shares is being traded in day by day as compared with a year ago, and at much higher prices, coupled with the fact that demand deposits of the weekly reporting member banks of the Federal Reserve System are lower by some \$360,000,000. Most of this amount, however, has found its way into Wall Street through individual and corporation loanings. In this connection, it may be noted that the average daily volume of transactions on the New York Stock Exchange rose from 270,000 shares in 1913 to 1,900,000 shares in 1927, while in the past two weeks the average has been over 5,500,000 shares per day. There seems to be a somewhat widespread idea that Canadian banks have transferred large amounts of money to New York for employment in call loans. That notion is wholly erroneous. The policy of the Bank of Montreal, and I may say I believe this applies to all Canadian banks, has long been to carry in New York a substantial proportion of ready reserves or quick assets. No funds, however, are ever transferred to New York or London to be loaned on call until every legitimate need of our own country has been carefully examined and, if at all possible, complied with. Our loans in New York have been less than they were a year ago.

Safety and security have always been the cardinal principles of your Bank.

Rampant speculation on the Stock Exchange, which has persisted over a considerable period, with wide ramifications, is a matter of concern to bankers. I need not tell you that the rise in prices cannot go on forever and that there is a well defined limit

to bank loans on stocks. My hope is that reaction may not be sudden or severe.

During my first year as President, I have had an opportunity of visiting the branches of the Bank in Mexico, and while conditions there are not all that one would wish, I am satisfied that there has been, during recent months, a decided change for the better and that at an early date plans will be completed for the rehabilitation of the finances of Mexico. These plans are in the hands of capable people, bankers of standing, and are being carried forward in such a way that when they are put into effect, Mexico should be able to live up to the obligations which these will entail.

I also visited the branches of the Bank in London and Paris, and branches in the Western Provinces. This gave me an opportunity of meeting many of our most important managers and others, and it gives me great pleasure to inform the shareholders that the Bank of Montreal has a high type of men representing it. I am confident that we are well equipped to take full advantage of the expansion which is sure to come in the next few years.

In connection with the acquisition of the Merchants Bank of Canada, we took over a subsidiary company, the Merchants Realty Corporation, Limited, formed for the purpose of carrying a portion of the business premises of that Bank. There are outstanding bonds of this Company to the extent of \$3,280,000, and it is our intention to retire these bonds at their callable figure, 105, increasing the Bank Premises Account in our balance sheet by \$3,000,000 and providing the balance of the amount necessary to retire the bonds from the proceeds of properties which have been sold. As the result of this action, the entire premises of the Bank will be represented by the figure appearing in our balance sheet, and no properties of the Bank will be held by subsidiary companies, with the exception of our New York premises, which stand in our balance sheet at the sum of \$1.

As I have already said, an Executive Committee of the Board was created after the annual meeting a year ago. We propose to increase this Committee to five and will ask you to enact a by-law for the remuneration of the Executive Committee.

Increase in Authorized Capital. The expansion of Canadian commerce and industry has been rapid, and all signs point to a continuance of this progress. For upwards of a century, the Bank of Montreal has held a foremost place and played an important part in the forward movement, and it was decided by your Board, following upon the return of five of its members from a trip to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia in September last, to recommend to you at the Annual Meeting of the Bank an increase in the authorized capital from \$31,175,000 to \$50,000,000. A resolution will be brought before you to-day to enact a by-law for this purpose.

**Address of the
General Manager,
Sir Frederick
Williams-Taylor**

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the General Manager of the Bank, then made his Annual Address as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—

In presenting the balance sheet of your Bank for the one hundred and eleventh fiscal year just closed, I am glad to say that results have been highly satisfactory.

Our net profits are well in advance of those of any post-war year; owing, first, to highly prosperous conditions in Canada, resulting in increased demands for loans to be used in productive enterprise, with comparative freedom from losses; and second, to higher rates of interest obtained upon that portion of our funds carried as quickly available assets in New York and London, our reserve centres outside of this country.

This result is highly gratifying, especially when it is remembered that there has been no general increase in interest rates to our Canadian borrowers. Merchants, manufacturers, and farmers have received their money at practically the same rates as before. Borrowers against Stock Exchange and other securities—the form of loan most subject to fluctuation in rates—have been accorded terms which, while higher, have been materially below those in the United States, though financial conditions there necessarily have an important bearing on short-term money rates in this country.

At the close of our Bank year total assets stood at \$873,700,000, being an increase over the previous year of \$42,000,000. Of this amount \$473,800,000, or 59.55 per cent. of the total, was liquid; that is, cash, balances with other banks, or securities of a readily realizable nature, this indicating that, whilst there has been an increased demand for loans for commercial and other purposes, the customary strong position of the Bank has been maintained. Commercial loans and discounts in Canada stand at \$308,700,000, an increase of \$53,000,000 from a year ago, whilst our call and short loans in Canada are up some \$10,000,000. Total deposits at \$721,000,000 are higher by \$21,000,000 than a year ago. Deposits bearing interest have increased in the year by \$32,500,000, and now stand at \$571,600,000. I mention this as a particularly gratifying feature, indicating uninterrupted confidence in this Bank by the general public as depositors in our Savings Department. Notes of the Bank in circulation are \$46,900,000, or \$1,200,000 in excess of last year.

Our offices in Great Britain, France and the United States continue to increase in importance both to your Bank and to the widespread business interests of the Dominion.

Monetary Situation Abroad. In Great Britain a year ago the £ sterling stood at a substantial premium over the American dollar. The reverse is now the case. The Bank of England has lost gold, but its reserve is materially higher than a year ago. By

effective control of the credit situation, the Bank has retained a 4½ per cent. minimum, and has kept market rates sufficiently attractive to prevent the diversion of unduly large balances for employment elsewhere; a remarkable achievement at a time when high rates in New York are sending borrowers to London for fresh capital. London has held its pre-eminence as a financial centre and acceptance market, and for the first time in years, Canada has secured important capital in London. The satisfactory terms obtained show that the market is available to Canadian borrowers having undoubted credentials. Three of our Provinces have recently borrowed substantial sums in London, and you will be glad to know that your Bank has been the medium through which the London market was reopened to Canadian Government borrowings after a lapse of fourteen years.

In the United States the banking situation is sound. While money rates are high, funds are in plentiful supply for commercial and other legitimate purposes. The steady demand for speculative purposes is reflected in the average call loan rate; for the year—5.42 per cent., against 4.19 per cent. for the year ended 31st October, 1927. Action by the Federal Reserve authorities in raising their rates of discount was tantamount to a declaration that the seeking of accommodation at the Reserve Banks must be for legitimate commercial purposes and not to finance the security markets. The New York stock market has had the most spectacular rise ever recorded, and the volume of transactions has also been the largest on record. Speculative fever is country-wide, and attempts to curb it have not met with success.

Business in Mexico continues at low ebb, but there are signs of improvement, and it is hoped that the coming year may see a return to more normal conditions. Our seven branches in the Republic constitute an important feature in our activities.

A Prosperous Year for Canada. Canada as a whole has enjoyed more prosperity than ever before. At the commencement of 1928 a succession of good harvests had already placed the country on a prosperous footing, and the position has been further improved this year by good average yields of the staple crops in all the older provinces, while the Prairie Provinces have far surpassed their previous records. In industrial activity, an extraordinary enlargement has shown itself in construction works, many being of a most impressive character. These include the further exploitation of those great natural assets, water powers, minerals, and forests. Also, we have seen a further increase in revenue from the tourist trade, now ranking high among Canada's business activities.

These factors have put large sums of money into general circulation; they have increased the demands upon many of our industries, and have created the highest scale of employment since the War. Particularly in the two chief industrial provinces, Quebec and Ontario, manufacturing has been on an unprecedented scale, despite exceptions in a few lines owing to outside competition.

In Western Canada the year has been remarkable, not only for the record grain crops in the Prairie Provinces, but also for a reduction in harvesting cost per bushel, due chiefly to good weather and partly to the growing effectiveness of agricultural machinery.

The relative decline of rural population, often the subject of comment, is partly attributable to the growing production per man-power brought about by machinery. The varied labour-saving equipment increasingly used on farms all over Canada both enlarges the productive capacity and improves the living conditions of our rural population.

These developments show the Canadian farmer to-day as a man of affairs, who is rapidly bringing his methods up to the standard of highly developed urban industries.

Commercial failures for the year ended 1st October numbered 2,073, with liabilities of \$44,000,000. This compares with 2,156 failures with liabilities of \$40,000,000 in 1927.

In merchandising, the year has been for many a difficult one. Modern competitive methods are working a great change in distribution. Mail order houses and the chain store system have seriously affected both wholesale and retail concerns. Many of these find it hard to contrive ways and means of meeting the new order of things to which business interests must adapt themselves if they are to survive.

Our live-stock industry has shown marked improvement. Stimulated largely by heavy buying from the United States, cattle have been in active demand at better prices than for some years past, and the export of both cattle and sheep has shown notable growth.

Between 1918 and 1927 there was an increase of about 25 per cent. in the output of our dairy factories, and progress has continued during 1928.

Better Conditions in Maritimes. One of the happiest developments has been the definite revival of prosperity in the Maritime Provinces, now fast coming into line with the rest of Canada in this respect. Old-established industries are taking on new life; important new industries based on the exploitation of water power and forest wealth are being established; new settlers are being attracted; and tourists in ever-increasing numbers are discovering in these provinces a summer paradise. Much more can be done in these directions, and I think will be done, for the latent enterprise of the fine old stock by which these provinces are peopled is again finding adequate opportunities for expression, and a new spirit of hope and progress is everywhere in evidence.

Canada, as this year's wheat crop has so amply demonstrated, is great in agriculture, but the glory of her heritage lies in the variety of her resources. Among these, minerals are steadily growing in importance. Our mining production this year will substantially exceed a quarter of a billion dollars, and a large increase

in the near future is foreshadowed by the mining plants now in construction to work newly-proven bodies of ore. Apart from this, the year has surpassed all records in the intensiveness and breadth of mineral exploration. The building up of mining industries on a large scale, centring on the northern part of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary, and upon new discoveries in Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec, has given a powerful impetus to prospecting in the country between these regions and tide-water to the north. If results are commensurate with past experience in like geological formations, there will be a vast enlargement of the known potential resources of Canada.

Tourist Trade of High Importance. The tourist trade, already referred to, has risen so fast from the comparative unimportance of a few years ago that according to Government statistics tourists from abroad spent over \$275,000,000 in Canada in 1927. As every province reports an even larger number of tourists this year, the spending also has no doubt been greater during 1928.

Compare this tourist trade of \$275,000,000 with some other sources of the country's revenue. Thus, the value of Canada's wheat exports in 1927 was \$348,000,000; of our mineral production, \$245,000,000; of the output of our pulp and paper mills, \$220,000,000. Evidently the tourist trade has become a Canadian business interest of high importance.

The year's developments in aviation have demonstrated that aerial communication will have an important bearing on industrial and commercial enterprise in Canada. Air-ports for domestic and international mail services have been created at various strategic centres, notably Montreal, where the nucleus of what is expected to be the terminus for transatlantic dirigibles has been established in preparation for the mail and passenger service now being organized by the Royal Air Force under the auspices of the British Government. Aerial mail and express services have been established between leading Canadian cities, and between these and centres in the United States. Important progress has been made in the manufacture of aerial craft in Canada, and the formation of many flying clubs has greatly promoted the private possession of aeroplanes and the training of pilots. From a business point of view, however, these developments, striking as they are, are insignificant compared with the work done by aeroplane in opening up the hinterland to profitable exploitation, in making forest surveys, and in providing a highly effective means of forest protection. All the great developing mining camps in outlying places now have regular aerial services, carrying not only mails but passengers and freight, and vast new fields for prospecting are being reached by aeroplanes. All this has a bearing on business activity, relatively small perhaps for the moment, but of high importance when considered in relation to our future development.

Enlarging Scope of Bank's Services. Your Bank, gentlemen, has kept pace with the progress of Canada. Not only in the

expansion of our branch system, but in the amplification of services at home and abroad, and notably in the development of administrative machinery, are we proving equal to the demands of a constantly-enlarging business. The extension of Canada's overseas markets has made it necessary for the Bank to provide special facilities for the financing of trade with many countries, particularly in the Far East. Since our last meeting representatives of the Bank have made an extensive tour embracing Australia, New Zealand, China, Japan, India, and the Straits Settlements. In these countries they have extended our connections and gained experience which cannot fail to be of value in the promotion of Canadian trade. This is only one indication of our forward-looking policy.

A notable feature of the year has been the increase in call loans to brokers both here and in the United States, but the Canadian figures are our more particular concern. In May, 1927, the call loans in Canada of all the banks were \$178,000,000. By May of this year they had increased to \$269,000,000, and at September 30th, the latest figures now available, they stood at \$246,000,000. There is probably a further \$200,000,000 on loan from various companies and individuals.

The development of the country's resources necessarily involves the issue of new securities, and the activity on the Stock Exchange is in part a reflection of new issues representing promotions, mergers, reorganizations, et cetera, but not all of these have been truly constructive or calculated to benefit the country or the public at large. Good times always produce optimism, but harm is bound to come of over-capitalization and of schemes which discount too far in advance the country's future prosperity. It is not for us to dictate to our borrowers against stocks their policy or the manner in which they should conduct their affairs, but it is our duty as custodians of our depositors' and shareholders' money to keep such loans within bounds when there is, as at present, an element of danger in the situation.

To sum up, I think it can be claimed that in an age tense with invention and science applied to production and distribution Canada is keeping abreast of new developments, and should, by the nature of her resources and people, reap greater profit proportionately perhaps than any other country. Canada holds in impressive measure many of the basic resources needed in new methods of production—enormous water powers for the myriad forms of electrical application; abundance of minerals for which industry makes ever-increasing demands; some of the world's greatest forest reserves; wide open plains, ideal for the application of machinery to agriculture; territory enough for unlimited expansion in population and enterprise; and lastly, a virile and aggressive people to make the most of new developments constantly arising. There is but one danger—over-optimism. We have suffered from its effects in the past. If we keep our optimism and ambition within prudent bounds, our feet firmly on solid

ground, remembering that national wealth can only be created by production, there need be no fear for the future of Canada. Because we are travelling quickly, there is all the more need for travelling carefully.

The General Manager then reviewed in a comprehensive manner conditions in the Provinces of Canada, as well as in Newfoundland and Mexico, dealing with natural resources, commercial development, financial affairs and the general economic situation.

The Report, on motion of Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., seconded by Major-General, the Hon. S. C. Mewburn, was then adopted, and the usual votes of thanks tendered. The by-laws referred to in the President's address with reference to the Executive Committee, and increasing the Authorized Capital of the Bank to \$50,000,000 were unanimously passed, and the following gentlemen duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: The Hon. Thomas Ahearn, D. Forbes Angus, E. W. Beatty, K.C., W. A. Black, The Hon. Henry Cockshutt, General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., H. R. Drummond, G. B. Fraser, Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., The Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., Harold Kennedy, J. W. McConnell, William McMaster, F. E. Meredith, K.C., Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., Major-General The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., F. W. Molson, Lieut.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C., James Stewart. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., was elected Chairman of the Board; Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was elected President, and H. R. Drummond, Esq., and Major-General The Hon. S. C. Mewburn, C.M.G., were elected Vice-Presidents.

**THE GENERAL STATEMENT
OF
THE BANK OF MONTREAL
OF OCTOBER 31st, 1928**

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock.....		\$ 29,916,700.00
Rest.....	\$ 30,916,700.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	713,788.67	
	\$ 31,630,488.67	
Unclaimed Dividends.....	12,831.07	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1928.....	897,501.00	
Bonus of 2% payable 1st December, 1928.....	598,334.00	
	33,139,154.74	
		\$ 63,055,854.74
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 46,967,574.00	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	149,779,430.83	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	571,685,581.53	
Advances under the Finance Act.....	15,000,000.00	
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada	2,629,397.18	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	9,394,770.39	
Bills Payable.....	305,308.80	
	795,762,062.73	
Letters of Credit outstanding.....	13,125,226.62	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	1,839,379.53	
	\$ 873,782,523.62	

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current.....	\$ 33,595,262.87	
Dominion notes.....	60,391,802.25	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	25,000,000.00	
Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada.....	\$ 4,323.96	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Corre- spondents elsewhere than in Canada....	14,120,539.85	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover....	39,147,086.08	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	138,965,168.92	
		192,237,118.81
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceed- ing market value.....	79,704,087.20	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceed- ing market value.....	3,693,024.06	
Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value.....	26,054,892.93	
Notes of other Banks.....	4,091,698.00	
United States and other foreign currencies.....	921,683.26	
Cheques on other Banks.....	48,208,713.18	
		\$473,898,282.56
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	\$ 308,752,388.68	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts..	22,416,665.58	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	35,496,446.64	
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	2,012,919.78	
		368,678,420.68
Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off)		11,500,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....		586,975.30
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....		1,117,449.97
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra).....		13,125,226.62
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....		1,407,093.53
Shares of and loans to controlled companies.....		3,013,002.22
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....		456,072.74
		\$873,782,523.62

NOTE.—The business of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A., is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

NOTE.—Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of \$2,103,000.00 secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above Statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

CHARLES B. GORDON,
President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.

To the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal:

We have compared the above Statement with the Books and Accounts of the Bank of Montreal at the Head Office, and with the certified Branch Returns. We have checked the cash and verified the investments and securities at the Head Office, and at several of the principal Branches of the Bank at the end of the financial year. We have likewise at various dates throughout the year, checked the cash and verified the securities at several important Branches.

We have to report that (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required; (b) subject to the judgment to be rendered in a suit taken by John Hamilton, Boswell's Limited and Jeffrey Hale's Hospital, of the City of Quebec, which is now pending, in which the power of the Bank to make a donation of \$200,000 (\$50,000 paid and the balance, payable over three years, which has been provided for) to the Royal Victoria Hospital, the Royal Victoria Maternity, the Montreal General and Western General Hospitals, Montreal Joint Campaign Fund, is challenged, in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank, and (c) in our opinion, the above Statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

JAMES HUTCHISON, C.A., of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchinson.	} Auditors.
CHARLES A. HODGSON, C.A., of the firm of Creak, Cushing & Hodgson.	

MONTREAL, 23rd Nov., 1928.

“NO OTHER MORE PROSPEROUS THAN CANADA”

KEYNOTE OF ANNUAL ADDRESSES AND REPORTS

OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA*

The Sixtieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Bank in Montreal on Thursday, January 10th, 1929, at 11 o'clock a.m., Sir Herbert S. Holt in the chair.

The General Manager, Mr. C. E. Neill, read the Directors' Report as follows:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the Fifty-Ninth Annual Report of the Bank for the year ended 30th November, 1928, accompanied by the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and Statements of Controlled Companies.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1927.....	\$1,809,831.87	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills....	5,881,253.84	
		<u>\$7,691,085.71</u>
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividends Nos. 162, 163, 164 and 165 at 12 per cent. per annum.....	\$3,600,000.00	
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders.....	600,000.00	
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	200,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises.....	400,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including Tax on Bank Note Circulation.....	530,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	2,361,085.71	
		<u>\$7,691,085.71</u>

The assets of the Bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued, and provision made for all bad or doubtful debts.

During the year twenty-three branches were opened and fourteen were closed.

The Head Office and branches of the Bank have been inspected as usual during the year.

Because of the growth of the Bank's business it was deemed advisable to issue 50,000 shares, of the par value of \$100 each, of the unissued authorized capital stock. This stock was accordingly issued and allotted to shareholders on the 28th November, 1928, at \$200 per share.

Messrs. Julian C. Smith and Archibald Fraser were appointed members of the Board on the 11th December, 1928.

Your Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient manner in which the officers of the Bank continue to perform their respective duties.

*NOTE.—For History of the Bank see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review* for 1910; succeeding Reports and Addresses are given in *The Review*, 1911 to 1927-28.

**Address by
Sir Herbert
S. Holt,
President**

Widespread prosperity has been accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the position and profits of the commercial, industrial and financial institutions of Canada. The Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Balance Sheet, which is presented to you to-day, disclose a most satisfactory position. The Statement which will be dealt with in detail by the General Manager shows that The Royal Bank of Canada has participated to the full in the benefits of Canadian prosperity.

The growth of agricultural, mineral and industrial production has been reflected in growing assets. In accordance with the conservative policy of the Bank in maintaining a suitable ratio of capital and surplus to deposits, your Directors have deemed it advisable to increase the paid-up capital of the Bank by \$5,000,000. This additional capital stock has been allotted pro rata to the shareholders of record on the 28th of November last, for subscription at the price of \$200 per share. In accordance with custom, the premium realized in respect of this issue will be credited to the Reserve Fund. When payments are completed, the paid-up capital of the Bank will be \$35,000,000, with a Reserve Fund of an equal amount and substantial undivided profits.

Foreign Situation. While the world has been engaged in making good the losses occasioned by the war, an unusual proportion of capital and labour was required for the construction of buildings, manufacturing plants, roads and railroads, and the replacement of inefficient machinery. During this period, there was an extraordinary growth in the demand for Canadian products: in 1922, the total value of Canadian exports amounted to 740 million dollars, and by 1926 this had increased to 1,315 million dollars, or an increase of 78%. The most encouraging feature of the present situation is that the completion of the major programme of reconstruction brought only a slight decrease in the demand for Canadian products. Exports in the fiscal year of 1928 were only 6½% below those of the record year of 1926, and the last few months have witnessed the development of a new upward trend in foreign sales.

The recovery in Great Britain during the past two years has not been as pronounced as we had hoped. Large debts, high taxes and unemployment are complex problems. There has been substantial progress toward amalgamation in a number of industries. Intelligent unified control offers effective means toward increasing industrial efficiency. The constructive attitude with which industrialists, financiers, labour and government are striving to co-operate constitutes the best basis for encouragement. Though recovery may be slow, no one who has a thorough knowledge of British character doubts the ultimate outcome. In the future, as in the past, Great Britain will maintain a foremost position in world manufacturing and finance.

The spirit of compromise which has permitted Germany and France to consummate a mutually beneficial trade agreement constitutes an example worthy of emulation in other parts of the world. All important European countries have now achieved a stabilized currency and budget equilibrium. South America is making rapid progress financially, industrially and agriculturally, and improvement in transportation facilities is going ahead on an important scale. From a commercial viewpoint, Asia and Africa are experiencing a great awakening. It is my belief that the world stands upon the verge of a period of prosperity similar to that which is now being experienced in North America, and that the volume of our international trade will soon rise to new and unprecedented levels.

National Policy. Within the year we have been hearing much concerning the status of Canada as a nation in a family of nations. If this status means that our Ambassadors and Trade Commissioners are to assist in initiating a truly vigorous national policy in furthering our trade and business interests in foreign countries, and if this nationalism implies that, as an integral part of the British Empire, we are to shoulder our fair share of responsibility to the rest of the world in a spirit of good-will and co-operation, then, I am indeed nationalistic.

The outstanding question of our national economic policy is the trade relationship between Canada and the United States. No country imports more goods from a single market than Canada imports from that country. The value of these imports during the twelve months ending September 30, 1928, aggregated 790 million dollars, a total more than 300 million dollars in excess of Canadian sales to that market during the same period. Such an unbalanced trade relationship is injurious to the national welfare of this country.

There is another factor in this trade relationship that is as unsatisfactory as its lack of balance. Canadian exports are largely newsprint and raw materials, essential to the industries of the United States, and Canada's imports are manufactured products which increase the activities of the factories of that country at the expense of factories in Canada and at the expense of factories in other countries which are more willing to import Canadian agricultural and other products. Moreover, the high wages since the war have disproportionately increased the cost of finished manufactured products in comparison with the relatively low prices obtained for raw materials and other items not requiring much skilled labour for their manufacture. This price relationship is distinctly disadvantageous to the country which buys finished products and sells raw materials.

Fifty years ago, prosperity in Canada was largely dependent upon access to the markets of the United States. During the intervening years, Canada suffered substantially by changes in tariffs which adversely affected established trade between the two

countries. In many instances, depressions have been caused or prolonged by measures which closed the United States market to many Canadian products but had little or no effect upon the price of those commodities in that market. Now, a large proportion of Canadian productive activity is on a sufficiently low cost basis so that Canada is no longer so dependent upon the tariff policy of a single foreign nation. This increased economic efficiency should give Canada great bargaining power in her dealings with other nations.

In spite of the fact that the present trade relationship between the two countries is disproportionately favourable to the United States, there is active discussion of further tariff increases that seem likely to shut out the few competitive items which Canadians now sell there. It would seem that those who propose such tariff changes fail to realize that checks upon Canadian prosperity automatically check the volume of goods which can be bought from the United States, and that on the other hand continued improvement in Canadian conditions brings corresponding increases in the volume of goods which they can sell us. From this viewpoint it might be considered economic statesmanship for the United States to discover means to increase their purchases from Canada, rather than to consider measures which will constitute new trade barriers.

Moreover, it is not feasible for a country to sever completely foreign policy from tariff policy. Official observers from the United States at the World Economic Conference at Geneva, and influential representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce at the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce at Stockholm, expressed disapproval of such measures as would be likely to hinder the flow of international trade. With other nations looking to the United States for assistance in reconstructing the world's economic organization, the proposed tariff increases would constitute a severe blow at international economic co-operation and good-will.

If further handicaps are placed upon the exports of Canada to the United States, it will be imperative for Canadians to seek more favourable trade agreements with other nations and to change the present relationship by the application of measures for their own protection. As a last resort, it may be necessary to meet this situation by direct tariff increases and by granting further preference to Great Britain and to most-favoured nations. This is not a statement in favour of exorbitant tariffs. I am not suggesting tariffs which will increase the cost of living in Canada, but rather such measures as will permit the continued growth of Canadian production and stimulate trade relationships with those countries who are willing to buy agricultural and other products from this country on terms which will permit the maintenance of a reasonable and stable prosperity.

In this connection, I again desire to call your attention to the possibility of increased trade with the Orient. The stabilization of government in China is producing a situation which justifies

optimism concerning the possibility of increased trade throughout that part of the world. The great need of China is for continued stability and increased buying power. If our Trade Commissioners in that part of the world are far-sighted, they will be just as earnest in seeking opportunities for Canadians to purchase goods from the Orient as they are to assist in sales. It is essential that Canadians realize the growing importance of the Pacific in world trade.

Canadian Business Conditions. The basis of the exceptional prosperity during the past few years has been the great development of natural resources. New areas have been opened up for cultivation; great mining fields have been discovered; forest resources have been more effectively utilized, and the large scale installation of plants for the development of water power has resulted in an increase in manufacturing activity in most parts of the country. In the newsprint industry, however, there has been unjustified expansion, resulting in over-production and a consequent decline in price, entailing a loss to the industry of at least \$20,000,000 a year. It is imperative that measures be taken to remedy this situation so as to bring a fair profit to the industry and to permit adequate conservation and maintenance of the forests. Labour has been well employed at high wages, and the buying power of labour and agriculture has been sufficient to produce a steadily improving volume of trade.

The most pressing internal problem of the country is the need for more population. If the present good times are to continue, there is need for more farmers on the soil and more men in the mines and factories in order that we shall consume a larger proportion of our own products. Without a substantial increase in immigration, we cannot hope to maintain that balance in expansion which is essential to sound prosperity. I believe, however, that at the moment it is no exaggeration to summarize the general situation by saying that there is no other part of the world more prosperous than Canada.

**Address by the
General Manager,
Mr. C. E. Neill**

The Balance Sheet for the year ending November 30th, 1928, shows continued growth in the business of the Bank, the total of our assets being a record for Canadian banking. Comparison with the figures of the previous year does not correctly indicate the real advance that has been made. The total assets increased \$14,731,981.26, although deposits show a decrease of \$15,169,245.09, due to the fact that the Statement for November 30th, 1927, as I stated at our last Annual Meeting, included several large temporary deposits, while this year there are no such special deposits. More accurate evidence of the growth of the Bank is found in the fact that the average of total assets at the end of each month during the past year was more than \$100,000,000 greater than the average for the corresponding months in the previous year. Our Commercial

Loans in Canada are \$66,778,612 higher, while our Commercial Loans abroad show a decline of \$7,989,440.45. Call Loans abroad were reduced by \$54,302,824.93 while Call Loans in Canada were increased by \$2,926,539.88.

The cash position of the Bank has been well maintained, the percentage of Cash and Bank Balances to Liabilities to the public is higher than last year. The percentage of other liquid assets is slightly lower because of the increased demand for funds for commercial purposes.

Profits for the year reached the record of \$5,881,253.84. The usual dividends and bonuses have been paid to shareholders, and the customary appropriation has been made for Bank Premises. Because of the growing demands upon our Pension Fund, the annual contribution has been increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Provision is made for Dominion Government Taxes and the sum of \$2,361,085.71 is carried forward in Profit and Loss Account.

While increased profits may, to a considerable extent, be attributed to the growth of our business, it is satisfactory to note that because of more efficient methods the number of our staff has not grown in proportion to our business. The average of the total assets at the end of each month for the past year was greater by more than 12.9% than the same average for the previous year. The resulting increase in business was handled with only an average increase of three quarters of one per cent. in the number of the staff. The Budget system introduced in connection with branch charges has proved an important factor in increasing net profits.

The Balance Sheets of the Globe Realty Corporation and the Canadian Realty Corporation are before you. The bank holds the entire capital stock of these companies, which own a number of buildings occupied by the Bank. Through the operation of sinking funds, the Bank's equity in these companies has been increased by \$402,818.97.

New Head Office Building. Our new Head Office building was completed in accordance with our plans, and all Head Office Departments and Montreal Branch were moved the first week in May. In every respect the building has come up to our expectations and there has been a marked increase in the efficiency with which the Bank business is handled. Over eighty-four per cent. of the rentable area is now taken, and it is expected that the building will be practically filled by May 1st. It is satisfactory to be able to report that new Savings Accounts opened at Montreal Branch during the first eight months of occupation have shown an increase of more than 50% in number over those opened during the corresponding months of the previous year, in the old office. This in itself is an indication that the expenditure on the new building was justified.

Since the last Annual Meeting, our new office in the Sun Life Assurance Company building in the West End of London has been opened and has proved a great convenience to clients and friends of the Bank visiting the Old Country.

Our building, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, is being remodelled and we expect to move into it at the end of this year.

As the Bank's premises in Vancouver are no longer suitable, nor large enough for our growing business, it is the intention to start without delay the construction of a new building on the corner of Hastings and Granville Streets, on a property acquired some years ago.

Last year, The Royal Bank of Canada established an annual Economics Fellowship for the student of any Canadian university who should prepare the best three-thousand-word paper covering any one of four important Canadian economic problems.

It was a great pleasure to us that the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister; Dr. Adam Shortt, a member of the Consultive Economic Committee of the League of Nations, and Dr. Oscar D. Skelton, then Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, acted as judges for the first competition.

There was widespread interest in this competition among the students of Canadian universities and a large number of papers was submitted. The Fellowship was awarded to Dermot A. Davies, a student of the University of British Columbia, and this student is now pursuing a post-graduate course in Economics at McGill University. A book containing seven of the best papers was published by the Bank and the demand for these books was so great that the edition was soon exhausted. It is understood that the number of students who will submit papers before March 1, 1929, for this year's competition is substantially in excess of the number who participated last year.

New capital is continually required to develop the latent resources of our country. During the past two or three years many existing industries have been reorganized to meet the requirements of expanding business. Mergers have been effected to ensure production on the most efficient basis, and many new industries have been started. Through a number of different Investment Bankers who are our customers, we have had the opportunity to assist in such financing, with the result that numerous new and valuable connections have been secured for the Bank. I am glad to be able to report that in every such case credits granted have been liquidated to our satisfaction, and despite the number of new issues that have been made, we are carrying no undigested securities.

To our farmers, the large crops of the past four years, and particularly the record crop of 1928, have brought substantial prosperity. A pronounced shortage of cattle is being felt in the United States and there has been a movement to purchase cattle in Canada. With the present strength in the price of livestock

it would seem wiser for the farmer to increase, rather than decrease, his holdings of beef and dairy stock. In the past, the Bank has frequently called attention to the stabilizing influence of diversification upon farm income, and the present trend of farm prices makes this a particularly good time to increase the proportion of farm revenue derived from livestock.

Expansion in Canadian Mining. For several years there has been an extraordinary expansion in Canadian mining. New mineral resources have been discovered in various parts of the country, but while the mineral statistics of 1927 and 1928 show gratifying improvement over previous years, they do not reflect the potential output of the new areas which soon will be in production. We may look forward with confidence to the most important mining era in the history of the country. In this connection, I would call your attention to the fact that the Bank has recognized the possibilities of this situation and that new branches have been opened from time to time at the most important mining centres.

Almost all indices of Canadian production have shown a spectacular rise during the past four years. This is particularly true of those which are related to manufacturing. The amount of electric energy generated daily in 1928 is double the amount in 1924 and this in itself is a valuable index of manufacturing activity. The accessibility of vast water powers constitutes an outstanding advantage to manufacturing in Canada.

In no phase of Canadian industry has the favourable change been more marked than in building. The total volume of building contracts awarded in Canada during the first eleven months of 1928 amounted to 453 million dollars as compared with 247 million dollars in the corresponding months of 1924.

The increase in business building amounted to 130%, that for industrial building to 300% and that for engineering, including such items as bridges, wharves, roads and streets, from a value of 5 million dollars in 1924 to 96 million dollars in 1928, while the value of residential building has increased only 56%. The present building programme of the country is the outgrowth of business and industrial needs.

So far, commerce and industry have their feet on the ground and, speaking generally, the publicly owned corporations have never been in a more sound or liquid position. With prosperity general, and prospects never before equalled in our history, consideration should be given to measures that will tend to ensure the continuation of the sound development of Canada. Although it has long been recognized that the exercise of due restraint during a period of rapid expansion would permit continued growth uninterrupted by severe recessions, there has always been the temptation to over-discount the future in periods of prosperity.

Sound judgment will recognize that Canada is now in that phase of business when the setting up of strong reserves is more far-sighted than a policy which permits expansion to be carried to a point where over-production in industry becomes inevitable.

Within the past few years there has been a good deal of discussion in economic circles regarding the problem of stabilizing business by reducing excesses of prosperity and depression. In the United States, a distinct contribution towards this end has been made by the efforts of the Federal Reserve System to stabilize the general price level. A further step towards the maintenance of an even rate of development is now under discussion. With the approval of the President-elect it has been suggested that the National Government co-operate with the State governments in setting aside a large fund for the construction of roads and other public works whenever the business barometer points towards depression. It is hoped that by this means, serious recession with attendant ills, may be averted.

Whatever may be the result of this proposal, it contains the germ of an idea which our Government and leaders of industry would do well to keep in mind.

Government departments, such as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, are rendering valuable service in distributing prompt and reliable information as to trade conditions. Group organizations in individual industries can assist by encouraging a sane development which takes proper account of future prospects. Corporations and individuals can contribute to a balanced prosperity by placing a reasonable curb upon undue enthusiasm which might result in over-extension.

Speculation in Stocks. Undoubtedly speculation in stocks has been carried too far, and it is the duty of the entire financial community to do everything possible to prevent further speculative excesses which, if not curbed, must inevitably lead to trouble.

Research may discover scientific facts for the use of agriculture and industry, but such knowledge only becomes effective when applied by the farmer and the business man. In this day of large scale enterprise, those who have the responsibility of directing the policies of our government and of our great corporations should endeavour to apply principles derived from scientific study to the solution of practical difficulties. This is no less true in finance than in industry and agriculture. Although restraint and caution are essential to prevent inflation, a policy of continuous and sound expansion is justified by the Canadian situation. A virile policy, continuously stimulated by the visions of courageous foresight, but held in check by the dictates of sound judgment, will guide the course of this expansion so that stable prosperity will become a permanent phase of Canadian economic life.

The public has the right to expect this type of foresight from industrial leaders. When this responsibility is fully recognized, Canadians may look upon the future with courage and confidence. Under wise guidance there can be no doubt concerning the wonderful prospects that the future holds in store for Canada.

Following a review of conditions in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces, British Columbia, Newfoundland, Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Cuba, the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras; French West Indies, Porto Rico, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Great Britain, France and Spain, the Directors' Report was unanimously adopted, and the Directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, K.B., President.

E. L. PEASE AND C. E. NEILL, Vice-Presidents.

D. K. ELLIOTT	C. C. BLACKADAR	G. MACGREGOR MITCHELL
HUGH PATON	JOHN T. ROSS	R. T. RILEY
A. J. BROWN, K.C.	W. H. McWILLIAMS	STEPHEN HAAS
W. J. SHEPPARD	CAPT. WM. ROBINSON	JOHN H. PRICE
C. S. WILCOX	A. McTAVISH CAMPBELL	W. H. MALKIN
A. E. DYMENT	ROBERT ADAIR	JULIAN C. SMITH
G. H. DUGGAN	HON. WILLIAM A. BLACK, M.P.	ARCHIBALD FRASER
	C. B. McNAUGHT	

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA 30th NOVEMBER, 1928

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up		\$30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund		30,000,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward		2,361,085.71
Dividends Unclaimed		14,412.97
Dividend No. 165 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable 1st December, 1928 ..		900,000.00
Bonus of 2 per cent., payable 1st December, 1928		600,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$63,875,498.68
Deposits not bearing interest	\$183,814,937.59	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	523,651,908.12	
		<hr/>
Total Deposits		707,466,845.71
Notes of the Bank in circulation		43,829,868.94
Advances under the Finance Act		15,000,000.00
Balances due to other Banks in Canada		1,068,051.00
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada		22,872,693.57
Bills Payable		6,873,155.95
Liabilities not included in the foregoing		280,000.00
Letters of Credit Outstanding		48,129,770.86
		<hr/>
		\$909,395,884.71

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary Coin on hand.....	\$29,033,568.84
Gold deposited in Central Gold Reserves.....	8,400,000.00
Dominion Notes on hand.....	37,424,455.00
Dominion Notes deposited in Central Gold Reserves.....	9,000,000.00
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....	25,196,677.41
	<hr/>
	\$109,054,701.25
Notes of other Canadian Banks.....	3,248,812.60
Cheques on other Banks.....	37,352,272.95
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	1,546.23
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	30,664,336.99
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities (not exceeding market value)	85,257,914.42
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian (not exceeding market value).....	16,730,643.14
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)	16,640,108.32
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover..	56,265,327.32
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	43,646,421.81
	<hr/>
	\$398,862,085.03
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	292,315,472.84
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	145,422,394.56
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	2,224,751.83
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	14,497,184.03
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	1,626,756.62
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	1,478,485.56
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	48,129,770.86
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies.....	2,780,845.31
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	1,510,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	548,138.07
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	\$909,395,884.71

NOTE.—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris. As the entire capital stock of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) is owned by The Royal Bank of Canada, the assets and liabilities of the former are included in the above General Statement.

H. S. HOLT,
President.

C. E. NEILL,
General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1928, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1928, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

MONTREAL, Canada,
24th December, 1928.

JAS. G. ROSS, C.A.,
of P. S. Ross & Sons.
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.,
of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. } *Auditors.*

A BANK'S SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC
ANNUAL ADDRESSES
OF
THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOVEMBER 30th, 1928*

Address of
the President,
Sir John Aird

When addressing the shareholders a year ago, I had difficulty in restraining myself from speaking too optimistically of the progress that had been made in Canada during the previous twelve months and of the prospects, which then appeared almost a certainty, for the continuance of the prosperity then prevailing for a further period of at least a year. To-day I find myself in an equally difficult position on account of the actual continuance of those conditions, and of the present satisfactory outlook for business in Canada for the coming year. A banker, of course, does not wish to be considered as either too optimistic or too pessimistic, whether with regard to the affairs of the Dominion, or those of the Empire, or other countries. Canada's progress, however, has been quite extraordinary during the last fifty years, whether as regards the development of its own natural resources or its inter-empire and foreign trade. Had it been prophesied fifty years ago that Canada possessed the great undeveloped resources that we now know of, or had people been told of the wonderful scientific inventions which were to come during that period, such as telegraphy, underseas cables, telephone, electric light, wireless, beam, radio, aviation and underseas service, they would have been justly sceptical. In looking into the future, therefore, one has good ground for being optimistic in regard to world conditions.

The Trade of Canada. Speaking now more directly of Canadian affairs, I would point out that in the first eight months of the current fiscal year—April to November, 1928—the trade of Canada increased \$222,871,000 over the figures of the previous year, exports accounting for \$120,973,000 of this amount, and imports for \$101,898,000. The London *Statist* is my authority

*NOTE.—At the beginning of the Meeting of shareholders (held on January 8th, 1929) the President welcomed the shareholders of The Standard Bank of Canada, which had been merged on Nov. 1, 1928, as follows: "Before beginning the regular business of the meeting, I should like to speak a word of welcome to the old friends of The Standard Bank of Canada, now merged with The Canadian Bank of Commerce, whether customers of the old Bank, shareholders, directors or staff. We are very glad indeed to welcome them here to-day, and I hope they will make a practice of attending our Annual Meetings in the future. We extend to you a very cordial invitation."

for the statement that Canada's favourable trade balance has exceeded that of all other countries for the past five years, and that Canada now holds fifth place among the countries of the world in both exports and imports. Remarkable progress has been made by this country during recent years in many ways, but particularly in the development of her forest, mineral, and water-power resources. More than double the number of homestead entries were made during the first ten months of 1928 than in the same period of the previous year, over 1,800,000 acres being taken up by settlers in the Western provinces, the newcomers being largely from the United States. The port of Montreal made a new record in the amount of grain which passed through it in 1928, over 428 million bushels having been handled. These figures include both receipts and deliveries. The establishment of manufacturing industries in the Prairie provinces to which I referred in my address last year, is going ahead with rapid strides. In the past month or two we have heard of the erection of a large motor car factory in Regina and of a bridge-building plant and rolling mill in Calgary, all of which will employ large numbers of men. The Calgary Board of Trade estimates the industrial pay-roll of that city at about \$5,000,000 a year. From all parts of the Dominion comes news of additional water-power development. In Manitoba the Great Falls development on the Winnipeg River, in New Brunswick the Grand Falls development on the St. John—the largest single development in the Maritime Provinces—and in Ontario the new transmission line of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission running from Fitzroy Harbour on the Ottawa River to Toronto and just completed, are only a few among many large enterprises. Hand in hand with the development of our water powers goes that of our mineral resources, most of which are closely linked with the utilization of water power. There is now scarcely a province in the Dominion, the value of whose mineral output does not run into millions of dollars, and in some cases we are on the eve of developments which will make the achievements of the past seem petty by comparison. The expansion in the copper output of Canada in the next few years from Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba promises to be enormous. The growth in the peace-time uses of nickel means a wonderful expansion in the development of this industry at Sudbury. The City of Vancouver with its suburbs has forged ahead with the development of the trade of that port, and now ranks third among the cities of the Dominion. As His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is reported to have said at a dinner in London about a year ago—"Canada is on the threshold of one of the most astonishing eras of expansion and development ever seen. Exactly how long that will take none of us knows, but certainly it will occur in the lifetime of many of us." If the deepening of the St. Lawrence waterway should be found feasible, and this great undertaking be carried out, it will in itself add immensely to the population and prosperity of Canada, altogether apart from its beneficial effects upon existing trade.

Over-production of Pulp and Paper. The dark spot on the horizon of the business situation in this country is the over-production which has occurred in the pulp and paper industry. That an industry in which over half a billion dollars of capital is invested, which employs many thousands of people, and the products of which rank second in value among our principal exports, should be in an unprofitable condition through over-production and competition seems inexcusable. If for no other reason, the fact that one of this country's principal natural resources, the supply of which is strictly limited, is being sacrificed at bargain prices, because of over-production, should be sufficient to cause those responsible for this state of affairs to pause and to put forth their best efforts to remedy the situation without delay. It is satisfactory to see that the Prime Ministers of both Ontario and Quebec moved promptly to seek a remedy, and it is to be hoped that the conferences which have been held will speedily put an end to this unsatisfactory condition of affairs. It does seem a pity that a lesson cannot be learned from the experience of European countries in this respect, and the administration of our forests be put upon a proper scientific basis which will provide for the utmost economic utilization of all forest products and their permanent production. This ought not to be a task of too great difficulty for the Governments of the provinces principally interested.

Immigration. This review of the progress of Canada brings to our minds once again the importance of the question of immigration, and both Dominion and Provincial Governments seem to have given the subject renewed attention during the past year. If but a tithe of the expansion which looms ahead of this country takes place, we shall be able to find employment for and offer a career to many thousands of new settlers of all kinds, and it will be a pity if too narrow a view be allowed to prevail. Instead of taking away the employment of those now in the country, the newcomers will create new trade and new employment for the purpose of filling their needs, and will thus contribute substantially to the further development of the country. The experiment of bringing out a number of men from the British mining fields to work in the western harvest fields was an interesting one, but not a successful one in the sense of securing them as permanent settlers. Not over 18 per cent. of these men now remain in Canada. While their labour was undoubtedly helpful in securing the western crop, yet the experiment clearly demonstrates that we must have a sounder policy if we wish to secure permanent settlers. I agree with those who consider that we should seek to attract as new citizens only such people as are likely to assimilate with one or other of the two races now inhabiting this country and thus make for a united Canada, but surely it is regrettable that intending settlers coming from Great Britain, after having been forced to undergo a medical examination before leaving, should not be able to know definitely before they embark whether they will be ad-

mitted to this country or not. The Minister of Immigration has announced that the Canadian Government is using every possible means to provide against the possibility of an emigrant from the British Isles being turned back for reasons of health upon his arrival at a Canadian port. It is earnestly to be hoped that an early and satisfactory solution of this difficult matter will be found.

British West Indies' Trade. It is much to be desired that some means should be found for obtaining our requirements of such tropical fruits as bananas and oranges from the British West Indies instead of from or through the United States; as is largely the case at present. It will aid in the development of our trade within the Empire and tend toward the better balancing of our trade with the United States where imports so largely predominate. This tendency has shown no signs of abating in recent years, and credit has been given to Canada in the United States for a large part of the expansion of the trade of that country. It seems at least unneighbourly that under these conditions, the threat of higher tariffs, which will at least exclude our agricultural exports, should have been made during the recent election campaign and endorsed by the people of the United States.

Ontario Research Foundation. Under a provincial statute enacted last Spring the Ontario Government has provided for the establishment of a corporation to be known as the Ontario Research Foundation for the carrying on of scientific research work. The chief objects towards which this research is to be directed are the improvement of methods in agriculture and industry, the better utilization of the natural resources of the province, and the elimination of disease and waste. Sir Joseph Flavelle has been appointed chairman of the Foundation, and the Government has undertaken to provide the sum of \$200,000 a year for five years for the prosecution of the work, conditional on private interests subscribing a like amount. The response to this has been very gratifying, and the sum required has already been subscribed. As a result the Government has intimated that it will increase its subscription to an amount equal to the total that may come from private sources.

This work is the direct outcome of the realization during the War that Germany had secured a great advantage over the Allies through the scientific research which she had encouraged, and of which up to that time she may be said to have had almost a monopoly. The matter was then taken up in earnest by Great Britain, and the Dominions were requested to follow her lead. In 1916 the Dominion Government established the National Research Council of Canada, consisting of fifteen eminent Canadian scientists and business men, who serve without remuneration. The Council works in co-operation with the research departments of Canadian Universities, but has been hampered by the lack of a national laboratory in which its research work could be carried on. This lack is about to be remedied by the construction of such a

laboratory in Ottawa, the Dominion Government having appropriated the money for the erection of the first wing. The complete building will take from five to ten years to erect, at a cost of about \$3,000,000. As part of its work the Council will award scholarships for post-graduate training in scientific research to the most promising graduates of Canadian Universities and thus assist to retain in Canada these highly-trained men, who have heretofore been forced to continue their work in other countries where provision was made for it, their services being thus in most cases lost to Canada. Already, in spite of meagre facilities for its work, the Council has been rewarded with some striking successes in investigations on behalf of mining, fishing and agricultural interests, and we have no doubt but that the Ontario Foundation will be equally fortunate as soon as it has had time to demonstrate what can be accomplished. The work is of the utmost importance in the interests of Canada, and it is gratifying to see our Governments take hold of it in such a satisfactory and practical fashion.

Bank Shares and Speculation. With a view to preventing the speculative fever now rampant in the United States from extending to bank shares, and partly because of one or two incidents in which the stock of a financial institution in that country figured as the football in the speculative game, some of the largest and strongest banks in the United States have withdrawn their shares from the Stock Exchange lists. Whether this course will become advisable in Canada I cannot say, but I am certainly of the opinion that, while the situation is sounder here than in the United States, the time for a halt has come, and that banks and financial houses should do all in their power to restrain the speculative tendency within reasonable bounds.

A comparison of financial conditions in Great Britain, the United States and Canada discloses the interesting fact that in all three countries the percentage of cash reserves to the public liabilities of the banks average between 6 and 7 per cent., which is considered adequate. The ratio of cash to liabilities has been established by tradition based upon experience, and can only be varied within narrow limits, if public confidence, the principal support of a credit system, is to be retained. If the comparison is extended to the matter of rates for commercial business, the result is all to the advantage of Great Britain and Canada. In these two countries a steady uniform rate has prevailed as contrasted with wide fluctuations in the United States.

In view of the widespread prevalence of speculation it is well to remember that a rise in prices in the stock markets does not in itself increase the wealth of a country. In so far as it is due to inflation of credit it amounts simply to a revaluation on paper, largely made in anticipation of what the future may bring. If these anticipations are realized all goes well, but, too often, the reverse is the case. The supply of credit from the banks should be based, not on mere anticipations of future wealth, but on that

which is actually in existence, and which can be utilized for the increase of bank reserves. On this basis alone can a sound expansion of bank credit take place.

So long as the banking business of the country is conducted in conformity with these principles all will go well, and an unhealthy over-expansion of credit will be avoided. This is the task before us in Canada. We have much cause for thankfulness as we survey the events of the past year and realize how greatly this country has prospered. The rapid development of its natural resources is evident all around us. The earnings of our great railways, both gross and net, are breaking all previous records. Building activities all over Canada are unprecedented in volume. The barometer of our prosperity is rising steadily, and unless we fail to profit by the warnings of experience, I see no reason why the prosperity of 1929 should not equal—nay, surpass—that of 1928.

**Address of the
General Manager,
Mr. S. H. Logan**

The financial statement summarizes the results of an outstanding year, in which it has been our good fortune to experience a greater rate of progress than in any previous twelve months' period in the history of the Bank. While approximately \$100,000,000 of our new business is accounted for by the acquisition of the Standard Bank, it will be noted that our own operations have added a further \$86,000,000, making the substantial increase in our total resources of \$186,000,000 for the year.

A bank's total volume of business rises rapidly during such an active period as 1928, and it would now seem not unnatural to expect some degree of recession in the rate of advance, more particularly in view of the extent of the inflation in stock values brought about by the unwise and excessive speculation which has so long and widely prevailed. The general business situation, however, continues healthy and active, with no sign whatever of slackening in the near future, and this means, of course, that there will be heavy demands on the banks for money and, therefore, no appreciable ease in the money situation for some time to come.

Important Part Banks Play. Instead of commenting on the general business situation, which will be fully covered by our President, I have thought it might be fitting for me to refer particularly to certain aspects of the operations of the Bank, and the important part which banks play in the agricultural, commercial and industrial development of the Dominion. The banks are the trustees of the people's savings and of the trade balances of the country, and as such must keep their finances in liquid condition so as to be able continuously to meet the demands upon them. This necessitates the carrying of a large amount of their resources in cash, which earns not a dollar of interest, but must be kept on hand either at the main branches or in the Central Gold Reserve or Central Clearing Fund. These cash reserves are carried, not

in bank notes but in gold or Dominion of Canada notes. You will notice from our statement this year that we held in cash reserves \$68,900,000. This is our first line reserve. Our next line reserve is our call loans, held partly in Canada and partly in New York or London. Banks doing a large international business naturally carry proportionately large reserves outside Canada to meet the requirements of their business abroad. The call loan market in Canada is constantly developing and becoming more important as time goes on, but, if the banks call large amounts in Canada, the effect is to somewhat seriously disturb the general money situation. For this reason a certain percentage of the Bank's funds is carried on call in outside markets, where it is known that, if money is needed in Canada, the loans can be called on a moment's notice and the cash made immediately available for transfer. The world's two great money markets are New York and London. To these points money flows from the world over, being attracted to the place where the rates are higher. In either of these markets loans may be called with the certainty of an immediate response as a matter of course. Were it not for these important call loan markets the banks in Canada would need to carry much larger cash reserves, which, as they would earn no interest whatever, would of necessity be reflected in either lower interest rates on deposits or higher interest rates on loans. In reality these outside call loan markets are of the greatest value to the financial and economic interests of the Dominion. Our next liquid reserve is our securities, largely Dominion, Provincial or Municipal, which can be either sold when needed or pledged with the Minister of Finance under the Finance Act, a feature which will be referred to later. In cash, call loans and securities a bank aims to carry a total of about 40 to 50 per cent. of its liabilities to the public, and this is termed its liquid reserve, the balance of its funds being lent to carry on the financing of governments, municipalities, agriculture and the trade and industry of the country.

A classification of our loans in Canada as at a recent date, totalling \$386,000,000, is as follows:

Governments and municipalities.....	\$39,000,000
Public utilities, insurance companies, trust companies, automobile finance companies, etc.....	25,000,000
Agriculture and food products.....	93,000,000
Farmers and ranchers.....	\$38,000,000
Grain, flour, meat, etc.....	55,000,000
Manufacturers.....	37,000,000
Agricultural implements, iron and steel, mining, automobiles, textiles, wearing apparel, etc.....	
General stores and sundry wholesalers and retailers.....	29,000,000
Lumbering industry, including pulp and paper.....	18,000,000
Contractors, builders, etc.....	14,000,000
Call loans, loans on securities to security houses, underwriters, etc.....	55,000,000
Sundry dealers and traders and individual customers of the Bank throughout the Dominion.....	48,000,000
Trade paper discounted, sterling and foreign bills of exchange purchased.....	28,000,000
	<hr/>
	\$386,000,000

95% of Loans Local Matter. From this it will be seen that each group receives large accommodation from the Bank and, no doubt, what applies to this Bank applies to the other Canadian banks as well. All groups are essential to the harmonious financial structure of the country and each is entitled to be financed by the banks. The Bank has at present in Canada over 180,000 borrowing customers. It has sometimes been urged as a criticism of the branch banking system of Canada that delays must occur in passing upon applications for loans by customers, owing to the supposed necessity of referring all such applications to Head Office for approval. The fact is that over 95 per cent of the total number (not aggregate amount) of loans in any year are dealt with by branch managers and superintendents, only loans of comparatively large amount being referred in the first instance to Head Office. With existing telegraphic and telephonic facilities throughout the Dominion, there is no delay in dealing with loans for amounts beyond the limits of local managerial authority. While the lending power of managers in small communities is comparatively small, the borrowing requirements in such communities are for the most part also small. With 800 branches in Canada this Bank is represented in a large percentage of the leading cities, towns and villages of the Dominion, and each manager becomes a part of his local community with every incentive to make a success of his local branch. Each province has a district superintendent who has very much at heart the interests of his Bank and the public in his particular province. It is both his interest and his duty to advance the business of the Bank in his district. These superintendents have lending powers up to \$25,000 in individual cases; loans of \$25,000 and over must come in the first instance before the Board of Directors in accordance with our by-laws. As loans of this size constitute less than five per cent. of the aggregate total number of loans of the Bank, it will be realized that the Canadian banking system has a greater degree of adaptability than is usually conceded for the prompt transaction of business at both large and small branches. All loans, whether of large or small amount, are of course continually under check and supervision by inspectors and other departmental officials of the Bank at the offices of provincial superintendents and the Head Office of the Bank, in the interests of the safe administration and conduct of its business throughout the Dominion. Whether it be in British Columbia, the Prairie Provinces, Ontario, Quebec or the Maritimes, each superintendent and his group of managers is constantly endeavouring to increase the business of the Bank by giving better service to the public. The keynote to banking success is a constantly and widely increasing volume of safe business, and this can only be obtained by efficient service coupled with sound judgment in the making of loans. To this end our entire staff is continually working. Any suggestion that the Canadian banking system involves a concentration of loans in larger centres, to the detriment of smaller communities, is as far from the mark as it can possibly be.

The larger centres are, of course, served and well served, but the very essence of successful banking in Canada is that the more widely served the entire community, agricultural, commercial, industrial and financial, the better for the banks and the growth of their business. Concentration would mean stagnation to the banks as well as to the business of the communities they serve.

Flexibility of Credit. I turn now to the deposits which furnish the funds with which the banks carry on their lending operations. Banks must have deposits in order that they may lend. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has over 700,000 savings deposit accounts in Canada. Some communities are mainly depositing communities; others are mainly borrowing communities. The deposits of one are available for the borrowing needs of others. The banks are the medium through which the deposits are gathered up and lent. In this way credit is mobilized and used wherever needed throughout the Dominion. In this way we get flexibility of credit and stable interest rates. But for this flexibility there would necessarily be a more or less serious shortage of money to serve the needs of individual communities, with a corresponding variation in interest rates.

The view has occasionally been put forward that it would be an advantage if we had fluctuating rates of interest in Canada and that high rates such as we are witnessing in New York would attract money from abroad. In this connection it is to be pointed out that the money which flows to large international centres is usually reserve money which may be required at a moment's notice. London and New York can provide lending and market facilities for the handling of business of this nature. Canada's money market is too small for the purpose. The temporary lending and quick withdrawal of funds of this character in Canada would only unsettle the general financial situation.

The Finance Act. Probably the most important legislation ever enacted in Canada from the standpoint of banking and the general credit requirements of the Dominion has been the Finance Act. If business is active and the funds of the banks are fully employed, they may procure from the Dominion Finance Department, under the provisions of the Act, loans against their government or municipal bonds, or approved commercial paper; and in this way the stress of seasonal financing (including the movement of the crop to the markets of the world) is met without restriction of credit to the general public. These advances cost the Government nothing; in fact they are a source of revenue, as interest is charged, and properly charged, on the money advanced. This Act is available to meet the legitimate credit requirements of general business throughout Canada, but is not available, and rightly so, for the purposes of speculation.

The suggestion which has frequently been made that banks are unduly large money earners is far from the fact. In considering

the rate of dividend paid to shareholders regard must be had to the amount of the reserve as well as to capital. The reserve represents not only accumulations of undistributed profits added in comparatively small amounts yearly over long periods of time, but also premiums paid by shareholders upon new stock issues. When these factors are taken into account, it will be realized that the average rate of return upon the investment of shareholders in Canadian banks is very moderate indeed, and materially less than in the case of many other forms of financial enterprise. In prosperous times banks undoubtedly make good profits and are able to set aside surplus profits. These surplus profits are available to meet losses which inevitably result from the operation of any banking system. In a country such as Canada, with its rapid development, the failures as well as the successes in general business are many, and banking losses necessarily occur in connection with the failures. The surplus profits set aside in favourable periods provide the fund from which those losses are taken care of as they arise.

No Increase in Public Rates. It is, I think, a significant commentary upon the efficiency of the Canadian banking system that, notwithstanding the markedly higher costs of commodities, salaries and wages (which applies to the salaries and wages of bank employees as well as to those of others) since the outbreak of the Great War, there has been no increase in the rates for money charged the public by the chartered banks of Canada. Payroll and taxes alone are equivalent to a charge of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the total of our deposits. In addition to these items we have to meet rents, bank premises charges and many other overhead expenses, cutting down to a minimum the margin between what money costs us and what we can make by lending it safely to others. Increased volume of turnover is the explanation of the success of the banks in meeting the conditions mentioned.

I have dealt with the allegation which is sometimes heard of concentration of credit in certain centres. At times the suggestion has been put forward that by reason of amalgamations of banks there may be some danger of a banking monopoly in Canada. I meet this by making the statement known to every banker in Canada to be correct—that there has never been a period in the history of Canada when the competition of banks for banking business was as keen as it is at the present time.

Speaking generally of the banks of Canada, I would say that their outstanding object and policy is to give the best possible service to the public. They realize that in so doing they will be rewarded by increased patronage and an increased volume of business. Their interests and those of the general public whom they immediately serve, as safe custodians of savings, or as lenders of funds for productive or commercial purposes, are not adverse but identical. They are engaged in active co-operation with all others in the great work of building up the agricultural, industrial and commercial fabric of the Dominion.

“UNPRECEDENTED PERIOD OF PROSPERITY”

ADDRESSES OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE GENERAL MANAGER OF THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, HALIFAX, N.S., JAN. 23, 1929

**Address of
the President,
Mr. S. J. Moore**

Once again we have to report the death of one of the Directors of the Bank. For many years the Honorable MacCallum Grant gave excellent service and was highly esteemed by his colleagues, not only for his devotion to the interests of the Bank, but for his personal qualities of mind and heart. The esteem in which he was held by the community at large was evidenced by his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia for two succeeding terms of office.

Another vacancy on the Board occurred through the resignation of Mr. Charles Archibald. For thirty years he has been a faithful member and during part of that time he held the offices of Vice-President and President respectively. Owing to his advanced years his resignation was regretfully accepted.

The vacancies were filled by the appointment of the Honorable F. B. McCurdy, P.C., of Halifax and Mr. A. L. Ellsworth, of Toronto.

The annual statement as now submitted records another year of progress. Deposits have increased by more than eight million dollars while the profits are the largest in the history of the Bank. The General Manager will deal with the statement in detail.

The reports from financial institutions indicate that 1928 was an exceptionally prosperous year, and reports from industrial corporations, which have so far been received, give satisfactory evidence of the general prosperity which the country has enjoyed. There are exceptions where the volume of business has not been quite up to expectations and one notable exception where over-production has created an unsatisfactory condition in the industry, but in no previous year has prosperity been so general.

For the fourth consecutive year the country has been blessed with generous crops and this has been a factor of major importance in maintaining the purchasing power of the country.

NOTE.—For Presidents' Addresses and the Annual Statements of other years see preceding issues of *The Review*.

Undreamed of Mineral Wealth. The further exploration of our mineral resources has revealed undreamed of wealth and is giving added employment to thousands of both skilled and unskilled workmen. The output for 1928 exceeded \$270,000,000. Already Canada ranks third among the nations of the world in its output of gold.

A very distinct improvement took place during the year in European conditions. These have been gradually working for the better, but 1928 probably saw a longer step forward than any previous year since the war ended. Canada's position as an export country has profited by this improvement as evidenced by the increase in her foreign trade. For the twelve months ending with December, 1928, this amounted to \$2,596,448,113, the highest total ever reached in the history of the country, exceeding the previous record of 1921 when prices were inflated. Of this amount exports account for \$1,374,130,197, and imports, \$1,222,317,916, thus leaving a favourable trade balance of \$151,812,281.

Much comment is appearing regarding the fact that, while the total trade balance is favourable to this country a very unfavourable balance, amounting to \$333,000,000, is shown in our trade with the United States. It is well that this situation should be kept before us until some means are found to more nearly equalize our transactions with our great neighbour. Part of the manufactured product imported from the United States could, under more favourable conditions, be made in our own country, thus furnishing employment to a greater number of people, while other portions could, undoubtedly, be purchased from Great Britain.

Substantial progress has been made during the year in dealing with the problem of immigration with the result that it is expected that during 1929 a larger number of desirable immigrants will enter the Dominion, and it is assured that a larger percentage than of late will come from British territory. The restrictions placed on undesirables will be more severe than heretofore, and better provision will be made for ensuring that those coming to our shores will be successfully absorbed.

Fever of Speculation. The fever of speculation which marked the year 1927 continued, with occasional recessions, throughout 1928. Contrary to predictions and expectations no serious permanent decline in prices occurred and the opinion of many seems to be that this condition can safely continue indefinitely. Therein lies a serious danger. The present market price of many stocks seems to be entirely out of line with what may be reasonably expected from them in the years to come. It is quite true that market values are no longer primarily based upon the assets behind the stock issues and the dividend return thereon, but, chiefly, upon the earning power, both actual and potential.

Undoubtedly, one reason for this change in valuation is the increase of capital in the hands of many investors who prefer to buy non-dividend paying stocks or stocks paying only small

dividends but which have prospective earning power that will eventually result in substantial appreciation in the value of the shares. This applies not only to Canadian investors, but to even a greater extent to the increasing number of investors in the United States and Great Britain who are attracted by the success and prospects of our Canadian enterprises.

One result is that common stocks are the most popular ones at the present time. Sooner or later, however, this condition is sure to change and stocks which have not a large potential earning power will find a much lower market. Great discrimination, therefore, seems to be necessary if serious losses, involving real hardship to many, are to be avoided.

One element in the present situation which is increasingly apparent is the keen competition which prevails in most industries. This is not undesirable unless it becomes reckless or unintelligent. In the latter case it inevitably works for a demoralized price market and unnecessarily reduced profits. There is a happy mean in this matter as well as in others, and, instead of competition reaching the point where it is ruinous, the spirit of co-operation should dictate a saner policy.

An outstanding illustration is the case of the pulp and paper situation. Through over-production and price cutting a serious condition arose. Fortunately, the leaders in the industry are men of vision and resourcefulness and it is expected that they will be able to find a solution which, while working no hardship upon the consumer, will protect the investments of thousands of individuals and conserve employment for many thousands of workers.

The outlook for 1929 is one about which there is almost unanimity of opinion. A spirit of optimism prevails and appears to be fully justified. Not only can we expect the first half of this year to be one of great activity and prosperity, but looking farther and into the long future it is not too much to expect that an unprecedented period of prosperity lies ahead. The prospect challenges the best efforts of our people and if these are wisely directed there should be a continuation of prosperity for years to come.

**Address of the
General Manager,
Mr. J. A. McLeod**

When we addressed the shareholders last year we intimated that we looked forward with confidence to 1928. Our expectations have been more than realized, and the year just closed has been one of active business generally, with a good demand for money at remunerative rates. The result has been that we are able to present to you to-day an Annual Statement showing the earnings of the Bank at the highest level in its history.

Profits for the year amount to \$2,535,518 as compared with \$2,365,319 in 1927. The balance carried forward from the previous year was \$479,207, which made available a total of \$3,014,725. From this amount the usual dividends of \$1,600,000 have been

paid, tax on circulation took \$100,000, a like amount has been contributed to the Officers' Pension Fund, \$300,000 has been written off Bank Premises Account, and we carried forward into the new year \$914,725.

Although it is with satisfaction that we are enabled to show increased earnings for the year, yet we do not feel that banking profits generally are as large as they should be. The public has a somewhat mistaken notion in regard to the profits of the banks, for there is no line of business in which the margin of profit is so small when consideration is given to the risks involved and to the large volume of transactions. Certainly banking profits are not comparable to those of other financial institutions and large industrial corporations. Notwithstanding largely increased expenses, such as salaries, taxes and other overhead charges, the rates for banking services are still practically at the pre-war level. If the banks of the country are to do their proper share in its development their system of branches must be steadily extended, particularly into the outlying districts and newer sections of the country where the prospects of profitable operation are somewhat remote to say the least: and to do this their earnings must be maintained at a high level.

The statement of Assets and Liabilities shows the Bank to be in a strong liquid position with cash holdings of 11.56% and quick assets equal to 61.50% of public liabilities. Notes in circulation have increased roundly \$900,000 to \$16,098,054 which is a reflection of the increased volume of business done throughout the country during the year. Our deposits have increased \$8,988,558 and now stand at \$212,487,129. The increase is about equally divided between our interest-bearing and free deposits.

You will notice a new heading under the Liabilities on the statement, namely: "Advances under the Finance Act" which stand at \$5,000,000. This represents the extent to which we have taken advantage of the Government's facilities to assist the banks during the peak of the crop movement, and the advances will be liquidated as our grain credits run off.

On the Assets side of the statement our Current Loans in Canada have increased \$7,539,549 to a total of \$89,685,059. This increase is an indication of our participation in the enlarged volume of business that has been done in Canada during the year. Current Loans Abroad at \$21,160,454 show a reduction of \$966,032. Our Call Loans Abroad are practically the same as a year ago, but in Canada they show an increase of \$7,005,339.

Our investments total \$49,891,359 as against \$51,446,294 a year ago. In order to take care of the growing needs of our commercial business we have realized to this extent on our Investment Account.

Bank Premises Account at \$6,844,873 shows little change for the year—our appropriation from profits and proceeds from sales of certain properties which were no longer required being sufficient

to offset the necessary new expenditures. We find that, with the growth of the Bank's business, certain of our older offices are not adequate to provide accommodation for our customers, and extensions and new offices have become necessary. We expect, therefore, that there may be some increases shown under this heading within the next year or two.

The total assets of the Bank now stand at \$279,503,065 as compared with \$261,736,980 last year and \$246,721,584 in 1926.

The statement shows a healthy growth in the Bank's business, with its affairs in a strong and sound position and its earning power increased.

Widespread Prosperity. During the year the people of Canada have enjoyed widespread prosperity and have made notable progress in many branches of activity. This time a year ago there were many who thought that 1928 could hardly surpass the record established in the previous year. Nevertheless the many statistical records of production and trade which are now available show in a most convincing way that during 1928 more was added to our national wealth in terms of both goods and money than in any previous year of this decade. More buildings were erected, more metals were produced, more goods were manufactured and more trade conducted both at home and abroad than at any time since the war.

For the fourth consecutive season the income from farm crops has been very large. At the same time the wages of factory workers have been well maintained, while employment and profits have been substantially increased. This even distribution of good times between town and country and rich and poor is, after all, the essence of real prosperity. It has brought a renewed feeling of content and confidence and vigour to the whole nation. It has resulted in greater industrial efficiency and in less social and political unrest. National unity has been strengthened accordingly.

There was a steady trend during the year towards consolidations and amalgamations of industrial companies. The movement has been a twofold one, comprising on one side the uniting of large and outstanding companies and on the other in a more quiet way, the passing of many old established smaller companies into the control of larger competitors. Accompanying this there has been a transfer of control to Canada of several large companies operating in this country that have heretofore been owned abroad. These two movements are an indication of the growth and strength of the Canadian industrial situation. There are now several companies in this country that in size rank amongst the world's largest in their line of business.

It has been the uniform experience of many nations for at least a century past, that well-justified optimism in times of great prosperity is apt to develop into speculative enthusiasm. The earnings from hard work, and proceeds of loans based on good

credit, have time and again been spent extravagantly or invested unwisely. While fortunately there is little evidence of wasteful extravagance in either private or corporate or public expenditure at the present time, there is no doubt that the general level of stock prices has advanced beyond real values and to a considerable extent now represents expected future benefits. It is quite true that over long periods of years in the past the values of securities in certain growing industries have shown considerable appreciation, but only the investor who is able and willing to wait a long time can expect to reap the benefit. Experience has shown that in the long run stocks as a whole must sell on the basis of an assured current yield to the investor. In spite of the present large security holdings by insurance and investment institutions who have expert knowledge and can afford to wait, we can see no reason why the usual relation between stock prices and stock yields should be modified appreciably.

Aside from this and the unsatisfactory conditions in the newsprint industry to which the President has already referred, the general situation throughout the country is quite sound. Commodity prices are stable, there is no inflation of inventories and there is ample credit available in the banks for further expansion of legitimate business. The outlook for business in 1929 is most encouraging for the first six months at least or until the crop outlook is ascertainable.

Science in Industry. We must not lose sight of the fact that primarily our present prosperity is based on the good crops by which the country has been blessed during the past four years and on the discovery and development of new and important mining areas whose potentialities have not yet been fully explored. There is another factor, however, the importance of which has not been fully realized, and that is the increasing use of science in industry.

For a generation, the value of organized scientific and industrial research has been the basis of economic progress in Germany, but only since the war has such research been important in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. In this short time remarkable progress has been made.

The story of Marquis Wheat developed by Dr. Saunders of Ottawa, is so well known that one need only allude to it. The wealth it has added to Canada is stupendous. The development of hydro electric power and its transmission over long distances which has been responsible for so much of our industrial growth, is a result of comparatively recent scientific and engineering progress. Aluminium, that to-day is one of our commonest and cheapest metals, thanks to electro chemistry, was considered a rarity two generations ago and priced only for use as jewelry. One could give many instances of similar outstanding achievements but these will suffice.

The point which should be emphasized is that all these improvements, miraculous as they may seem to us all, are the natural result of patient and steady work by scientists in their laboratories and inventors in their shops. Thousands of highly trained men are devoting their talents to this work. Long and intricate investigations have preceded most of the great discoveries. It is safe to say that experiments are being conducted to-day which will result in entirely new ways of doing things a year hence, ten years hence, a generation hence.

In order to stimulate and supervise scientific research in Canada, the National Research Council was established in 1916. It is a good omen that after a dozen years of steady growth, the Council is now to have a central research laboratory in Ottawa. It has already sponsored researches which have resulted in improved methods in certain industries and has many investigations under way at present. The establishment of the Ontario Research Foundation, jointly financed by the Province and corporations and individuals, is another development which is much to be commended.

Scientific Methods in Business. In the last few years we have seen more and more scientific methods applied to business. Budgeting of output to a sales objective determined by careful market investigations beforehand, has in the best managed plants replaced the old "hit or miss" methods, with the result that over-production in such cases has been largely eliminated and earning power stabilized and increased. Accurate information is now available from Government departments, research organizations and economic bureaus, on practically every phase of industry and one can speak of the "statistical position" of almost any of the important commodities. In some cases it is even possible to forecast price changes some time in advance. This has been of tremendous benefit to business generally. Thanks to the comprehensive and accurate statistics now available, the analysis of the general economic situation has become a matter of measurement rather than opinion. Certain of the banks, of which we are one, are studying and watching these measurements with great care and making the significant changes known to the public through their monthly letters on business conditions.

Conditions in the United States and Britain, which are Canada's best customers, have shown improvement during the year. In the former country production has been at a higher level than in 1927. Trade both at home and abroad has been active and industrial profits have improved. Altogether the year has been a very satisfactory one for business generally, and the outlook for 1929 is good, the only cloud on the horizon being a somewhat over-committed stock market speculative position which has caused a marking up of interest rates and which for this reason may cause some slowing down of business later on in the year. In Britain, although unemployment is at a higher level than in 1927, the year has shown some improvement, particularly in shipbuilding and in

the newer industries such as artificial silk. Recently more activity in the coal, the steel and the cotton trades has been shown.

In conclusion, I would like to express my appreciation of the faithful and devoted services of the executive officers, managers and staff of the Bank during the past year. The Bank is indeed fortunate in having such a fine body of officers in its service.

The Directors' Report

Your Directors beg to submit herewith the Ninety-Seventh Annual Report of the Bank covering its operations for the year ending December 31st, 1928, with a statement showing the Assets and Liabilities at that date.

The net profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to	\$ 2,535,518.54
To which is added the balance brought forward from last year	479,207.12
	<hr/>
Making the total available for distribution	\$ 3,014,725.66

This has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends at 16% per annum	\$1,600,000.00
Dominion Government Tax on Circulation ..	100,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account	300,000.00
Balance to be carried forward	914,725.66
	<hr/>
	\$3,014,725.66

The assets of the Bank have been carefully and conservatively valued, and the correctness of the statement is certified by the auditors appointed by you. All the branches have been inspected during the year by experienced officers of the Bank specially appointed for that purpose.

There were 309 branches in operation at the beginning of the year, 15 were opened during the year and one closed, so that there are now 323 branches of the Bank in operation, of which 283 are in Canada, 12 in Newfoundland, 24 in the West Indies, 3 in the United States and one in London, England. There are also 18 sub-branches of the Bank.

The Directors announce with deep regret the death during the year of their esteemed colleague Hon. MacCallum Grant, who first became a Director in 1915. Mr. Charles Archibald, who had been a valued member of the Board of Directors since 1897, Vice-President of the Bank from 1899 to 1917 and President from 1918 to 1922, has recently resigned owing to failing health. These vacancies have been filled by the appointment of Hon. F. B. McCurdy of Halifax and Mr. A. L. Ellsworth of Toronto.

Your Directors wish once more to record their appreciation of the services of the officers of the Bank during the year.

On behalf of the Board,

S. J. MOORE,
President.

Halifax, N.S., January 23rd, 1929.

DIRECTORS

S. J. Moore, Esq., Toronto, Ont.	President
Hector McInnes, Esq., K.C., Halifax, N.S.	Vice-President
J. A. McLeod, Esq., Toronto, Ont.	Vice-President

Hon. N. Curry, Montreal
W. W. White, Esq., M.D., Saint John
Hon. William D. Ross, Toronto
Hon. George Bryson, Fort Coulonge
John B. Fraser, Esq., Ottawa
Russell Blackburn, Esq., Ottawa
Alexander Maclaren, Esq., Buckingham
Hon. George Gordon, North Bay
F. P. Starr, Esq., Saint John

O. E. Smith, Esq., Halifax
Sidney T. Smith, Esq., Winnipeg
Hon. James C. Tory, Halifax
Leighton McCarthy, Esq., K.C.,
Toronto
W. M. Birks, Esq., Montreal
Hon. J. Fred Fraser, Halifax
Hon. F. B. McCurdy, P.C., Halifax
A. L. Ellsworth, Esq., Toronto

GENERAL STATEMENT

31st DECEMBER, 1928

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$ 10,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund.....	20,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account.....	914,725.66	
Dividends declared and unpaid.....	401,384.00	
	<hr/>	
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 16,098,054.59	\$ 31,316,109.66
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$ 43,679,749.03	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date.....	168,807,380.31	
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Advances under the Finance Act.....	212,487,129.34	
	5,000,000.00	
	<hr/>	
	\$233,585,183.93	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	3,246,884.42	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	1,929,317.03	
Bills Payable.....	1,150,971.02	
	<hr/>	
		239,912,356.40
Letters of Credit outstanding.....		7,959,343.65
Other Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....		315,256.27
		<hr/>
		\$279,503,065.98
		<hr/>

ASSETS

Current Coin.....	\$ 9,227,684.47	
Dominion Notes.....	17,821,895.00	
United States and other foreign currencies.....	1,779,196.50	
Notes of other Banks.....	1,479,650.03	
Cheques on other Banks.....	15,182,860.01	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents else- where than in Canada.....	4,579,718.41	
	<hr/>	
	\$ 50,071,004.42	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	6,500,000.00	
Dominion and Provincial Government securities, not exceeding market value.....	28,745,748.53	
Canadian municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	11,602,382.95	
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value.....	9,543,228.10	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	34,462,410.31	
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	11,997,375.95	
	<hr/>	
		\$152,922,150.26
Other current loans and discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	\$ 89,685,059.08	
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	21,160,454.51	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	7,959,343.65	
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for.....	175,078.22	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	6,844,873.23	
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the circulation fund.....	479,451.46	
Other assets not included in the foregoing.....	276,655.57	
	<hr/>	
		126,580,915.72
		<hr/>
		\$279,503,065.98
		<hr/>

S. J. MOORE, *President*.J. A. McLEOD, *General Manager*.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have examined the above General Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at December 31st, 1928, and compared it with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. The Bank's investments and cash on hand at the Chief Office and at the Toronto and Montreal Branches were verified by us at the close of business on December 31st, 1928. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We certify that in our opinion the above statement discloses the true condition of the Bank and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND, F.C.A., <i>of Price, Waterhouse & Co.</i>	} Auditors.
A. B. SHEPHERD, C.A. <i>of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.</i>	

Toronto, Canada, 16th January, 1929.

PREFERENCE TO BRITISH EMPIRE PRODUCTS

ADDRESSES AT ANNUAL MEETING

OF

THE BANK OF TORONTO

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Bank of Toronto (being the Seventy-Third since the commencement of business) was held, pursuant to the terms of the Charter, at the Banking House of the Institution, corner King and Bay Streets, Toronto, on Wednesday, 16th January, 1929.

Mr. W. G. Gooderham, President, was Chairman of the Meeting and Mr. F. H. Marsh, Assistant-General Manager, acted as Secretary.

**Annual Address of
The President,
Mr. W. G. Gooderham**

My first word to you to-day must be an expression of satisfaction and thankfulness. The rising tide of prosperity to which we have referred at our Annual Meetings for some years past has continued during the year just closed, and many new peaks have been established.

Field crops in all the Provinces have been good, although early frosts in the West reduced yields and grades, and grain prices are lower than a year ago. Agriculture, however, has enjoyed a succession of good years, and is now in excellent financial condition. This industry is, and will probably remain, the most important single factor in our economic situation, and it is therefore good to see conditions for the farmer improving, not only financially but in all those things which add to the measure of comfort available to him.

Manufacturing lines have on the whole enjoyed a good year. In construction there has been unusual activity, while the orders handled by the iron and steel companies, railway equipment and similar basic industries have also been very large. It is seldom, of course, that all our industries are prosperous together. At the present time the newsprint companies are in a period of over-capacity and price-cutting, from which we can only hope that they may emerge on terms which will permit of stable operation.

Mining steadily makes new records, and we continue to be optimistic in regard to the future of this industry. The mineral output for 1928 shows a gain of 10% over 1927, and there are a number of mines in process of development which should be of

importance within a few years. Increasing attention is being directed to the base metals, and it is likely that Canada will shortly occupy an even more important place in the world's output of nickel, copper, lead and zinc. This not only broadens our mining industries, but also suggests a basis for much greater development of the metal and chemical industries.

Foreign trade statistics continue to make a satisfactory exhibit. During a period of five years ending 31st October last, our exports show a gain of twenty-four per cent. and our entire foreign trade a gain of thirty-four per cent. Cumulative favourable balances for the same period amount to over One billion and one-quarter million dollars. These facts alone tell the story of our material progress during recent years.

This being a new country and not one-quarter filled, the question of increasing our population continues to be of first importance. The progress made since the war is admittedly not satisfying. Possibly our efforts are being limited too much to the British-born. Possibly, also, we are overly afraid of a certain amount of seasonal unemployment. On the other hand, it is better to be patient than to flood the country with people who will not be self-sustaining when here, or to admit those whose political ideals are radically different from our own. A year ago we suggested that the natural advantages of this country, if properly advertised, would gradually attract the right kind of immigration in increasing numbers, and we still have confidence in this view. In the meantime, we must be content to make haste more slowly than we could wish.

Evidences of Prosperity. One of the most satisfactory features of the year is the substantial improvement in railway earnings, both gross and net. The National System may now be said to be out of the woods and a real asset to the country. Canada is growing up to her railways, as we ventured a few years ago to say would be the case.

The benefits of scientific research, not so long ago almost exclusively at the disposal of wealthy corporations able to command the services of scientists and to equip their own laboratories, are being more widely extended through Governmental agencies and through industrial co-operation. No effort is likely to give greater rewards in the discovery and application of new materials, processes and economies, and in combating disease inimical to plant and animal life, and increasing the productivity of the soil. The noticeable gains in wealth and the improved standard of living in progressive countries are traceable largely to the work of the scientific investigator. The attention and support now being given to this subject promises very important commercial benefits to this country within the next few years.

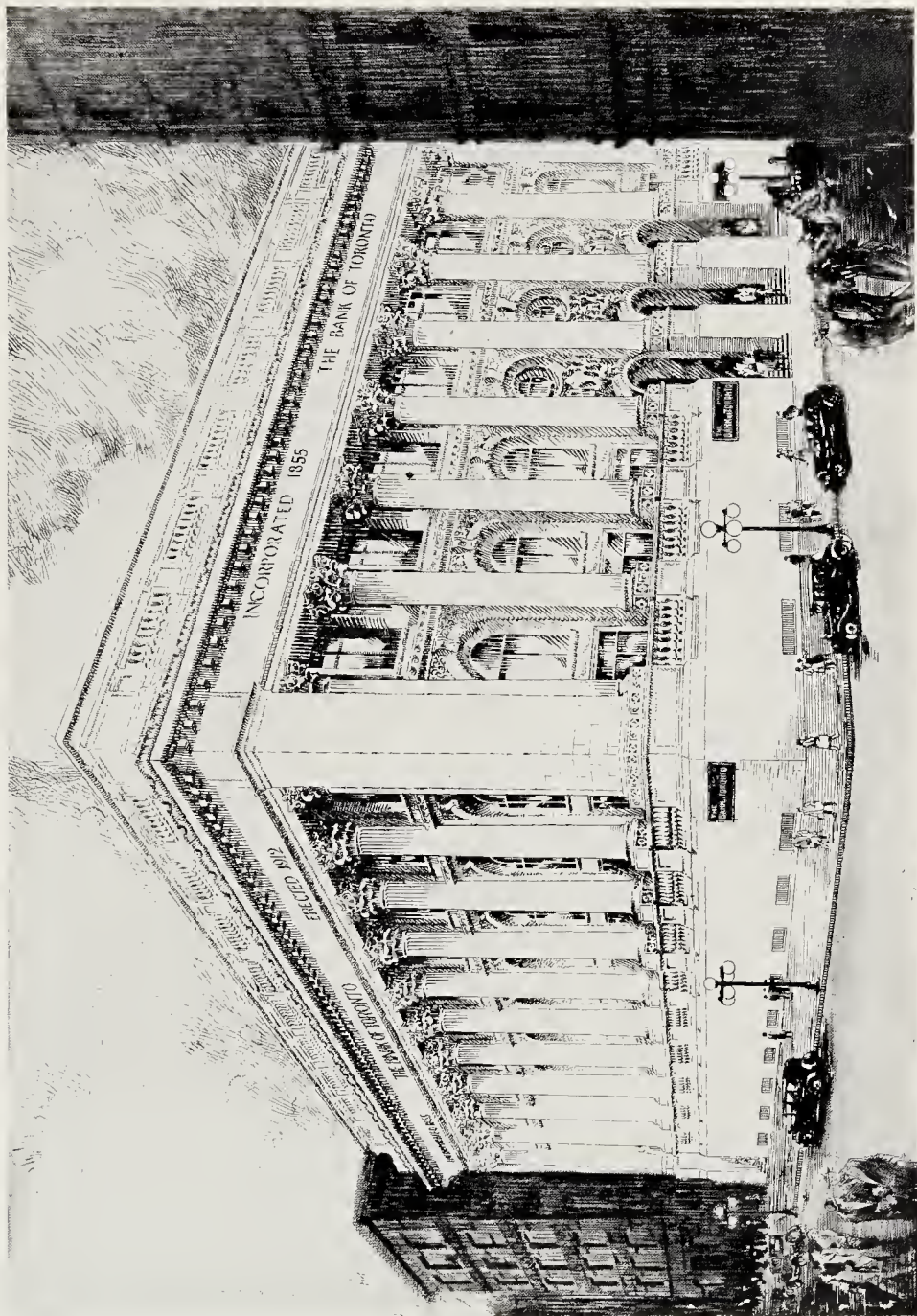
Runaway Stock Markets. Runaway stock markets have featured the year, particularly in New York. There is a basis for some increase in the general level. Industrial corporations are

more progressive than was the case some years ago; management is more scientific and more open minded; operations are being subjected to the most keen analysis; economies are being introduced; science and invention encouraged; and while the wage-earner and the consumer also benefit, surpluses and equities are being built up. It is only natural and proper that increasing equities and earning power should be reflected in the level of share prices, but after all favourable factors are considered, it is probable that speculation has carried the market too high. As to this, it is doubtless idle for me to express an opinion, as the counsels of caution have little honour with the speculative public. One feature of the situation, however, is clearly evident—the absorption of vast sums in stock speculation has curtailed the supply of funds available for strictly investment securities and caused a fall in prices. This is not good for business, as there is a tendency to hold up projects involving long-term financing. There has, however, been no scarcity of bank credits for what we call legitimate purposes; that is, the production and distribution of goods.

Savings deposits in the banks, from which source advances to the agricultural and commercial activities of the country are chiefly supplied, show yearly increases averaging 78 millions of dollars for the past three years, and over 100 millions for the last year. Advances of the classes to which we have referred are, however, showing a tendency to expand even more rapidly, the yearly increase over the same period of three years averaging 106 millions of dollars and 164 millions during the twelve months ending October last. Bankers are therefore likely to become increasingly critical of the use of credits for speculative purposes.

The completion of another bank amalgamation during the year now leaves only ten banks in the field. There is sometimes heard the suggestion that banks in our class in point of size may have difficulty in holding their own against the larger institutions. We have no apprehension whatever on this score. In the five years just passed public deposits in all the banks, excluding foreign branches, have increased by 32%. Our own increase has been 36%. Looking back over a ten-year period we find that our increase has been 49% against 30% shown by all the banks.

Bank of Moderate Size. The very large bank possesses some advantages, chief of which is in being more conspicuous, but there are compensating advantages to the bank of moderate size, and it has, in fact, been our experience that destructive competition comes not from the strong and well-established banks. A few years ago there was undoubtedly a too competitive situation in Canadian banking—too many banks and too many branches. There are still too many branches, but the situation has been improved to the advantage not only of the remaining banks, but of the country. No banking monopoly can, of course, arise, since any group of men who think that there exists a public need and



BANK OF TORONTO
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
King and Bay Streets

that therefore profits can be made by a new bank, and who apply under proper conditions, will doubtless receive a Charter.

In view of the expansion of our business during recent years it was felt that we were outgrowing our capital, and during the year, as you know, ten thousand new shares were offered to shareholders at \$200 per share, in the proportion of one new share for each five old.

We are pleased to be able to advise you that the new shares have practically all been taken up and 80% paid in full on the day the allotment became effective. The new capital places us close to the top of the list in point of percentage of shareholders' investment to public liabilities.

In conclusion, let me say to you that as a Bank we enter the new year with confidence. Our business is clean, our earning power progressive and our reserves increasing, and perhaps best of all we number a growing list of friends who find our service satisfactory and with whom our relations are intimate and cordial. We like to think that our Bank possesses an individuality of its own, and some good qualities peculiar to ourselves. At least we endeavour to give intelligent, sympathetic and painstaking banking service, and in so doing build up that important, if intangible, asset known as good-will, from which we derive increasing public support as well as great personal satisfaction.

**Address of the
General Manager,
Mr. H. B. Henwood**

The 73rd Annual Balance Sheet of your Bank, covering our operations for the year ending 30th November last, which is before you, shows very satisfactory results, and I think may be taken as some reflection of the continued prosperity of Canada during the past year. Our funds have been actively employed throughout the year, and we have been fortunate in having a pretty clean sheet as to losses. After making ample provision for all known or anticipated losses, we have been able to bring down net earnings of \$1,264,970.82, of which, after providing for a dividend of 12% and bonus of 1%, and the amounts necessary for taxes, officers' pension fund and an appropriation for our Bank Premises, there remains the sum of \$254,970.82, which, added to the sum of \$646,204.29 carried over from last year, enables us to carry into the new year the sum of \$901,175.11 at the credit of Profit and Loss account.

Touching the important items in the statement, I might say that our total assets at the close of our year stood at \$135,273,454.52. Of this amount \$61,088,532.96 or 49.92% of our total liabilities to the public, was represented by liquid assets composed of cash, notes of and cheques on other banks, balances due by other banks, high-grade Dominion, Provincial and Canadian municipal securities, British and foreign securities, Railway Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, Call and Short loans in Canada against bonds, debentures

and stocks, all of which could be easily and quickly converted into cash. These securities have been valued in our statement on a very conservative basis.

Current Loans and Discounts, including the sum of \$5,451.34, representing non-current loans, stood at \$67,921,525.81, an increase over the figures of a year ago of \$2,240,181.98. This is the department of banking wherein the greatest risks necessarily have to be taken; losses occur in spite of the closest scrutiny and supervision of loans, often unavoidable owing to circumstances beyond our control, but from my more intimate knowledge of our business during the past year I can say that not only this year but as a matter of fixed policy for many years, the reserves set up against our loans and discounts amply protect us in such contingencies as I have mentioned.

Bank Premises account stood at \$3,287,387.81, a slight decrease for the year of \$23,884.98. We are never done with the expense of building and renewing, and I foresee that in 1929 our expenses in this direction may be heavier than usual. The value of our properties as set down in the statement is not over 50% of their cost.

Among the important items in the Liability column, notes of the Bank in the hands of the public stood at \$9,090,028.00, or \$4,090,028.00 more than our paid-up Capital. This excess amount is provided for by deposit of Dominion notes and gold, dollar for dollar, with the Dominion Government for the protection of the public, and constitutes one of the reasons for the recent increase in our paid-up Capital.

Capital and Surplus. Deposits at \$105,326,798.52 are \$4,024,148.89 above any previous figures—at least a moderate improvement, probably modified to some extent by the heavy withdrawals during the year of previous balances for investment purposes. The number of our depositors, however, has steadily increased.

Our Capital and Surplus over all liabilities to the public stands at \$12,901,175.11, equivalent to 12.24% of our liability to our depositors. It has been a matter of some satisfaction to us that for many years the Capital and Surplus of The Bank of Toronto has always been maintained at a somewhat higher percentage to our Deposits than the average shown by all Canadian Banks.

The President in his address has covered the general business conditions in Canada during the past year. If I may, I would like to say a few words regarding our Foreign Trade:

During the year ending October 31st last, our foreign trade reached the very large sum of \$2,560,808,000.

Our sales abroad were.....	\$1,358,504,000
Our purchases abroad were.....	1,202,305,000
Leaving a balance of trade in our favour of.....	<u>156,199,000</u>

Trade Figures. Our trade by countries was divided as follows:

We Sold to	Millions	We Bought From	Millions	Balance Against Us	In Our Favour
United States.....	513,000,000	U.S.A.....	806,000,000	293,000,000	.....
United Kingdom.....	455,000,000	U.K.....	192,000,000	.....	263,000,000
Other Countries.....	391,000,000	Other.....	205,000,000	.....	186,000,000
	1,359,000,000		1,203,000,000	293,000,000	449,000,000

These figures are very interesting in that they give us an indication of the direction of our trade—where we buy and where we sell. One would say that an ideal position of our trade with any country would be a fairly even balance between what they buy from us and what we buy from them. Our Foreign trade is not as well balanced as it might be.

The United Kingdom bought from us \$263,000,000 more goods than we have bought from them. Foreign countries, other than the United States, have bought \$186,000,000 more of our goods than we have bought from them, and of the total of our favourable trade balances represented by these figures, \$449,000,000, we are obliged to use \$293,000,000 to pay for our excess purchases from the United States.

The United States sells more goods to Canada each year than to any other country in the world, but unfortunately with twelve times the buying power on a basis of population, they bought \$293,000,000 less of our goods last year than we bought from them. It is natural that these two countries adjoining each other across a continent should trade together, but it is not good business for us that we should have to take from our favourable balances of trade with other countries to pay for excess purchases of American goods. Our neighbours to the South should correct this by buying more from us, but if it does not suit them to bring this situation more into adjustment in a way that will at least put our trade with each other on a more even basis, it would seem that this country must try to increase its sales elsewhere by diverting as much as possible of its excess purchases from the United States to those countries who are better customers of ours in order to reciprocate as fully as possible their purchases from us.

Increase of Trade with British Empire. There are many reasons why we should increase our purchases from the United Kingdom. We take some pride in the fact that we are a part of the British Empire; they are our people, our destinies are bound up together. Since the great war Great Britain has been putting forth strenuous efforts to restore her foreign trade. The Empire Marketing Board has been doing its utmost to further the development of trade within the Empire, and it is here that we can help them, in this great struggle. I believe in Empire trade. After the stupendous losses in the great war it seems to me, if we recognize

our obligations to our own people in Great Britain who will for years bear the brunt of taxation that is to-day a serious burden to them, the very least we can do is to divert as much of our foreign purchases as possible to British Empire goods. In this way the profit on these goods will go to our own people, and I believe to the extent that we are able to follow this policy we shall never have cause to complain that Empire purchases from Canada are not adequate to offset our purchases.

From the sentimental angle, we like to think that goods produced within the British Empire, including Canadian made goods, carry the hall mark of real value with their price ticket, and to the extent that we need goods made in other parts of the British Empire I am sure our people will readily give preference to goods displayed as British Empire products.

We are now under way in a new trade agreement with the West Indies, which is being implemented by a fine steamship refrigerator service, operated in conjunction with our National Railways. I believe that our trade under this agreement is capable of considerable increase, and will mean much in the development of greater Empire trade as well as increased traffic for our Railway Systems, but we must not view it from the angle of our export trade only. We must make a careful survey of the goods these Islands produce, and divert as much of our purchases to them as possible, to encourage them to increase their purchases of the goods we can sell to them.

Dominion of Canada's Purchases. This diversion of our purchases abroad to those countries that buy freely from us, and especially the British Empire, is a subject that deserves the most careful attention and study of our (1) Department of Trade and Commerce; (2) Our Tariff Commission; (3) Canadian Chambers of Commerce; (4) Exporters and Importers generally; for it is certain that for many years until increased population in this country brings about a large increase in our Domestic trade, we must be an exporter of the large surplus of grain and agricultural produce that we have from year to year, and it would seem that a more careful analysis of our trading possibilities with other countries should enable us to spread our purchases very much to our advantage.

Staff. I would not have you leave this Annual Meeting with the thought that the credit for the fine results obtained during the past year belong to the chief executives of the Bank. The great volume of our business is obtained by those who represent us in the field of our operations. Competition among Banks is keen, and without the support of a fine body of earnest conscientious men who know their business and understand how to render acceptable service to our friends, we would not get far in the development of business. We like to reward these services in a tangible way, but to this meeting I would like to express my thanks to every member

of the Staff for the fine co-operation and keen interest they have given to the business of the Bank during the past year.

GENERAL STATEMENT
OF
THE BANK OF TORONTO
FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30th, 1928

LIABILITIES

Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....		\$ 9,090,028.00
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	\$81,940,602.61	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	23,386,195.91	
		105,326,798.52
Balances due to other Banks in Canada (daily exchanges).....	1,689,203.44	
Balances due to Banks and Banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries.....	2,372,805.60	
		4,062,009.04
Bills Payable.....		791,418.45
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1928.....	150,000.00	
Bonus of 1 % payable 1st December, 1928.....	50,000.00	
Dividends unpaid.....	2,532.00	
		202,532.00
Letters of Credit outstanding.....		2,649,493.40
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....		250,000.00
		\$122,372,279.41
Capital paid-up.....	\$5,000,000.00	
Reserve.....	7,000,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward.....	901,175.11	
		12,901,175.11
		\$135,273,454.52

ASSETS

Current Gold and Silver coin.....	\$ 381,921.14	
Dominion Notes.....	7,518,653.00	
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	4,880,866.66	
Notes of other Banks.....	633,475.00	
United States and other foreign currencies.....	89,613.09	
Cheques on other Banks.....	10,812,842.86	
Balances due by Banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	7,406,589.88	
		\$31,723,961.63
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....	13,437,115.99	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value.....	3,522,277.22	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	2,228,850.09	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	10,176,328.03	
		29,364,571.33
		\$ 61,088,532.96
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful Debts.....	67,916,074.47	
Non Current Loans (estimated loss provided for).....	5,451.34	
		67,921,525.81
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	272,413.20	
Mortgages on Real Estate Sold.....	54,101.34	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	2,649,493.40	
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	3,287,387.81	
		\$135,273,454.52

W. G. GOODERHAM,
President

HARVEY B. HENWOOD,
General Manager

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

To the Shareholders of The Bank of Toronto:

We have examined the books and accounts of The Bank of Toronto at its Head Office and have been furnished with certified returns from the branches, and certify that the above statement of liabilities and assets as at 30th November, 1928, is in accordance therewith and in our opinion discloses the true condition of the Bank. The Bank's investments and the cash on hand at the Head Office and at the Toronto and Montreal Branches were verified by us as at 30th November, 1928. We have received all the information and explanations we have required, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have in our opinion been within the powers of the Bank.

D. McK. McCLELLAND,
of the firm of Price, Waterhouse & Co.

TORONTO, 22nd December, 1928

W. D. GLENDINNING,
of the firm of Riddell, Stead, Graham & Hutchison.

Election of Directors. The following were elected Directors of the bank: Archibald H. Campbell, Hon. James D. Chaplin, M.P., Col. William I. Gear, Col. Albert E. Gooderham, William G. Gooderham, Harvey B. Henwood, Thos. F. How, John R. Lamb, John I. McFarland, Brig.-Gen. Frank S. Meighen, Frederick K. Morrow, Paul J. Myler, William Stone.

At a subsequent meeting of the new Board, Mr. W. G. Gooderham was elected President, and Mr. John R. Lamb, Vice-President.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS
TO SHAREHOLDERS
OF
THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, TORONTO, NOV. 28, 1928

**Mr. Peleg
Howland's
Address** As is customary, I am compelled to say a few words to you on the situation. It was with much regret that I was compelled to absent myself from the Annual Meeting last year. For similar reasons my remarks to-day will be very brief. The statement that the Management lays before you has given much satisfaction to your Directors, and I trust will do so to you.

The year has been a profitable one to Bankers, ready employment having been found for their funds, either commercially or in loans on securities, for the greater part of the year at good rates—the money market, which in the earlier months indicated weakness, having strengthened later on in a marked degree,—the rates in the New York Call market being particularly high, it thus forming a very profitable outlet for any surplus funds from time to time.

Our profits have been good, and are shown after making ample provision for contingencies. The usual dividend has been paid, with a bonus of one per cent. for the year, and we have felt justified in increasing our Rest and writing off a large sum from our Bank Premises Account, which is of necessity large as the General Manager will explain.

To refer to general conditions in the country, our foreign trade has grown, particularly in imports, which would indicate increased spending ability on the part of the people.

The net debt of the Dominion is being reduced, offset to some extent at least by indirect obligations incurred on behalf of the National Railways. The annual revenue is increasing, giving hope of further reduction in taxation, than which there can be no greater stimulus to enterprise.

Economic Conditions in Canada. Most of our industries, it is believed, will show satisfactory results from their operations this year, with the notable exception of at least Pulp and Newsprint, which is suffering from overdevelopment, the natural result, no doubt, of previous conditions.

This industry is of such importance directly and indirectly to this country that it is hoped that matters will right themselves

soon, though I fear to have any permanency, an increase in the consumptive demand equal to capacity to produce is the true remedy.

It is just now reported an arrangement of some nature has been entered into for the maintenance of prices, which will, no doubt temporarily prevent loss to some of the Companies. If the arrangement includes some equalizing scheme and does not lead to new development and can be maintained until demand catches up with production, it may be of benefit to the industry as a whole, though usually such agreements have a tendency to curtail consumption and to lead to competition from new and unexpected sources.

While it cannot be said that mining is not prosperous, the amount produced in dollars and cents by this industry, or shall I say enterprise, will show, I fear, little increase over the year previous, which is disappointing, but the activity expended in exploring, prospecting, and development, is giving business large returns, and promises increased production in the future.

Our field crops have been very large, though not as large as the early estimates indicated, frosts in August in the North-West having affected both yield and quality. Had the Wheat crop turned out as at one time expected, with prices as then existed, there would certainly have been something approaching a boom in Canada.

As it is, even at the somewhat reduced prices being realized, many farmers must fare well, and the carriers, and all others engaged in handling grain must benefit from the large crop, and our general prosperity be helped thereby.

Wholesalers and Retailers in some lines of goods have had their sales and thus their profits adversely affected by the extension of the Chain Store System, and the establishment of branches by the large Departmental stores. Both the regular Wholesaler and Retailer are necessary, I think, to the convenience of the public, and the economical distribution of goods, and will survive, though perhaps in reduced numbers.

Building and construction of various kinds have been active in Canada, the confidence displayed in the continued growth of the City of Toronto particularly by those erecting lofty buildings for different uses being very marked. We are fast growing skyward.

Savings deposits have increased, as also have the sales of Life Insurance, both of which are evidences of thrift, which cannot be said, perhaps, of the increased sale of automobiles, though this may be an evidence of prosperity.

Speculation, not alone in this country, is rife, and not confined to one class of the community, nor to one sex. Many stocks have been forced to heights, based neither on dividend returns nor earnings, but on hopes and expectations for the future,—a reaction

sooner or later is inevitable. It behooves those who are lending money on this class of security to use the utmost caution.

In the race for supremacy, another Bank merger or absorption has recently occurred. This movement has surely nearly reached its end. As far as it has gone, it must have added to the likelihood of growth and the certainty of success of institutions such as ours.

The St. Lawrence Waterway. The deepening of the St. Lawrence waterway is a subject of vital interest before the public just now. The United States would seem determined to provide a deep shipway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. It would seem desirable, therefore, since we have gone to the enormous expense of the enlarged Welland Canal, that negotiations should be begun as early as possible with that country to bring about the completion of the outlet through the St. Lawrence. Surely differences between the Dominion and the two Provinces as to ownership of river bed and between Ontario and Quebec as to mode of development of power can be settled in the common interest of all, so that matters may not be delayed on that account. While it may not be that all the benefits will accrue that are claimed, the movement of grain from the West will be at least hastened, and the capacity to take care of an ever-increasing flow will be enlarged, and if, as is stated, the enormous development of electrical power can be made to pay the total cost to this country, one would think that the work should be begun with the least delay possible.

Altogether, the picture of the Country's prospects as I see it is very pleasing, and reasonable confidence in the immediate future is instilled.

The Bank's Staff. I am very sorry to have to report the great loss the Bank sustained very recently by the death of the Asst. General Manager, Mr. G. D. Boulton. His death was very sudden, and was a great shock to us all. He joined the Bank as a junior in its early days, and through his ability and faithful service reached the high position occupied when he died. I came for some time in almost daily contact with him, and he won my high regard and esteem. He is much missed. Mr. H. T. Jaffray, the Assistant General Manager, resident in Winnipeg, has been moved to Toronto.

Before I sit down, I would like to bear testimony to the zeal and loyalty of the Staff generally, and to their share in the results produced for the year, and to refer particularly to the high qualities displayed by our General Manager, whose efforts have been ably supplemented by his immediate assistants.

I beg to move that the Report which has been read be adopted, printed and circulated among the Shareholders, and I would ask the Vice-President, Sir James Woods, to second it. (Applause).

ASSURANCES IN FORCE, \$1,896,915,934

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR 1928

Directors' Annual Report for the Year 1928

Your Directors present for your approval the Company's fifty-eighth Annual Report.

The progress of recent years has been fully maintained, substantial advances having been made in all departments.

New policies paid for numbered 112,376 for a net amount of \$441,244,390.91, an increase of \$112,836,352.51 over the previous year.

After deducting amounts re-assured, the total assurances in force now amount to \$1,896,915,934.57, an increase of \$408,925,254.48. Policies in force number 633,240, and in addition 136,293 certificates of assurance are held by employees of corporations and firms under the group plan.

While every field of operation contributed its full share to these impressive advances, the rapid development of our business in Great Britain and the United States is especially noteworthy. The generous reception of our Company in countries served by powerful domestic institutions is particularly gratifying, as testifying to widespread appreciation of our record and services.

The business of the Western Union Life Insurance Company of Spokane, amounting to \$84,581,868, has been acquired under a re-assurance agreement. The officers and representatives who have transferred their services to this Company form a valuable addition to our ranks, and substantially strengthen our organization in the United States. We welcome also the holders of the 28,971 policies and 7,373 group assurance certificates transferred to us under the arrangement.

The total net income for the year was \$144,747,393.73, an increase of \$41,972,889.88. Every department of the business contributed to this record advance.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in respect of death claims, matured endowments, profits, etc., during the year amounted to \$49,920,797.71. The total so paid since organization now reaches \$350,500,095.29. It is interesting to note that the

amount paid to policyholders since organization, together with the amount at present held for their security or benefit, exceeds the total amount received from them in premiums by \$111,370,229.10.

The strength and resources of the Company have been still further enhanced. The assets now reach \$488,958,706.81, an increase of \$87,652,822.75 over the previous year.

The net rate of interest earned on the mean invested assets, after making provision for investment expenses, has risen to 6.58 per cent. Dividend increases, bonuses, and stock privileges, accruing on many of the Company's holdings, contributed substantially to this gratifying result.

A net profit of \$11,028,854.59 has been realized from the redemption or sale of securities which had risen to high premiums.

The securities listed in the assets have been valued at figures substantially below the values placed on them by the Government. This under-valuation of our securities represents an important safeguard against possible adverse market fluctuations, additional to the reserve specifically provided against that contingency.

Your Directors are again able to report that on the bonds and preferred stocks listed in the assets not one dollar, due either as interest or as dividend, is in arrear for a single day; while the dividends accruing to common stocks exceed by several million dollars those payable on the same stocks at the time of purchase.

The surplus earned during the year, based on the values given in the accounts, amounted to \$40,264,088.52, from which the following appropriations have been made:

\$10,000,000 has been deducted from the already heavily marked-down value of securities, as additional provision against possible fluctuations, increasing the amount so set aside to \$20,000,000.

\$1,000,000 has been written off the Company's Head Office building and other properties.

Provision has been made to raise the reserves on the re-assured business of the Western Union Life Insurance Company to the high standard used for the valuation of liabilities under our own contracts.

The special amount set aside as a liability to provide for unforeseen contingencies has been maintained at \$12,500,000, and in addition \$2,000,000 is carried as a liability to provide for greater longevity of annuitants.

\$15,822,339.65 has been paid or allotted as profits to policyholders during the year.

After making all deductions and allocations, \$9,157,966.34 has been added to the undivided surplus, bringing the total over liabilities, contingency accounts, and capital stock, to \$54,438,862.48.

The continued prosperity of the Company enables your Directors to announce, for the ninth successive year, a substantial increase in the scale of profits to be distributed to participating policyholders during the ensuing year.

In addition, your Directors have inaugurated the principle of granting a Special Dividend on participating policies maturing after having been in force ten years or longer. Details of the basis for the current year are appended to this report. This new bonus will enable policyholders or beneficiaries whose withdrawal is occasioned by the maturity of policy contracts, to participate in the accumulated surplus which it has not as yet been considered prudent to divide.

The effort to provide life assurance at the lowest net cost obtainable has been increasingly appreciated. Our policyholders will be gratified by this further evidence of our desire that the Company's prosperity shall be fully shared by its members.

The growth of the business keeps urgently before your Directors the problem of providing accommodation for the increasing staff. The portion of the addition to the Head Office building fronting on Mansfield Street is nearing completion, and part of the additional space thus being provided is already occupied. The corresponding extension on Dominion Square will be proceeded with immediately, in order that accommodation may be kept in advance of requirements.

The Company's new building in London, made necessary by the growth of the business in Great Britain, was formally opened on October 15th by the Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, Secretary of State for the Dominions.

The Directors who retire by rotation are:

Representatives of the Shareholders: Mr. Robert Adair, Mr. Abner Kingman, Mr. J. W. McConnell, Mr. Carl Riordon, Hon. Lorne C. Webster.

Representatives of the Policyholders: Mr. W. M. Birks, Mr. Ross H. McMaster and Mr. C. E. Neill.

H. WARREN K. HALE,
Secretary.

T. B. MACAULAY,
President and Managing Director.

APPENDIX TO DIRECTORS' REPORT, 1928

SPECIAL MATURITY DIVIDEND

The practice of allotting a Special Maturity Dividend to participating policies has been adopted, effective January 1, 1929, the main conditions of which are as follows:

The dividend is separate and distinct from the Company's regular dividend scale.

The dividend applies to participating policies maturing by death, the completion of the endowment term, or of the reserve dividend period, originally issued by the Sun Company or acquired by re-assurance of

companies whose entire business has now become merged with that of the Sun Company; and also to the transferred British business of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and transferred policies of the Security Life Insurance Company. Reassured companies whose entire business has now become merged with that of the Sun Company are the Citizens', the Home Life, the Royal Victoria Life, the Federal Life, the British Columbia Life, the Prudential Life, the Provincial Life, the China Mutual and the Shanghai Life.

The dividend applies only to policies which have been ten or more full years in force.

The amount of the dividend in the case of policies maturing by death or completion of the reserve dividend period, shall be a percentage (see below) of the terminal reserve for the year of death or maturity of the reserve dividend period (excluding the reserve on bonus additions), such reserve in no case to exceed the face value of the policy; and in the case of maturing endowments a percentage of the face value of the policy (excluding bonus additions).

For policies maturing during the calendar year 1929 the percentage shall be 10 per cent. in the case of policies that have been ten full years in force, and shall increase by one-half of one per cent. for each complete year by which the duration exceeds ten years, up to a maximum of 15 per cent.

The dividend applies to supplementary contracts issued in settlement of participating policies and which provide for the payment in one sum of the face amount of the contract either at death or on a fixed date. It does not apply to term policies, or to group life or group annuity policies.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS, 1929

T. B. MACAULAY, F.I.A., F.A.S., President and Managing Director
ARTHUR B. WOOD, F.I.A., F.A.S., Vice-President and Actuary

ROBERT ADAIR
W. M. BIRKS
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND
J. REDPATH DOUGALL
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT
ABNER KINGMAN
J. W. McCONNELL

ROSS H. McMASTER
C. B. McNAUGHT
C. E. NEILL
CARL RIORDON
JOHN W. ROSS
HON. L. A. TASCHEREAU
HON. JAMES C. TORY

HON. LORNE C. WEBSTER

E. A. MACNUTT, Treasurer
H. P. THORNHILL, Assistant Treasurer

H. WARREN K. HALE, Secretary
J. W. BROWN, Investment Secretary

Assistant Actuaries:

J. J. COOPER, A.I.A., F.A.S.
J. B. MABON, F.I.A., F.A.S.
C. D. RUTHERFORD, F.I.A., F.A.S.

Assistant Secretaries:

C. S. V. BRANCH
E. E. DUCKWORTH
D. L. MACAULAY

Superintendents of Agencies:

JAMES W. SIMPSON, Chairman, Agency Executive Committee
J. S. IRELAND
H. O. LEACH
F. D. MACORQUODALE
W. S. PENNY
P. W. WARD

Supervisors:

GEO. H. HARRIS, Field Service Bureau
J. A. EWING, K.C., Legal Adviser
C. C. BIRCHARD, M.B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
Chief Medical Officer
W. F. HAMILTON, M.D., Consulting Medical Referee
C. E. REID, Group Department
A. B. COLVILLE, K.C., Counsel
J. KEITH GORDON, M.D.,
Assistant Chief Medical Officer

ANNUAL STATEMENT

FOR

CALENDAR YEAR 1928

ASSETS

Market values officially quoted by the Dominion Government Insurance Department, or lower values, have been used throughout this statement. A further deduction, as shown above, has been made to provide for possible fluctuations of market values.

Bonds—Government, Municipal, Railway, Gas, Electric and other bonds:		
Par Value.....	\$ 99,454,632.25	
Ledger Value.....	92,994,247.61	
Market Value.....	97,927,320.05	
Carried out at Market Value.....		\$ 97,927,320.05
Stocks—Preferred and Guaranteed Stocks:		
Par Value.....	\$ 24,800,230.00	
Ledger Value.....	23,549,206.69	
Market Value.....	26,665,284.00	
Carried out at Market Value.....		26,665,284.00
Other Stocks:		
Par Value*.....	\$ 208,637,842.27	
Ledger Value.....	208,882,268.54	
Market Value.....	264,797,672.11	
Carried out at Market Value.....		264,797,672.11
		\$389,390,276.16
Less deduction from Market Values to provide for possible fluctuations.....		20,000,000.00
		\$369,390,276.16
Loans on collateral securities.....		33,149.70
Loans on real estate, first mortgage.....		33,337,665.59
Real estate, including Company's buildings.....		8,017,971.29
Loans on Company's policies (secured by reserves on same).....		56,286,012.49
Cash in banks and on hand.....		3,837,879.25
Re-assurance reserves on deposit with ceding company.....		894,523.00
Sundry Assets.....		1,218,409.86
Due from other companies under re-assurance contracts.....		2,569.80
Outstanding premiums (net).....	\$ 8,571,388.16	
Deferred premiums (net).....	3,484,089.29	
		\$ 12,055,477.45
Interest due.....		148,858.61
Interest accrued.....		3,715,864.53
Rents due and accrued.....		20,049.08
		\$488,958,706.81

LIABILITIES

Reserves on Life policies according to the British Offices OM(5) Table with 3 per cent. interest, with additional special reserve of \$1,449,543.18 for policies issued at tropical and semi-tropical rates.....	\$320,207,351.37	
Reserve on Annuities according to the British Offices Select Annuity Tables with 3½ per cent. interest, with additional special reserve of \$2,000,000.....	60,808,283.79	
	\$381,015,635.16	
Less reserves on policies re-assured.....	5,976,543.43	
		\$375,039,091.73
Present value of death claims payable by instalments.....		5,662,511.66
Liability on cancelled policies on which a surrender value or reinstatement might be demanded.....		250,000.00
Death claims reported but not proved, or awaiting discharge.....		3,711,549.86
Extra reserve for unreported claims.....		1,373,845.89
Matured endowments awaiting discharge.....		1,458,467.64
Annuity claims awaiting discharge.....		463,748.12
Claims on supplementary contracts, etc., awaiting discharge.....		38,291.59
Dividends to policyholders awaiting discharge.....		1,500,806.75
Profits contingently allotted to deferred dividend and five-year distribution policies.....		14,136,915.85
Profits payable during dividend year ending in 1929.....		5,557,535.02
Dividends and other amounts left to accumulate at interest.....		3,579,556.15
Unearned interest paid in advance.....		274,656.79
Premiums paid in advance.....		948,416.00
Sundry liabilities.....		3,111,980.33
Commissions, medical fees, taxes, etc., due and accrued.....		1,553,875.07
Shareholders' account, including dividends due 1st January, 1929.....		1,358,595.88
		\$420,019,844.33

*NOTE.—Shares of No Par Value are included as having a Par Value of \$100.

LIABILITIES—Continued

Amount set aside to provide for unforeseen contingencies.....		12,500,000.00
		<hr/>
Total Liabilities.....		\$432,519,844.33
Surplus by the Company's standard as above.....		56,438,862.48
Capital subscribed, \$2,000,000.00; paid-up.....	\$ 2,000,000.00	
Net Surplus over all liabilities and capital stock.....	<hr/> 54,438,862.48	
Surplus over all liabilities except capital stock.....	\$ 56,438,862.48	
		<hr/> <hr/>
		\$488,958,706.81

NOTE.—Annual Meeting, Feb. 12, 1929. Preceding Annual Reports may be consulted in 1911-28 volumes of *The Canadian Annual Review*: a history of the Sun Life will be found in the 1910 *Review* (Supplement).

A NATIONAL BUSINESS ORGANIZATION
CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION*

PROCEEDINGS OF
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF 1929†

Address by
the President,
Mr. L. W. Simms

It has been an exceedingly pleasant year to have been President. Marked prosperity and progress in every section of Canada have created an atmosphere, at every point visited, which lent zest to each occasion, that is hardly possible in less favoured times, and have afforded opportunities to secure information and to form opinions which may be of interest.

Through the constant study of trade and financial conditions and statistics, a broad educational process is going on, giving a perspective as to the interplay of economic laws. This enables us not only to build our own enterprises on the sounder foundation of closer conformity to these laws, but teaches us the inter-dependence of all economic factors. Thus a new realization is being brought home to thoughtful people throughout Canada, that there cannot be one policy that is good for the West and not good for the East; or the reverse, or good for the agriculturalist and not for the manufacturer or consumer, but that there is only one best policy for all, and our united efforts must be directed towards working it out.

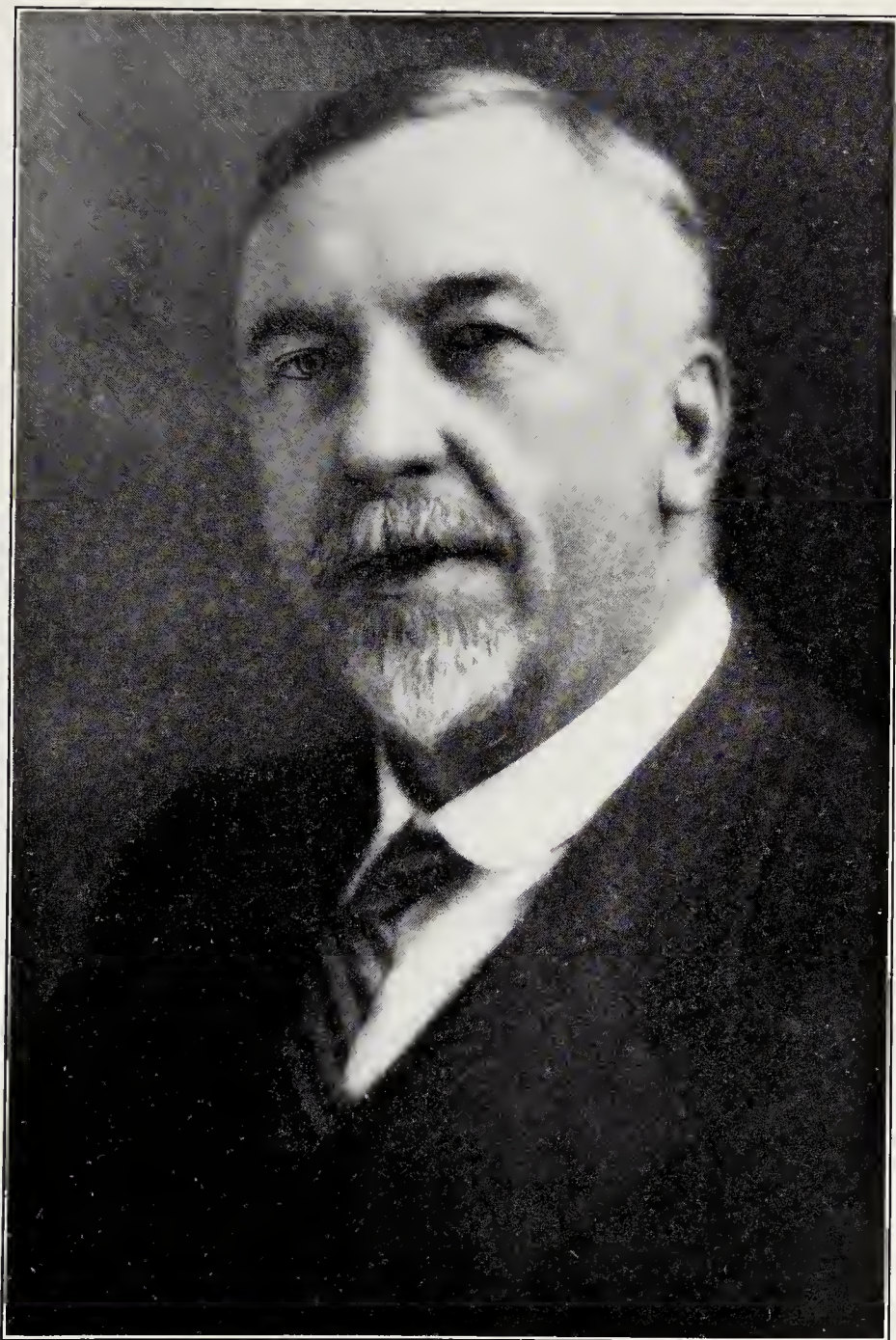
The Genius of the C. M. A. Genius is defined as "a remarkable aptitude for some special pursuit." The fitness of this definition must impress anyone at all acquainted with the constitution, the objectives, the efficiency and the activities of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, as it has sought to foster, stimulate and serve industry in Canada.

It has always been a human tendency to fear that which we do not understand. The more the manifestation of power or efficiency by an unknown entity, the more it is apt to be dreaded. It is not strange, therefore, that in quarters not a few, the genius which nearly all accorded the Association was misunderstood.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association lays no claim to infallibility and admits it has made mistakes; but one of the finest vindications it could have from such misapprehension is the new appreciation being accorded it in quarters all over our nation.

*NOTE.—For Annual Reports and Addresses of 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, see Supplement to *The Canadian Annual Review*, 1922, 1923, 1924-25, 1925-26, 1926-27 and 1927-28.

†NOTE.—Held in City of Halifax, N.S., June 4, 5 and 6, 1929.



R. J. HUTCHINGS, ESQ.
President, 1929-30,
Canadian Manufacturers' Association

A singularly fortunate circumstance in the development of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has been that from such an early period in its history and in our industrial development, it has been national in scope. One of the most pleasant experiences of the year has been not only the most cordial welcome extended to your officers in the West, but the frequency with which we observe the expression, not only on the lips of our Western members, but in the press of that section, "Our Association," where it formerly was, too frequently, "Your Association." This new note is not strange when one realizes that upwards of 25 per cent. of our membership is now west of the Great Lakes, and when this membership realizes, from intimate experience, that the Association is absolutely impartial in its service to every section and to every member.

When before in the history of business development can you find a body of scientific experts in such vital fields as our departments embrace, and supported, very largely, by dues contributed by big industries, equally available to the smallest industry in the remotest section, with information which is as rich soil, moisture and sunshine to a struggling seedlet?

This most democratic function is operating for the growth of manufacturing in the non-industrialized areas at a nominal cost to these infant industries. Such knowledge was only obtainable, in the earlier days, at infinite cost, through hard experience—and much of it was utterly beyond the reach of any individual concern.

There is another feature that is seldom thought of. Economic facts, scientifically crystallized, can no more be confined, if they are to be of use to anybody, than ignited dynamite. The activities of the 72 members of our staff at the head office, and in our 5 divisions and 25 branches are in no single instance selling a product or creating a monopoly, but, on the other hand, are constantly employed in discovering, compiling and disseminating, freely, a vast amount of information vital to the intelligent guidance of enterprise throughout the country. Therefore, it follows that no single citizen can be unaffected by its beneficent services.

Agriculture. In the broad field of production embracing both rural and urban efforts, both agriculture and manufacturing, there lie great and, as yet, hardly touched opportunities for an unselfish pooling of effort toward the general well-being.

The population of Canada is almost equally divided between urban and rural. According to the census of 1921 the urban population of Canada was 49.5 per cent. of the whole, the rural population 50.5 per cent. On the average, about 80 per cent. of the farm products produced annually in Canada are consumed in Canada, leaving 20 per cent. for export.

It is estimated that about the same proportion, namely, 80 per cent. of the products of Canadian factories, are sold in Canada, and about 20 per cent. exported.

Now, one of the most basic of economic truths is the inseparable inter-dependence of all who produce, distribute and consume. When men come to fully realize this, both the manufacturer and the agriculturist, having passed through a Gold cure for selfishness, will cease to allow their relationship to pivot around the bargain counter of mere price and will concentrate upon a joint effort to reduce drudgery and enhance efficiency for the man and woman on the farm and in the factory. Why should we have such difficulty in perceiving that, when brains are used to lighten labour on farm or in factory, costs are inevitably lowered and purchasing power heightened for all of us; also that these opportunities are so tremendous and so challenging as to demand the attention of us all, in earnest co-operation? Of course, very much of this has taken place, but it has been too often in spite of the lack of hearty confidence of the interests concerned—not because of it.

One of the most significant movements of the past year or so has been the Conference of farmers and other business men held in several centres across Canada, at which the business men received a liberal education as to the real problems that face progressive agriculturalists and discovered much unsuspected common ground for mutual helpfulness.

The necessary trackage needs but to be laid so as to bring our various organizations together, and no fear need be entertained but that a policy for our nation must evolve that will thereby add tremendous strength to all the forces who participate. The development of such a plan will, I am confident, find the Canadian Manufacturers' Association ready and anxious to do its full share.

The Maritime Provinces. Because of our presence within the Maritimes, because their well-being as a part of this great Dominion is a problem and a responsibility which is demanding serious consideration, and because of the native and deep interest of your President, you will expect a more generous place to be accorded them in this address than would normally be the case.

The maximum profit to us all will be best realized, however, if, in addition to our natural interest in the direct application of my subsequent references, we keep in mind that they but illustrate underlying principles which are universally applicable toward the healthy life of each section of our country, and toward strong bonds of unity.

The Union of 1867 meant a radical readjustment for these provinces in opportunities for rendering services and being served. Not only were world sources for supplying her needs intercepted, but world opportunities for rendering services were also largely cut off. At this time the Maritime Provinces were decidedly the most prosperous section of British North America, and one of the most prosperous in the entire Empire.

It would seem obvious, therefore, that, even in the interests of the rest of the Dominion, if the per capita buying power of the Maritime people were to be kept at a level where they could afford

to buy for their own needs, necessities and luxuries commensurate with living standards in other parts of the Dominion, that their opportunities to render services in exchange, must also be maintained. It was obvious that this market for their services expressed in goods could be insured only by a constant transportation provision in which not the cost of the carrying service, but the landed cost of these goods where they could find a profitable market, must be the determining factor as to rates.

Factors other than transportation costs have naturally contributed to Maritime economic difficulties but the advantage of position was bound to work in favour of the central portion of Canada. That the Fathers of Confederation recognized this, is evident from the definite provision made for decidedly low west-bound rates on the Intercolonial which were in force for a number of years.

“In the life of a nation, no policy of expansion in a new territory, however alluring, is justifiable or even necessary, at the expense of allowing vitally located and soundly established sections to go backward, through neglect.”

When the much belated Maritime agitation got under way, it was a natural question for people to ask, anxiously enough—“What is wrong with the Maritime Provinces?” But, after all, wasn't and isn't the real question, “What is wrong with Canada, that such a chronic condition could continue to exist for so many years?” And are we sure that even the Duncan Report is a permanent cure for the condition it sought to remedy, or, in other words, that any lesson has been learned therefrom that would prevent the same or a similar condition from developing again in this or some other section of Canada?

The Federal Government is deliberately placed on an eminence by our people in order that it may, with far-sighted vision, constantly keep the whole social and economic life of all our people in a proper perspective. This will involve keeping to the forefront such questions as: Are the people of each section afforded the best opportunity, through provisions that are controllable, to develop and apply their best potential capacities in the place where they live? Are they given the best opportunities to develop their natural resources? Do these opportunities insure a standard of living equal to that in other sections, opportunities that will attract and hold strong native sons? You may say: “But is it possible to furnish such opportunities to a sufficient degree in the Maritime Provinces?” I ask you in turn, “Have we ever really tried?” It is my conviction, based on intimate contact and long study, that we can, in a shorter time than is dreamed of to-day (if we put our backs into it as a nation) discover unsuspected economic opportunities in these provinces, which will attract boys from any other province to come down and share in these enterprises; and until the opportunities in any section look attractive to other sections, they are not as attractive as they ought to be for the good of the section itself and the whole Dominion.

Centralization. A new national consciousness of responsibility demands a shifting of perspectives and conceptions on the part of those in control of large factors in our financial, productive and commercial fields, regarding the problem of centralization.

An illustration that has come under my observation in the field of industry has within it the germs of this problem. For a good many years I have been acquainted with a manufacturer in an attractive town in Ontario whose industry experienced a sound growth, giving prosperous employment to the heads of many families. To-day I often ride by that plant. It stands gaunt and empty—a monument to centralization. There are few of us in industry but have on more than one occasion been approached by a promoter who held out the alluring prospects of a combination, with a long list of theoretical economic advantages, a position with a larger salary and a flotation of securities that would enable one to salt down in Government bonds all that he had invested at a greater risk in the industry and still retain the prospect of a good share in its future earnings. If a man is living for bread alone, or has the conception that the greatest good for his family is not only an ample competence for his wife in case he dies, but a tidy fortune for his children, he may not see any reason why he should not take advantage of such an easy way out.

There may be factors in individual cases that make such a course justifiable, but the spectre of these empty plants—and I could point you to many in the Maritimes—and those well-nigh empty streets and broken family circles are also facts that it behooves us to weigh very carefully not only that they be not sacrificed too cheaply on the altar of manipulation or even of economic efficiency, but to be sure that at such a price, in the long run, real economic gain has been achieved.

Too many investors have failed to appreciate that their responsibility is by no means exhausted when they keep an eye solely on profits. The financier, by the exceptional potency of his function, has a peculiar responsibility to every community in which his organization operates or directs investments.

The bank which values security for enterprise beyond security for dollars, creditable services beyond credit balances and the courage of subordinates beyond their capacity to toady, is the one which will strengthen itself while strengthening the nation.

Research. A matter of deep satisfaction and encouragement to our membership is the establishment of an Institute of Research by the Dominion Government and also by the Government of Ontario, both of them on a scale and under leadership that promises great things for all of our productive enterprises. Dr. H. M. Tory, an ardent champion of this cause, and Sir Joseph Flavelle, a born leader and great organizer, have undertaken these tasks with far-sighted vision and reciprocal clearance. It would indeed be hard to over-estimate the value of this new factor as an aid to agriculture and industry.

Produced-in-Canada. Three trends, at first glance conflicting, have merged in an interesting way. First, a "Made-in-Canada" movement broadened into "Produced-in-Canada." Then "Made in the Maritimes, or Manitoba, or British Columbia," gave expression to a perfectly natural local bent and finally, "The British Empire" campaign was launched in statesmanlike fashion, and in its Shopping Week has harmonized the stimulation of production in all these fields, thus strengthening the bond of Empire.

That this spirit was born very early in Canada's history is evidenced in an interesting letter to France from the Intendant Jean Talon who, writing in 1671 from Quebec, in joyful vein exclaimed "I am now clothed from foot to head in home-made articles."

Outstanding in this year's records of "Produced-in-Canada" is the attitude of our two great railways, who have not only been insistent on the purchase of Canadian products for their vast requirements, but have by their direct influence brought into being the manufacture of new products, not previously made in this country. The great hotels of the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways are more and more exclusively the products of a Canadian workmanship and the latest of these, the largest in the Empire, is a most magnificent testimonial to what Canadians can conceive and produce.

The Blind in Industry. No malady that can afflict humanity calls forth more spontaneous sympathy than that of blindness. By its very nature, it largely excludes those so afflicted from the professional, clerical, or agricultural classes. Therefore those who have sought to aid them in attaining to economic independence have had to turn to industry as the most hopeful and almost the only source of relief.

Very little success for many years attended the efforts to place blind people in sighted industries, one of the chief obstacles to this being the unwillingness of employers to take on what they considered to be the extra hazard involved, in addition to the particular training that was out of their accustomed field of experience. No action has as yet been forthcoming from either Government or from compensation boards which would tend to share with the manufacturers any extra hazard there may be, or to relieve them wholly of it. In consequence, industries have been built up on a philanthropic basis, almost wholly composed of blind people—and with one or two outstanding exceptions, the productive value of this labour, under available management was so far below the prevailing market values as to make the continuance of the industry possible only by large charitable support.

The Canadian National Institute for the Blind started a new era in this field, with the conviction that the proper handling of this problem would demonstrate that the great majority of blind people could be soundly self-sustaining when given the proper opportunity,

and that in the majority of cases, this opportunity could be found within sighted industries. Difficulty has been encountered, due to prejudices growing out of the considerations already cited; but there now are a large number of successful demonstrations of this theory within the industries of the members of this Association, and we believe that it is the desire of the Association that every assistance be lent towards the successful completion of this programme. Uneconomical competition will thus be eliminated, but the important factor will be the relief and the happiness afforded those who, at best, are so sorely afflicted. The Association is most anxious to co-operate heartily with those so devotedly working in this field.

Education. The prominent place which the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has taken in the promotion of technical education in no small degree accounts for Canada's astonishing virility as evidenced in the unprecedented per capita production capacity that she has displayed to the world.

Education has been defined as "A quest for meaning and value in the world made new." Many champions of so-called cultural education are deeply concerned over what they feel is insistence on a mundane, utilitarian emphasis in education. The really informed educator, however, will realize that, while the industrialist in the past, because of the appalling lack of practicality in the curricula, may have given the pendulum a vigorous push in the other direction, he is, by the very progress his responsibility demands in research in aesthetic values as well as material ones, becoming more and more alert to cultural values. He is decidedly unwilling, however, to support those who are wrapped up in genteel tradition or in a meaningless intellectual orthodoxy. You cannot vitalize this age of industry with a dead language.

In this position, the agriculturalist and the industrialist take common ground. Having effectively preached and laboured for a technical education for years, whatever it may have lacked in cultural curricula, it is inevitably laying the only practical foundation for the economic freedom without which no widespread true culture is attainable. Many of us, however, are becoming more concerned that, in leading groups into greater proficiency in making a living, we, with these groups, become clearer as to what we are really living for. Education is life, not alone in the school, but beyond. The thought that Roger Babson expresses in a recent special letter applies vitally towards the future strength of our nation when he says: "We must strengthen the good influences of the school. To supply mere information without character is like giving a pistol to a child. Yet this is what a large percentage of our so-called education consists of to-day. We are giving too much time to teaching the incidentals of life and too little to teaching the fundamentals of life. As young people are given more material, political and intellectual power, they must have more spiritual power to correspond, or civilization gets top-heavy and out of balance."

Immigration. A student of human population has said recently, "The measures adopted or advocated for maintaining or increasing the population of a State have so far been confused, unintelligent and even maleficent. The old feverish anxiety to increase the population at all costs, seems to be unreasonable. The growth of the world's population has become, during the past century, so enormously rapid, being doubled every hundred years that we are approaching a period when the strongest country will be that which increases most slowly. Even among the nations concerned in the Great War, Russia, with the largest population and the highest birth-rate, was almost the first to succumb—for the size of a population is not the measure of its strength!"

In the United States, a few decades ago, tremendous pressure to remove all barriers to unrestricted immigration was brought to bear upon the Government by those interested in large enterprises so that they might obtain cheap labour. Certainly, both on the farm and in the factory, the marvellous mechanical progress in automatic machinery and in serialization of processes, furnishes no temptation to bring pressure to bear on the Government for cheap labour. One of the mottoes that we may very profitably keep before us when considering the problem of immigration is "What shall it profit Canada if she gain the whole world and lose her own soul?" There need be no selfish insularity here. No nation ever had so fine an opportunity to build into its human stock the best physical, mental, and spiritual life that the world has ever known, this by a process of assimilation that conserves and elevates the high ideals in our native citizenship and imparts these ideals to those selected new-comers whose traditions are not too far removed from our own to prevent their thus adding to our total strength.

The League of Nations. Exactly the same principles of intercourse and acquaintanceship that are so evidently essential to out national accord must operate in the League of Nations if they are to exert any important influence toward world peace.

Again, like any national Government, the influence that emanates from it will be in exact proportion to the righteousness brought to it by the individuals whom the groups appoint to convey convictions and ideals to its conferences. The League influence for peace will be in proportion to the righteousness that characterizes its membership.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has considered it an honour to have had one of its members and one of its staff appointed by the Canadian Government to represent the employers each year in that department of the League known as the International Labour Conference. The Industrial Relations Committee of the Association and those who have acted as delegates and advisers have given a great deal of study, time and effort to the questions brought up at these annual conferences.

The Association has been glad of the opportunity, whenever it offers, to co-operate with those interested in its promotion.

National Equilibrium. When our Republican sister budded out into young nationhood, the great catch-word was "Independence." One cannot read her history without feeling that the over-emphasis of this somewhat limited word has cost her dearly in her struggle towards national maturity. You may recall the story of Daniel Boone's day, told of a settler up a lone valley discovered by a circuit rider, packing his few belongings. When asked his objective he complained that another man had moved in ten miles down the valley and as it was getting too crowded for him he was moving farther West for elbow room.

Such expansive conceptions of ego are rapidly becoming a physical impossibility even in the remotest sections of our country, but we may rejoice that not only by an increased population, but by a bewildering array of mechanical inventions in the field of transportation and communication, our greatest obstacle in the path of national solidarity—that of distance—is being annihilated.

Again, however, mere mechanical or even physical proximity does not create a sense of unity. Can one conceive of a more aching void of distance than that which may obtain within the four walls of a single home when misunderstanding takes the place of accord? Mere independence may be the cause of disaster both in the home and a nation, unless over-ruled and exalted by a much higher motive, that of interdependence.

Here we have the very foundation stone upon which Canada is being built. A glorious conception of interdependence was the urge that made our Loyalist forefathers throw social and economic considerations to the winds, to face pioneering hardships that tested the iron in their souls until it was converted into bonds of steel with the Motherland.

Thus our history and our geography have combined to make tremendous demands on our faith and courage in working out a greater practical plan of interdependence for our people, than the world has yet known. In this word we have no limiting, isolating conception but one which applied in the home makes us better citizens of the community; applied in the community, better fits us for the responsibility of nationhood, and applied in our nation makes us more worthy to participate in affairs of Empire and of the World itself. It is, therefore, not too much to claim that this seed of "Interdependence" brought forth in the sacrificial travail of our national birth, is a conception worthy to be nurtured to the heart of this nation in order that the whole world may come to know of the harmony, unity and mutual service thus engendered.

Unity is anything but negative. It is never brought about or maintained by passiveness. "Let George do it," is to say in effect, "Let everybody go to the devil." Like the magnetic power exerted through coils of electric energy, binding iron to iron with super-human grasp, unity is a positive force constantly dependent on

spiritual power. This spiritual power is not generated in Governments or Legislatures or in any other institution, but in individual human souls. There is no record of long sustained integration within a nation, when this power is lacking. But while it is of itself intangible, the Creator has seen fit to make human needs and human services the channel through which a large part of this spiritual power can find expression and development. We call these human activities, economics. It will thus be found that any causes of friction which threaten to disintegrate or any factors that bind closer together the various sections of Canada are very largely economic.

If democracy is to survive we must build sensitively on that profound, if threadbare, principle, that a chain is only as strong as its weakest link. "The greatest good for the greatest number," sounds well and fair until one awakens to the fact that if literally applied it results in the permanent benefit of majorities. Such a slogan will not even stand the strain of application in any single situation unless we realize clearly that the greatest good for the greatest number is contingent upon the highest well-being for all, that can be devised by the combined enterprise and intelligence of all the people.

There were many righteously indignant citizens in the South, 70 years ago, when it was proposed to abolish what they considered was their personal property right. We have difficulty in conceiving to-day how they could have been so oblivious to the rights of those whom they regarded as property.

There are some who display a similar indignation over what they consider to be an interference with their inalienable rights to trade or sectional advantage. If we build aright in Canada, it will be just as difficult in the days to come to conceive of anyone being so short-sighted as to permit sectional consciousness to blot out a sense of national responsibility. Toward this, it is essential that in each section there shall function those economic activities which shall give scope for the vocational bent of all its citizens to develop their skill and receive adequate return therefor, whether it be in the agricultural, the mechanical field or that of management or leadership in industry, commerce or finance. To this end may we learn that certain things are too precious to trade in, and that dollar values are worse than naught if acquired at the expense of human values, whether it be in the individual, in the group or in the section, and that a community is an entity with an inherent and inalienable right to economic balance and economic independence.

If, as a people, we know and understand each other's problems and viewpoints, the pressure of public opinion will bring into being a consciousness of responsibility in all fields to which reference has been made, which will insure constructive righting of unbalanced situations. Never was business as a whole so well posted on vital economic facts as it is to-day. Given the quickening touch of

acquaintanceship and a conception of our social opportunity, there will be no room to doubt our ability to knit our nation into a compact harmonious whole.

The Responsibility of Leadership. The business administrator in this exacting day, by the very breadth and scope of his responsibilities and contacts, forming almost a miniature cross section of society itself, is placed on a vantage point of rare comprehensiveness. He should therefore be found, as he not infrequently is, in the forefront with those who place their wisdom and efforts, as well as their means, at the disposal of the community in sound social service, working in the widening concentric circles, whose outer range includes the nation and the world, to the end that human harmony and accord may prevail.

Conclusion. That war slogan of President Wilson,—“To make the world safe for democracy,” now seems pathetically Elysian in the light of subsequent history. Before the war it seemed as if democracy were triumphantly marching onward to encircle the globe, but for a decade we have seen the democratic institutions in one State after another come tumbling down. In fact, since the first historic record of it in Greece about 400 years before Christ, she and numbers of her famous successors have achieved it to a degree only to have it collapse through the dissipation and enervation of selfishness and lust.

The price of democracy is not the will to democracy—for democracy is an effect, not a cause, and will start to degenerate into autocracy in some form, as soon as spiritual life is lacking in a people. The price of freedom is not the desire for freedom for it too is an effect of righteousness and even when attained will degenerate into license and weakness without that purifying factor.

The only outstanding democracies (with one exception) that have survived to-day are those cradled in the British stock. This is not because Britain is the Mother of Parliaments, but because so many of her sons came nearer than any other people since the earliest Christian era in applying the teachings of Christ to their individual lives and their daily affairs, and, in their sacrificial application discovered them to be the most profound principles of economics ever laid down for human guidance. Besetting their footsteps were the self-same problems, difficulties and temptations that we encounter, in different but just as potent guise. Who will claim that their's was an easier lot! And yet how rocklike was the strength that they drew from their simple faith in God. This be our purpose and prayer:—

“God send us men with hearts ablaze,
All truth to love, all wrong to hate;
These are the patriots nations need,
These are the bulwarks of the State.”

EXTRACTS OF REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

Executive Committee:**L. W. Simms, Chairman**

Visits of President and Vice-Presidents. During the year Mr. L. W. Simms, of Saint John, President, visited all the Divisions of the Association from Coast to Coast, held many conferences with members, and addressed a number of public meetings. Mr. R. J. Hutchings, of Calgary, 1st Vice-President, also visited every Division during the year. Mr. Elmer Davis, of Kingston, 2nd Vice-President, visited Western Canada. Your Committee believes that these visits of the President and Vice-Presidents, their conferences and addresses, were most valuable and were greatly appreciated by the members of the Association.

Relations Abroad and at Home. During 1928 representatives of the Association attended the International Labour Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, and the International Copyright Convention, at Rome, Italy. In May this year representatives of the Association attended the International Labour Conference at Geneva, Switzerland.

During the past five years your Committee has made financial contributions to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, Inc., and in return has been extended the facilities of their London Office, which is equivalent to maintaining an Association office in the British Isles.

Produced-in-Canada Campaign. The influence of the "Produced-in-Canada" campaign is steadily extending and there is an increasing tendency to specify Canadian products in preference to those made in other countries. The Division and Branch Committees are especially active in this work and materially increased the sale of Canadian products during the year. Members have doubtless read the statements made recently by some of the greatest Canadian enterprises that materials and supplies used in extensive building and contracts are to be of Canadian production. These are striking indications of the growth of public sentiment in favour of Canadian goods.

Manufacturing in Government Institutions. The Association questions any tendency of government or municipally-owned or controlled corporations to enlarge their manufacturing operations, believing that these should be carried on by private industries. It is admitted that a reasonable amount of manufacturing in prisons and hospitals for use in institutions is permissible, as it provides occupation for the inmates, but such manufacturing should not be carried to a point where it takes away employment from Canadian workmen. From reports received from Division Committees of the Association during the year, it appears that there is no appreciable increase in manufacturing in institutions, but that there have been some increases in manufacturing by publicly owned or semi-publicly owned organizations, and special attention has been directed to such cases.

New Branches. During the year new branches of the Association were formed at Drumheller, Alta., and Granby, Que.

Canadian Engineering Standards Association. Mr. W. C. Adams, Northern Electric Co., Limited, Montreal, has been appointed by the Executive Council as a representative of the Association on the Main Committee of the Canadian Engineering Standards Association.

Special Committee on Taxation. At a meeting of the Executive Council in Montreal on November 15th, 1928, a Special Committee on Taxation, consisting of the members of the Tariff and Legislation Committees, was appointed to draft recommendations to the Dominion Government in regard to taxation. Recommendations were submitted by the Special Committee on Taxation to the Executive Council in Hamilton on January 16th, 1929, and were approved. Among the recommendations was one against the double and triple taxation of the earnings of corporations; a reduction in the personal Income Tax; a reduction in the Sales Tax, and a reduction in Excise Taxes applying to completely finished goods.

Circular Service. During the year circulars were issued from head office on the following subjects: Calendar reform, Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, Parliamentary Legislation 1928; Sales Tax—Excise Taxes; Fairs and Exhibitions in England, Tariff Changes, Companies Act, Recommendations *re* Taxation, Exhibitions Outside of Canada, Increase in Ocean Rates from Atlantic and Pacific Ports to Australia and New Zealand, Recommendations *re* Taxation; British Industries Fair, London and Birmingham; Dominion Budget—Tariff and Taxation Changes 1929; Dominion Income Tax, Annual General Meeting 1929, Revised Labels on Containers of Dangerous Articles Transported by Freight or Express, Transportation Arrangements—Annual General Meeting; Nominations and Elections—Annual General Meeting.

Membership Committee:

F. R. Whittall, Chairman

Receipts from membership fees increased during the past year, but the total number of members declined slightly; 290 new members joined the Association; 429 memberships were cancelled, leaving a net decline of 139 for the year (the total membership at Apr. 30, 1929, being 3,914).

The reasons given for cancellations of membership are classified as follows: Amalgamation of firms, 70; out of business, or in liquidation, 116; not able to pay fees owing to trade conditions, 143; non-payment of fees, 71; increase of fees, 29.

From the above, it is apparent that amalgamations, directly and indirectly, were responsible for a large proportion of the cancellations.

The increases in the fees authorized at the Annual General Meetings of 1927 and 1928 have met with favourable reception by the members, and the earnings, as reported by the Treasurer, show a substantial increase.

Information *re* Membership,—A study of membership cancellations made during the year discloses some interesting information. Since 1914 slightly over 4,000 memberships have been cancelled. Of these over 70 per cent. are either out of existence or have ceased to manufacture. Of the remaining 30 per cent. many are now too small to be eligible. These figures illustrate the changes which are constantly taking place in industry.

A survey of production figures enables us to estimate that the members of the Association produce between 80 and 85 per cent. of the total industrial output of firms in the Dominion eligible for membership.

Our investigations lead us to believe that while the volume of industrial production is steadily increasing, and many large established industries are increasing their output, there appears to be a lack of increase in the number of new concerns which are entering the manufacturing field in Canada.

Tariff Committee:

J. O. Thorn, Chairman

Two serious tariff reductions were made by Parliament during the present Session: (1) the rate of duty on the "combine harvester and thresher" was reduced from 10 per cent. to 6 per cent. *ad valorem* under the general tariff; (2) a new item, 460 (f) gives free entry under the British preferential tariff and 12½ per cent. general tariff on: "Face loading machines, shaker trough or belt trough conveyors, air engines, flame-proof enclosed driving motors, and integral parts of all motor power or machinery mentioned in this item, to be used exclusively in mining operations."

Nearly all the other tariff changes apply to goods of a class or kind not made in Canada. It must be remembered, however, that the removal of these duties will increase the difficulty of establishing industries which will manufacture such goods in Canada. Experience shows that when goods go on the free list they stay there as a rule. The tariff and taxation changes announced in the budget were forwarded immediately to all members. Since the last annual general meeting a considerable number of increases have been made in the customs tariffs of other countries.

Proposed Increases in the United States Tariff. The Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives, Washington, met during the months of January and February, 1929, to receive and consider applications for changes in the United States Tariff Act. Increases are to be made in the United States Tariff in accordance with pledges given as to policy during the recent Presidential election. On May 7 a Bill was introduced in the Congress of the United States, providing for heavy increases of the United States Customs Tariff on a long list of commodities, chiefly agricultural products. We are advised that further increases in tariff rates will be introduced during the progress of the Bill. It is recalled that the Fordney Tariff Act of 1922 diminished exports of Canadian agricultural products, and it is certain that the proposed increases in duty will limit further Canadian exports.

Australian Preferences. Members of the Association, particularly those engaged in lumbering in British Columbia, made representations to the Government asking for a revision of the trade agreement between Canada and Australia in order to secure lower rates on Canadian lumber exported to Australia. Your Committee co-operated with these members and endorsed their application.

Services of the Department. The Tariff Department during the past year dealt as usual with many hundreds of private cases of members regarding Customs tariff interpretations, Sales tax difficulties, questions of value for duty of imports, Customs seizure charges, the return of overpaid duties, and settlement of drawback claims.

The Department has answered numerous inquiries received during the past year respecting tariff rates of duty and Customs invoice requirements of other countries relating to Canadian products exported abroad. In all, information has been furnished to members on over one hundred separate countries, comprising almost every territorial unit in the world—thus giving concrete evidence of the growing demand for Canadian manufactured products in overseas markets.

Industrial Relations Committee: L. L. Anthes, Chairman

The Committee gave a summary of the results of the Eleventh Session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva in May and June, 1928, at which the Employers of Canada were represented by Mr. H. H. Champ, Vice-President of the Steel Company of Canada, who had as his technical advisor, Mr. E. Blake Robertson, of the Association's Ottawa office. Reference was made also to the Twelfth Session of the International Conference held in May-June, 1929, at which on the nomination of the Committee, Mr. W. C. Coulter, President of the Coulter Copper & Brass Company, Limited, Toronto, a past Chairman of the Committee, had been appointed by the Government as the representative of the Employers of Canada. His advisor was Mr. G. E. Carpenter, Secretary of the Prairie Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

The Committee gave considerable time to the question of old age pension legislation, and expressed the opinion that it was "inclined to question whether Canada had been wise in adopting the non-contributory, deserving-poor system." The Committee had made representations to this effect. It was stated that there was likely to be a reference to the courts to determine whether the Act was *ultra vires* of Parliament.

In regard to unemployment insurance, the Committee had made a study of legislation and was in a position to make representations if and when legislation of this type is introduced into any of the Provinces to the effect "that it would be a mistake for Canada to adopt this type of legislation." In the meantime the Report states that "There is little prospect of any of the Provinces taking this step." The Committee proposes to keep in close touch with this situation.

Steps are being taken to give the members of the Association in Manitoba all possible assistance in opposing an Act suggested for that Province and based on the Alberta Industrial Disputes Act. Dealing with 8-hour day legislation, the Committee points out that a proposal to make this compulsory in Alberta was dropped for this year, but there is reason to believe that an attempt will be made to have it passed next year.

Legislation Committee:**W. S. Morden, Chairman**

Dealing with Dominion and Provincial companies, the Report states that largely as a result of the efforts of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, it has now been completely established that a province cannot, by way of enforcing a tax, suspend a company's corporate status or its capacity to sue and be sued. Another principle which is now well established is that a province cannot, in its legislation, discriminate against Dominion companies and in favour of its own companies.

"If the company's activities are to be confined to one Province, it is usually cheaper and in every way better, to obtain incorporation in that Province. If the company proposes to carry on business outside the Dominion or throughout the Dominion, or in several Provinces, incorporation under the Dominion Act is advisable. If the company's business is primarily provincial, but its operations may extend further, the jurisdiction under which to incorporate is a matter of choice, largely to be determined by the relative fees and taxation."

A review is given of "Blue Sky" legislation in the various Provinces of Canada. In regard to Federal Income Tax Law, the Legal Department of the Association prepared and issued to the entire membership, "a consolidated summary of the requirements of the law, as it stands at present, as a general guide to the preparation of Income tax returns. That this circular has been appreciated is shown by the demand made for it, 11,000 copies having been circulated last year. This bulletin was revised, to date, and re-issued when the 1929 Budget was adopted."

Members of the Legislation Committee, along with the Legal Secretary of the Association, attended the Sixth Annual Convention of the Canadian Tax Conference and Civil Service Research Conference of Canada, held in Windsor, in October, 1928. The leading paper was that presented by Mr. H. K. Thompson, Solicitor for Canadian General Electric Company, Toronto, a member of the Legislation Committee, in which he summarized the numerous legislative changes and departmental rulings in the course of the past year, their nature and probable effect on business.

In connection with Provincial legislation during the year, the Legal Department under the direction of the Legal Committee, advised and took action in the case of all Bills of interest to the manufactures in the various Provinces. Summaries are given of legislation in Ontario, Quebec, the Maritimes, the Prairie Provinces, and British Columbia Divisions, as well as in connection with Parliamentary bills.

Transportation Committee:**E. A. Mott, Chairman**

The use of the department by members desirous of securing additions to or changes in the freight classification, is increasing, and during the past year a large number of such applications have been dealt with. Many letters of appreciation have been received from members who have utilized this service. "The preparation of necessary information respecting aid to steamship services, both private and government-owned, has been receiving the attention of the Committee and the Executive Council has authorized the Committee to present the facts to the government with a view to the continuance and the extension of our export trade."

Legislation and the regulations in effect in the various Provinces in connection with motor vehicle transportation are being studied by the Department, and the various division secretaries are being kept advised with the object of endeavouring to secure a uniform practice with respect to this question.

Two other activities of the Committee are thus outlined:

"With a view to advising our members of certain known facts respecting the so-called Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterways and Power Project, a pamphlet is in course of preparation which it is hoped will be available for distribution at the time this Report is being considered. The pamphlet is not intended as a pronouncement of the Association on this subject, but rather as a means of giving our members the facts in respect to this question.

"The development of transportation by air has been very rapid in the past year and the Department is gathering together considerable information on this subject with a view to keeping the Committee and our members advised of the progress of this form of transportation."

Insurance Committee:

H. M. Jaquays, Chairman

The Committee gave attention during the year to higher insurance rates, particularly those on sprinklered risks, and presented a report of a subsidiary committee appointed to investigate. Rates for this business, it was shown, had been reduced considerably during the past two years, which was encouraging. The subsidiary committee advised that the average rate of insurance in Canada had fallen from 1.21 to .90 during the past 15 years. In regard to automobile insurance rates, the Committee declared that "this forms a considerable item of expense and recommends that especial attention be given to this subject during the coming year." It was reported that the Model Fire Insurance Policy Act was now in effect in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario. The Association took an active part in helping to draft and secure this legislation.

All Bills, regulations, etc., concerning insurance affecting manufacturers were studied carefully by the Legislation and Insurance Committees during the year, and the necessary steps were taken. The report contains an appendix covering an article by E. A. Finlayson on "Forest Protection in Canada," and also a statistical report of fire losses in Canada.

Education Committee:

W. H. Miner, Chairman

The Committee, under the heading of "Scientific and Industrial Research," gave a report of the operations and progress of the National Research Council and of the Ontario Research Foundation during the year. Dealing with the former the Committee expressed the opinion that the Council with the financial programme authorized by the Dominion Government, and with the new laboratories at Ottawa, "will be able to enlarge the scope of its investigations and to secure proportionate results." In connection with the National and Ontario work the Committee expressed itself as gratified "at the splendid progress which has been made, particularly during the past year," and tendered thanks and congratulations to the Dominion Government, the Government of Ontario, National Research Council, Ontario Research Foundation and others "who have contributed so much to advance the cause of Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada." In dealing with Vocational Education under the Dominion Government, the opinion was expressed that the members of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association were now receiving their reward in having available "thousands of young Canadians who have received vocational training which helps to fit them for industrial work."

Members of the Association, it was stated, "continue to co-operate as far as possible in general educational work throughout Canada, as parents of pupils, as employers and as taxpayers. It has always been the policy of the Association to help to provide the highest possible type of education for Canadian youth, believing that this course contributed to higher standards of citizenship."

Commercial Intelligence Committee:

**W. R. Drynan,
Chairman**

Dealing with the widespread character of the work accomplished by the Committee and the Department it supervises, the report dealt with the Canadian Trade Index, Export Trade Development, Export Clubs, Canadian Participation in Exhibitions Abroad, Translations, Commercial Reports, National Foreign Trade Convention, Empire Shopping Week in Canada, Departmental Routine Work, British Empire Mark of Origin, Conference of Empire Manufacturers, and Submissions to the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting.

HONORARY OFFICERS OF C. M. A., 1929-30

Office	Name	Address
President.....	R. J. Hutchings.....	Calgary, Alta.
1st Vice-President.....	Elmer Davis.....	Kingston, Ont.
2nd Vice-President.....	W. H. Miner.....	Montreal
Treasurer.....	T. F. Monypenny.....	Toronto

Chairmen of Committees: Tariff, J. O. Thorn, Winnipeg; Transportation, C. A. Waterous, Brantford; Insurance, H. M. Jaquays, Montreal; Membership, F. R. Whittall, Montreal; Legislation, W. S. Morden, K.C., Toronto; Industrial Relations, L. L. Anthes, Toronto; Education, Henri Rolland, Montreal; Commercial Intelligence, W. R. Drynan, Hamilton; Publishing, W. C. Coulter, Toronto.

CHAIRMEN OF DIVISIONS

British Columbia.....	J. H. Roaf, Vancouver
Prairie.....	C. E. Harvey, Winnipeg
Ontario.....	Geo. M. Duck, Toronto
Quebec.....	N. C. Polson, Jr., Montreal
Maritime.....	A. F. Blake, Saint John

CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

General Manager.....	J. E. Walsh
General Secretary.....	J. T. Stirrett
Editor, <i>Industrial Canada</i>	W. A. Craick

BEAUHARNOIS POWER DEVELOPMENT

Marked Progress in Economic Project to Utilize St. Lawrence Waters for Huge Block of Power by Means of Canal 15 Miles in Length

500,000 H.P. AT A COST OF \$65,000,000

What is generally regarded as one of the most important Canadian developments of the past year (1928-29), whether in the industrial or financial field, has been the definite shaping up of plans of Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, with which the name of the "Beauharnois Power Corporation," as the holding company, is now associated in the public mind.

The Beauharnois Power project emerged from a conception into a reality by the granting of a charter by the Quebec Legislature, and its endorsement by the Dominion Government. The plan that the Company is developing will provide for the installation of 500,000 h.p. within the next four years, and may ultimately permit an output of 2,000,000 h.p. In the first stage of the development there will be involved a capital expenditure of over \$65,000,000.

Apart altogether from its importance as one of the great hydro-electric enterprises of Canada, the "Beauharnois" plan stands as the initial step in the development of the St. Lawrence Waterways since the time this question became one of outstanding importance from an international standpoint: with this advantage, that the Beauharnois project will provide Canada with huge blocks of hydro-electric energy which should serve to establish and build up hundreds of industries in the territory which will be tributary to this low-cost power.

During the summer of 1929 the personnel with which the undertaking was associated in the eyes of the public included: Mr. R. O. Swezey, who was appointed President of Beauharnois Power Corporation, along with the firm of Newman, Swezey & Company, with which he is connected, and the Dominion Securities Corporation, which will take part in the public financing, Senator W. L. McDougald, and others whose names were announced at the time of the initial financing of the undertaking.

Construction work began on this huge undertaking on Aug. 1st, 1929. The accompanying map clearly reveals the location and the relation of this project to the St. Lawrence River as a whole.

[737]

Linking Two Lakes by 15-Mile Canal

The chief feature of the Beauharnois Power project is the construction of a canal that will link Lake St. Francis with Lake St. Louis; the latter extends to the suburbs of Montreal. This canal will be fifteen miles in length. The intake will be at Hungry Bay on Lake St. Louis, and the outlet close to the hamlet of Melocheville on Lake St. Louis. The ship channel in the canal will have a minimum depth of 27 feet, and a width of 600 feet on the bottom, thus conforming to the needs of the Deep Waterways project. On the surface the canal will be over 3,000 feet wide.

In 1926, the Joint Board of Engineers presented its report, and favoured a power and navigation development which would have utilized the existing bed of the river. But the appendices of the report mentioned the present plan as a sound alternative for navigation.

It is not known whether or not the Joint Board of Engineers, in advocating a development on the existing river bed, was actuated in part by the fact that the United States by treaty already holds certain navigation rights on the river; the Board might have felt that these U. S. treaty rights might be jeopardized should navigation eventually be diverted to channels other than those directly over the bed of the river.

The Beauharnois canal on its completion by the end of 1932 will canalize the entire Soulanges section of the St. Lawrence—a stretch of the river which includes four distinct falls: Coteau, Cascades, Cedars and Split Rock rapids. On the completion, it seems probable that the Government will install the necessary locks at the Lake St. Louis end of the new water course, for already traffic in the St. Lawrence canals is approaching the capacity of the locks.

With the installation of the necessary locks by the Government, it will be seen that the entire wholly-Canadian section of the river—save for the short Lachine stretch—will have been provided with deep water navigation.

The new canal will divert 40,000 cubic feet a second of water from the river. The 83-foot difference in the water level between Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis will be concentrated at the power house on the shore of Lake St. Louis—the entire head of water being available here for power.

This flow of water will permit installation of 500,000 continuous horse power. The project could ultimately be expanded simply by increasing the depth of the canal with sand sucking dredges.

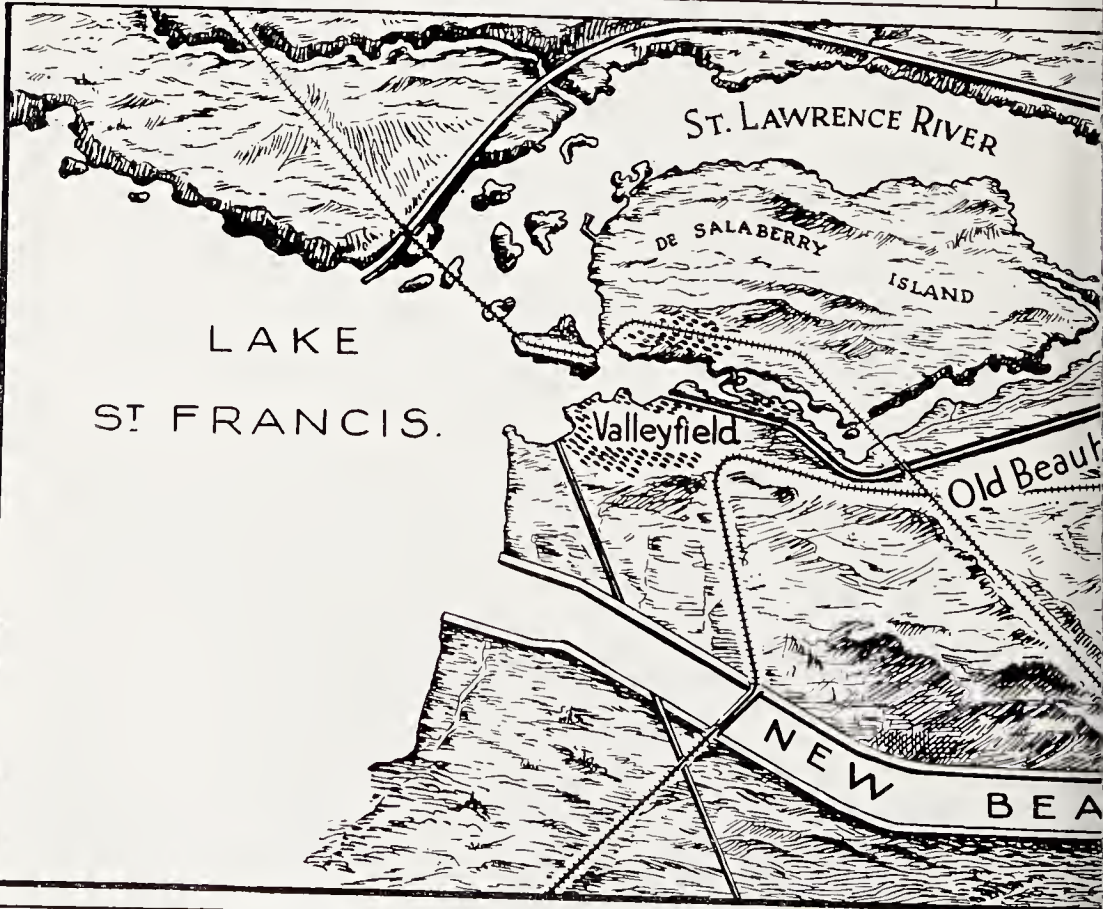
The route chosen for the canal, some miles inland along the south side of the St. Lawrence, is such that little or no rock cutting will be required.

Further expansion might be carried out along two lines. Either further additional water might be diverted from Lake St. Francis, or the water used by the four other existing plants on the Soulanges section might be diverted through the canal; this would permit an

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE

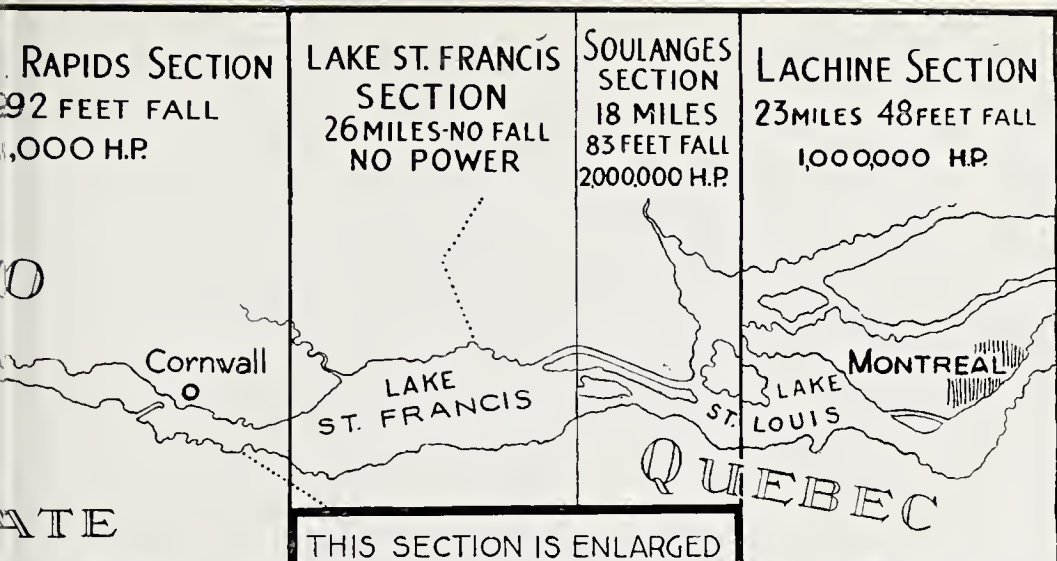
THOUSAND ISLANDS SECTION
67 MILES—FALL ONE FOOT
NO POWER

INTER
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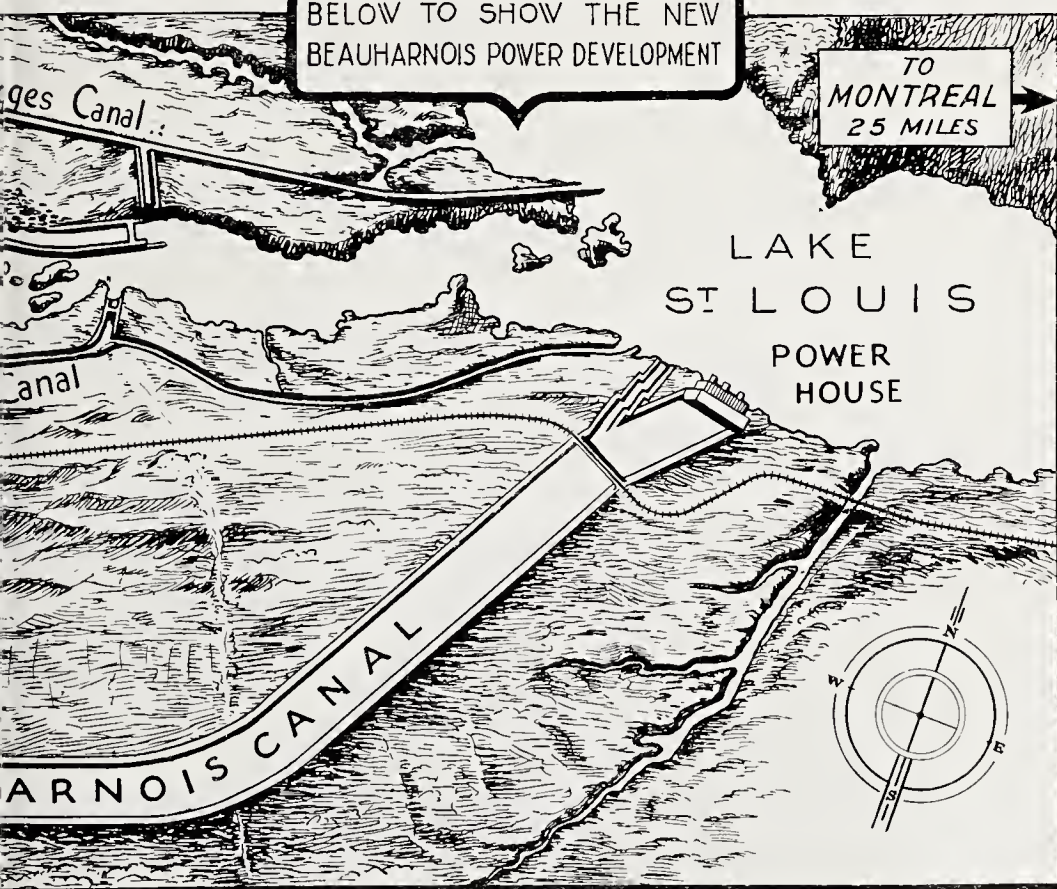


This map shows the location of the huge Beauharnois Power project St. Lawrence Deep Waterways.
The drawing shows the new Beauharnois canal, which will be 15 miles in will connect Lake St. Francis and Lake St. Louis.
The power house which will generate 500,000 h.p. as the initial unit will for the Beauharnois plant.
The map shows the location of the two lakes in relation to the development, that is, up to the generation of 500,000 h.p., is estimated to

BEAUHARNOIS DEVELOPMENT



THIS SECTION IS ENLARGED BELOW TO SHOW THE NEW BEAUHARNOIS POWER DEVELOPMENT



the relationship between this undertaking and what is known as the
 gth, 27 feet deep, and probably 300 yards wide at the surface, and which
 located at the end of the canal. A head of 83 feet will be made available
 Lawrence system from Kingston to Montreal. The cost of the entire
 \$65,000,000.

economic use of the water resources of this section as the existing plants all use only a part of the head of water available.

The new canal will make the most economic use of the head of water available by concentrating at the power house on Lake St. Louis the full head of 83 feet available in this section of the river.

The Beauharnois Power Corporation obtained the right to divert water and generate power from the Province of Quebec—the sole owner of the water powers in the wholly-Canadian section of the St. Lawrence. Having ascertained that the project did not affect navigation adversely, the Federal authorities naturally gave the Corporation the right to proceed with its undertaking.

Rights Secured from Governments

The Provincial lease and the subsequent Federal Order-in-Council constitute the authority under which the Company is carrying out its undertaking. Summarized briefly, the rights which the Company has obtained from the two Governments involved are as follows:

The right to divert 40,000 cubic feet of water a second through the canal;

The canal must be at least 27 feet deep, 600 feet wide on the bottom, and must conform entirely with the requirements laid down by the Joint Board of Engineers for the Deep Water development of the river;

The Company will pay an annual rental to the Province of \$20,000 for the first five years of the lease; thereafter, the annual rental will be \$50,000. In addition the Company will pay the Province an annual royalty of \$1 a horse-power year.

All existing interests on the river, including power and navigation, shall not be adversely affected;

All development plans must have the approval of both Governments;

No power can be exported directly or indirectly;

The Company has the right, with the authority of the Province, to sell half its output in the Province of Ontario.

The canal must be maintained to handle navigation; the Company must supply the Government, without cost, with the land for the necessary locks together with 3,500 h.p. for their operation.

The Company must maintain all aids to navigation.

The Company must bear the cost of all remedial works.

The cost of constructing the Beauharnois project will amount to over \$65,000,000 for an installation of 500,000 h.p. This sum

will largely be provided by Canadian investors. Construction work in 1929 includes the banking of the route to permit large hydraulic dredges to commence operations in the early Spring of 1930. Camps have been erected and the gigantic dredging and digging equipment is being assembled on the ground. While construction is under way, it will not be in full swing until early next Spring (1930) when some thousands of men will be on the job.

Largest of Kind in the World

The Beauharnois undertaking is by far the largest thing of its kind in the World. Initially the power house will be designed to produce 500,000 h.p. but there is little doubt that the project will eventually be expanded until perhaps the full flow of the river is utilized at the plant. This, as has been said, would produce over 2,000,000 h.p.

These figures are the more significant on a comparative basis, for the largest hydro-electric plant on this continent, located on the Niagara River, generates but 600,000 h.p. To expand the initial development, it will be necessary merely to maintain dredging operations to deepen or widen the canal; further 50,000 h.p. units can be added to the plant as required.

As virtually no rock cutting is encountered throughout the route of the new water course, the excavation will largely be carried out by hydraulic dredges.

The rate of flow of water in the new canal will be not more than 2.25 feet per second. The slope of the North embankment will be covered with riprap to maintain its shape and afford navigation along the North shore. The width of the dyke at the top will not be less than 40 feet.

The Southern embankment will be erected in accord with the angle of repose of the excavated material.

Most of the farm lands on the route of the canal have been acquired. The contours are such that much of the excavated material can be used to provide embankments.

To compensate for the diversion of the St. Lawrence a series of control works are proposed at the head of the rapids. The sluice gates provided in these works will be of heavy steel construction and operated electrically. The gates are designed with a width of 50 feet. Some 35 gates in all will be required.

Through its progressive schedule, the Company will be able to purchase equipment that will perform the entire job and keep such equipment at work on a schedule consistent with the needs of economy and the demand for power.

The construction programme is based on an economic balance between the use of a minimum of equipment and the cost of interest during construction.

Board of Hydro-Electric Engineers

The technical features of the undertaking are being supervised by a Board of outstanding hydro-electric engineers, including: F. B. Brown, consulting engineer of Montreal, whose firm is the successor of Walter F. Francis & Company; and W. S. Lee, consulting engineer of the Duke power interests. Mr. Lee designed and erected the immense Duke-Price plant on the Saguenay. He has built more power plants than any other man in the world.

If power from Beauharnois is sold in Ontario, Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission engineers may be used in a consulting capacity by the Company. In association with F. B. Brown and W. S. Lee, Dr. T. H. Hogg, chief hydraulic engineer of the Ontario "Hydro," concurred in the original engineering and economic report made on the project some years ago.

The present plans call for the installation of ten 50,000 h.p. generator units in the plant. From centre to centre, these units will occupy 68 feet, so that the plant at first will probably be 680 feet in length.

Officials of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, have stated publicly, however, that as the demand for power increases it is their intention to ask for the right to further water, until the full flow of the river is utilized. Such further expansion might be carried out along two lines. Further water might be diverted from Lake St. Francis, or the water used by the four other existing plants on the Soulanges section might be diverted through the new canal; this would permit a more economic use of the water resources in this section of the river, as the existing plants use only a portion of the total head available.

Comparison with Existing Plants

The existing power plants on the Soulanges section compare as follows with the Beauharnois project:

Company	Cubic Feet per Second	Head of Water in Feet	Installed h.p.
Cedars Rapids Mfg. & Power Company..	56,000	30	200,000
Montreal Cotton Company.....	14,000	11	12,000
Canadian Light & Power Company.....	6,000	50	30,400
Provincial Light, Heat & Power Company	3,300	52	16,000
Beauharnois Power Corporation.....	40,000	83	500,000

The execution of the Beauharnois project will in no way interfere with the operations of the existing companies on this section of the river. The power developed by these plants amounts to 258,000 h.p. If the water used in these plants were utilized over the larger head to be made available at Beauharnois, it would produce 700,000 h.p.

The whole project has been designed so as to permit its gradual enlargement until the whole flow of the river is utilized in the turbines in the plant at Beauharnois.

It has been decided to lay out the work in such a manner that the minimum initial amount of power which may be produced, *viz.*, 200,000 h.p., will be installed by October, 1932, and that the additional units will be added thereafter until the quantity of water to which the Company is entitled is fully utilized.

The work has been laid out upon a progressive schedule anticipating the delivery of 200,000 horse power by October, 1932, and thereafter enlarging the canal and adding to the power house and machinery installations in keeping with the power demand.

After the initial development, power for construction will be obtained from the Company's own power plant and the dredging operations for enlarging the canal will thus be carried out in the most economic fashion.

Basis of Financing

While the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company is the actual corporate body which is and will continue to be engaged in the giant power project, another company, known as the "Beauharnois Power Corporation," is the one, as has been said, with which the undertaking is associated in the public mind.

The Beauharnois Power Corporation owns all of the outstanding securities of the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company, the Beauharnois Construction Company and any other subsidiaries which may be formed to segregate various component activities of the big undertaking.

The security behind the bonds and shares of the parent corporation are, of course, the stocks and bonds of the subsidiaries held by the Beauharnois Power Corporation.

Returns Made to Two Governments

The Beauharnois Power Corporation is making an adequate return to the Government by way of taxation for the rights which it has received. Ultimately, the Province of Quebec will obtain annual rentals and royalties amounting to some \$550,000. With the eventual development of more than 500,000 horse power, this sum will be increased by one dollar per horse power year for each further horse power developed.

In addition, the Company is to provide the Dominion with a \$16,000,000 navigation canal. The annual interest on this sum will amount to close to one million dollars. Thus for a 500,000 h.p. development, the Beauharnois Company will eventually have to pay out annually a million and half dollars either in rentals, or to meet the interest charges on the canal which will be used partly for navigation.

The return which the Beauharnois Power Corporation is making to the Government compares favourably with the return made by many large corporations for the valuable concessions and rights which they have been granted during the history of the Dominion.



ARTHUR F. WHITE, ESQ.
President, Dominion Securities Corporation, which is to take a leading part in the financing of the Beauharnois Power Development



R. O. SWEZEY, ESQ., B.Sc.
One of the originators of the Beauharnois project, and President of Beauharnois Power Corporation, and Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company



HON. W. L. McDOUGALD
Chairman of the Montreal Harbour Board, and one of the largest shareholders in the Beauharnois Power Corporation

Everything augurs well for the success of the project. The growth in the demand for power in Canada seems to assure a steady growth in the capacity of the plant.

Coupled with this satisfactory demand for power, Beauharnois will be a low-cost producer. For the initial 500,000 h.p. installation the cost per horse power will amount to less than \$130. In further expansion the cost drops down to below \$100 per h.p.

History of the Undertaking

The Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Company came into being in 1902 when J. B. Robert, of Beauharnois, incorporated the Company through a special Provincial Act to hold the water rights long held by his family. Through the death of J. B. Robert, the Company later passed into the control of W. H. Robert, who holds a substantial interest in the company.

Until 1913, little was done to develop the project. But then in the picture appeared Sir Max Aitken, now Lord Beaverbrook, for whom R. O. Swezey began investigations with a view to financing the scheme. But war came and shelved expansion of every kind, save that required in the effort to supply the armies with food and munitions. The post-war industrial and financial depression further retarded development.

A year or two ago, the Robert interests, realizing that the time for development was nigh, associated themselves with French and English interests of a strength that would assure the carrying through of the project to a successful consummation.

In 1928, application was made to the Quebec Government for authority to change the charter to permit the Company to obtain sufficient water to make the project economically possible. The Provincial Cabinet gave the application its unanimous support.

As the site involved the development of a navigable river, it was necessary to approach the Federal authorities on the navigation rights involved. Early in 1929 having ascertained that the project did not affect navigation adversely, Ottawa approved the project.

In granting the application, the Ottawa Government was actuated apparently by two considerations. These were that the Beauharnois' plans met with the approval of the Government's own engineers who looked ultimately to the requirements of the Deep Waterways project, and that the Canadian National Advisory Committee on the St. Lawrence Waterways had recommended that the Quebec sections be constructed by private capital, through the development of power, before the development of the International section was attempted. In this fashion Canada obtains the benefits of low-cost St. Lawrence power, before the United States can offer the same attractions to industry.

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Number of Day and Evening Pupils Enrolled.....	472,382	771,143
Number of Day Teachers.....	3,887	19,409
Total Expenditures.....	\$3,151,926	\$48,510,215

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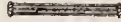
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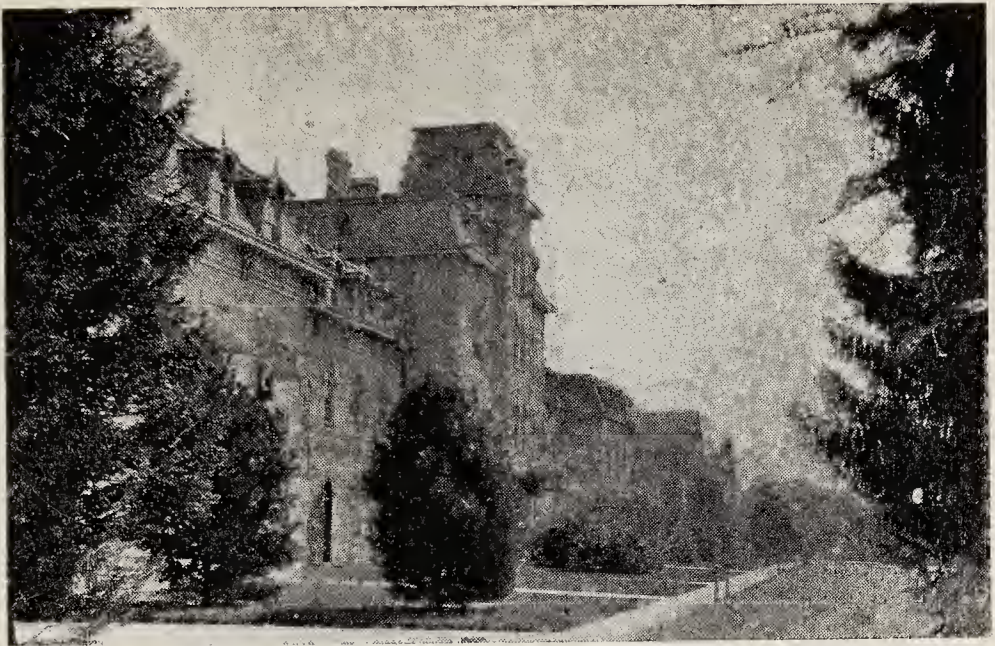
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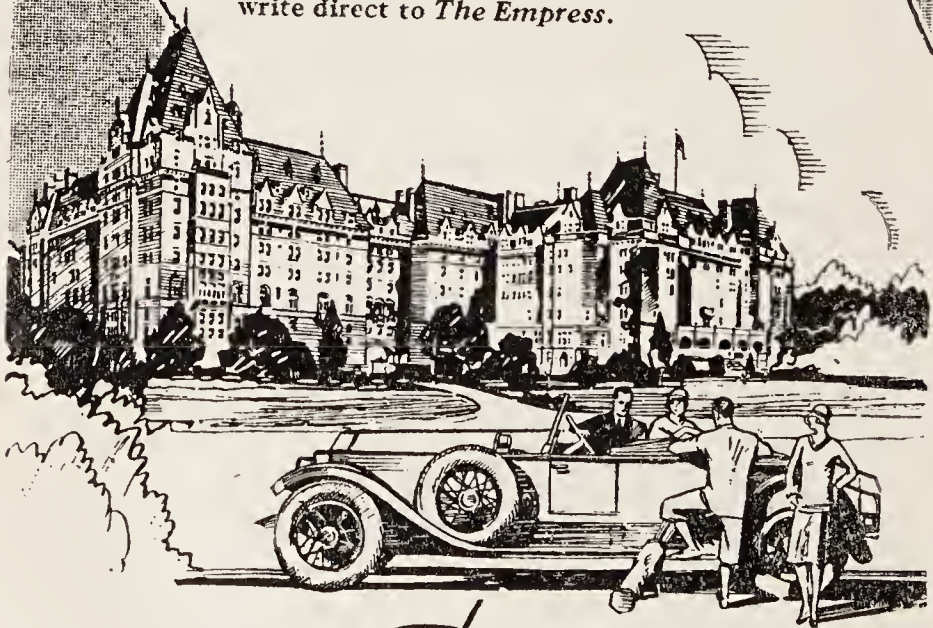
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INDEX OF NAMES*

- Abbott, Johnston, 572.
 Abbott-Smith, D.D., D.C.L., Rev. Canon G., 398.
 Abell, Percy C., 531.
 Aberconway, Lord, 223.
 Abriel, Thomas, 245, 524.
 Acland, F. A., 82.
 Adams, A. E., 548.
 Adamson, Rt. Hon. W., 96.
 Adrian, Stewart, 467.
 Adshead, H. B., 42, 53, 63, 71.
 Afghanistan, Queen of, 96.
 Agar, Charles, 470.
 Agar, Miles E., 427.
 Agnew, Rev. J. A., 609.
 Ahearn, Hon. Thomas, 211, 336.
 Aikens, D.D., Rev. J. W., 609.
 Aikin, Hon. John W. Maxwell, 95.
 Aikins, Sir James A. M., 95, 450, 611.
 Aird, J. S., 317.
 Aird, Sir John, 81, 233, 317.
 Aitken, A. F., 502.
 Aitken, C.A., W., 446.
 Alderdice, Hon. F. C., 98.
 Alexander, A. V., 96.
 Alexander, E. J., 435.
 Alexander, L. V., 199.
 Ali, Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer, 94.
 Allan, J. M., 464.
 Allan, Lucas, 405.
 Allard, Mgr. J. C., 401.
 Allcut, Prof. E. A., 260.
 Allen, Barney, 571.
 Allen, Carl L., 432.
 Allen, Charles, 402.
 Allen, Hugh, 497.
 Allen, K.C., John, 466.
 Allen, L. R., 438.
 Allen, Senator, 126.
 Alley, B. P., 336.
 Alloway, A. R., 593.
 Alston, Sir Beilby, 95.
 Alton, H. P., 337.
 Amanullah, H. M., King, 96.
 Amery, Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S., 27, 109-10, 155, 157, 592.
 Ames, A. E., 318, 610-11.
 Ames, Arthur J., 582.
 Ami, LL.D., Henry Mark, 460.
 Amos, W. W., 487.
 Amyot, C.M.G., M.B., J. A., 82.
 Amyot, Rev. W. K., 598.
 Anderson, Ashworth, 169.
 Anderson, A. D., 341.
 Anderson, A. J., 71.
 Anderson, K.C., LL.B., Edward, 210, 267.
 Anderson, Mrs. E. J., 580.
 Anderson, D.D., Rev. F. L., 420.
 Anderson, LL.B., Hon. J. T. M., 467-73, 475, 636.
 Anderson, C.A., John, 443.
 Anderson, Jr., Oscar, 381.
 Anderson, K.C., Percy M., 486.
 Anderson, T. C., 336.
 Anderson, D.S.O., Brigadier T. V., 82.
 Anderson, W. E., 437.
 Anderson, W. H., 407-08.
 Andison, R. A., 507.
 Andreasen, O. W., 482.
 Andrew, Canon J. W. J., 578.
 Andrews, A. G., 489.
 Anglin, Rt. Hon. F. A., 137.
 Annand, F. W., 238.
 Anslinger, Harry J., 131.
 Anstey, Frank, 100.
 Anthes, L. L., 536.
 Appleton, John, 337, 341.
 Appleton, W. U., 203.
 Archambault, L. H. A., 225.
 Archer, Hon. Charles, 402.
 Archibald, E. J., 593.
 Archibald, John S., 211.
 Ardagh, Prof. E. G. R., 360, 572-73.
 Armitage, John, 572.
 Armour, Dr. Donald, 95-6.
 Armour, Chief Justice J. D., 95.
 Armstrong, D.C.L., Hon. E. H., 435.
 Armstrong, F. W., 423.
 Armstrong, George T., 82.
 Armstrong, Henry F., 590.
 Armstrong, Sir W. G., 223.
 Arnold, Lord, 97.
 Arnold, Mrs. W. S., 585.
 Arnup, D.D., Rev. J. H., 610.
 Arthur, S. W., 470.
 Ashton, E. J., 151.
 Askew, W. H., 170.
 Asselin, Olivar, 402.
 Astor, Major, Hon. J. J., 592.
 Atchison, G. R., 269.
 Atholstan, Lord, 402, 594.
 Atkinson, Hon. William A., 245, 525, 532.
 Atmore, Hon. H., 102.
 Aucoin, Hubert, 425.
 Audet, Pierre, 384.
 Auger, Armand G., 253.
 Auger, L. M., 71.
 Auger, Oscar, 402.
 Auld, A. R., 336.
 Auld, F. H., 477, 487.
 Austin, Mrs. A. W., 578.
 Authier, Hector, 387.
 Awrey, Earl O., 375.
 Awrey, H. N., 219.
 Axford, F., 466.
 Aylen, Miss Dorothea, 582.
 Aylesworth, Sir Allen, 78.
 Aylesworth, Morley, 336-37.
 Ayre, C. A., 471.
 Babbitt, J. D., 94.
 Babcock, John P., 134, 264, 531-32.
 Babitze, John, 479.
 Babkin, Dr. Boris, 420.
 Bach, Johann Sebastian, 581.
 Bachmann, G. A., 588.
 Badgley, M.C., Capt. Frank, 280.
 Bailey, Lady, 91.
 Bailey, Sir Abe, 91, 95.
 Bailey, Dr. D. L., 284.
 Bailey, H. Bramwell, 582.
 Bailey, W. P., 376.
 Bain, J. W., 232.
 Bairnsfather, Bruce, 586.
 Baker, Byron, 542.
 Baker, Edna Brown, 571.
 Baker, James D., 230, 507.
 Baker, Hon. Perren E., 491, 503, 507.
 Baker, LL.D., R. P., 362.
 Baldwin, Mrs. Stanley, 223.
 Baldwin, Rt. Hon. Stanley, 27, 96-7, 118, 172.
 Balfour, Dr. D. C., 360.
 Ball, A. H., 487.
 Ball, George R., 250.
 Ballantyne, James, 402.
 Ballantyne, James H. H., 379.
 Balls, George H., 466.
 Balls, G. W., 465.
 Bamford, T., 589.
 Bancroft, L. P., 71.
 Band, Charles S., 276.
 Banfield, W. J., 276.
 Banting, Dr. F. G., 360.
 Baragar, Dr. C. A., 457.
 Barbaro, Daniello, 586.
 Barbeau, Marius, 569.
 Barber, C. H., 377.
 Barber, Mrs. Fred, 589.
 Barber, W. G., 229.
 Barbour, W. Arthur, 437.
 Barker, Rev. G. W., 609.
 Barlassina, Mgr., 600.
 Barnard, K.C., L. E., 385.
 Barré, Hercule, 279.
 Barnes, B.Sc., Hon. A., 98.
 Barnes, D.Sc., H. T., 222.
 Barnhouse, Frank, 237.
 Barnstead, LL.B., Arthur S., 426.
 Barr, G. H., 377.
 Barr, William, 336.
 Barrett, Lady, 92.
 Barrett, G., 457.
 Barrie, Sir James M., 584.
 Barrington, Senator, 94.
 Barrow, Hon. E. D., 508.
 Barry, Lily E. F., 572.
 Barry, M.A., Hon. John A., 436.
 Bartlett, John H., 135.
 Barton, Hon. A. E. V., 109.
 Barton, D.Sc., G. H. S., 401.
 Bass, K.C., Oscar C., 521, 532.
 Bassin, Ethel, 579.
 Bateman, G. C., 368.
 Battle, K.C., Thomas F., 596.
 Batty, W. F., 251.
 Bawden, Harry N., 336.
 Bawlf, W. R., 210.
 Baxter, Hon. J. B. M., 247, 257, 269, 404-06, 408, 428-31, 436-37, 541.
 Baxter, R. Bruce, 230, 493.
 Bayer, W. L., 276.
 Baylis, Miss, 92.
 Bayley, Robert, 437.
 Bayly, K.C., Edward, 378-79.
 Beal, Rev. L. J., 598.
 Beamish, E. G., 222.
 Beatty, K.C., LL.D., E. W., 78, 82, 160, 166-67, 175, 179, 180, 184, 201-08, 220, 223, 335, 573.
 Beatty, Lord, 94.
 Beatty, W. R., 255.
 Beaubien, Hon. C. P., 68.
 Beaubien, Joseph, 401-02.
 Beaubien, L. G., 397.
 Beaubier, Mrs. J. N., 500.
 Beauchesne, K.C., F.R.S.C., Arthur, 82.
 Beaudry, Laurent, 232.
 Beaulé, Pierre, 540.
 Beaverbrook, Lady, 435.
 Beaverbrook, Lord, 95, 435.
 Beck, Sir Adam, 588.
 Beck, Edward, 257.
 Beeby, Judge, 99.
 Beer, G. Frank, 405.

*NOTE.—List of Canadian Books and Obituary Sections not indexed.

- Beham, Bartel, 586.
 Béique, k.c., Hon. F. L., 397, 204-05.
 Béique, Paul A., 211.
 Béland, Hon. H. S., 68.
 Bélanger, A., 358.
 Bélanger, Fortunat, 400.
 Belcourt, Hon. N. A., 68, 573, 596.
 Bell, c.m.g., Major Graham A., 187, 195.
 Bell, Mrs. John, 425.
 Bell, k.c., Hon. John Howatt, 438.
 Bell, J. P., 317.
 Bell, m.p., Leslie G., 71, 385.
 Bell, Ralph P., 253.
 Bell, Robert, 594.
 Bell, Sir T., 223.
 Bell, T. H., 168.
 Bell, v.s.a., W. J., 350, 379.
 Bence, E. A., 94.
 Benes, Dr. Eduard, 113.
 Benn, Capt. Wedgwood, 96.
 Bennet, C. L., 420.
 Bennett, W. G., 471.
 Bennett, George, 247, 500, 502.
 Bennett, Mrs. John, 572.
 Bennett, Sir John, 278.
 Bennett, Hon. R. B., 25-6, 29-34, 40, 42-5, 52-3, 55-7, 59-63, 65, 87, 113, 185, 225, 263, 278, 375-76, 385, 425, 435, 504.
 Benson, Jacob, 470.
 Bentley, William E., 438.
 Beresford, m.l.a., H. E., 466.
 Bergeron, Lionel, 403.
 Bergeron, Ludger, 402.
 Berry, J. W., 520, 521.
 Berry, Sir William, 93.
 Best, m.b., Charles H., 360.
 Best, Kathleen E., 337.
 Best, William L., 541.
 Beswick, Mrs. J. C., 588.
 Bethart, Luis, 232.
 Bettez, Arthur, 402.
 Bewley, Charles, 98.
 Beyers, F. W., 104.
 Bickell, J. P., 350.
 Bickerstaffe-Drew, c.b.e., Rt. Rev. Mgr. (Count Francis Browning D.), 94.
 Biden, H. B., 238.
 Bienvenu, Charles, 385.
 Biggar, F. C., 317.
 Biggar, W. H., 402.
 Billard, Admiral F. C., 131.
 Bingeman, M. O., 377.
 Bird, T. W., 53, 71.
 Bird, W. J., 417.
 Birge, Cyrus A., 211.
 Birks, J. Earl, 237.
 Bishop, F. W., 418.
 Bishop, H. O., 418.
 Bissett, C. S., 279.
 Bissett, E. D. R., 66.
 Blachford, George A., 273.
 Black, Charles M., 238.
 Black, Hon. F. B., 67, 224, 229.
 Black, F. M., 524.
 Black, George, 71.
 Black, G. Montagu, 276.
 Black, H. G., 230.
 Black, J. H., 350.
 Black, Hon. Percy Chapman, 236, 422, 425-26.
 Black, Robson, 253.
 Black, William A., 205, 207, 336.
 Black, Hon. W. D., 93, 362, 379.
 Black, W. H., 229.
 Black, Dr. W. J., 164-65, 172, 251-52.
 Blackader, W. B., 588.
 Blackburn, R. N., 475.
 Blair, C. P., 131.
 Blair, Mrs. Robert J., 395.
 Blair, Prof. W. Saxby, 407, 418.
 Blake, A. F., 272.
 Blanchard, Hon. Jeremiah, 443.
 Blatz, W. E., 360.
 Blaylock, b.s.c., LL.N., Selwyn G., 397.
 Bleakney, A. S., 279.
 Bleakney, E. H., 406.
 Blois, Ernest H., 423, 426.
 Blount, c.m.g., Austin E., 82.
 Blygh, Andrew, 520.
 Blythe, Ernest, 98.
 Bogert, C. A., 317.
 Boggs, Beaumont, 578.
 Bois, Henri, 383.
 Boivin, P. E., 402.
 Boland, J. F., 375.
 Bolton, C. H., 585.
 Bolton, N. E., 350.
 Bock, J. S., 255.
 Bond, Hon. William Langley, 82, 130.
 Bondfield, Margaret, 96.
 Bonis, D., 376.
 Bonnycastle, L. C., 94.
 Boot, Sir Jesse, 92.
 Booth, "General" Bramwell, 95, 620-21.
 Booth "Commander" Catharine, 621.
 Booth, Miss Evangeline, 620.
 Borah, Senator William E., 113, 119, 126.
 Borden, k.c., c.c.m.g., Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird, 335, 337, 362, 425, 570, 573, 575, 577.
 Borjes, Miss Clara, 131.
 Bossom, A. C., 589.
 Bossom, Mrs. A. C., 589.
 Boswell, Prof. M. G., 351.
 Bothwell, C. E., 71.
 Botticelli, 586.
 Bouchard, m.p., Georges, 285.
 Bouchard, m.l.a., T. D., 387, 401-02.
 Boucher, Captain Joseph, 219.
 Bouffard, LL.N., Hon. Pierre, 81, 398.
 Boulanger, Joseph L., 403.
 Boulanger, O. L., 63.
 Boulet, Mgr. Auguste, 401.
 Boulter, J. Wilfred, 190, 405, 441, 443.
 Bourassa, Henri, 42, 45, 65, 544.
 Bourque, Senator Dr. T. J., 436.
 Boutin-Bourassa, J., 226.
 Bovey, Major Wilfrid, 89.
 Bow, m.n., Malcolm R., 507.
 Bowen, Frank C., 570.
 Bowman, N. T., 594.
 Bowman, Charles A., 81, 233.
 Bowman, Charles M., 48, 81, 166-67, 337.
 Bowman, Mrs. L. M., 572.
 Bowyer, Charles Rex, 54-5.
 Boyce, k.c., W. A., 191.
 Boyd, Leslie H., 242, 244.
 Boyer, Hon. G., 71.
 Boyle, m.a., James L., 436.
 Boys, m.p., W. A., 71, 575.
 Bracken, b.s.a., LL.D., Hon. John, 52, 112, 153, 178, 217, 234, 266-67, 449-58, 460, 463, 465-66.
 Brade, k.c.b., Sir Reginald, 267.
 Bradette, J. A., 544.
 Bradley, Hon. F. G., 98.
 Bradley, P. S., 443.
 Bradley, D.D., Rev. W. A., 363.
 Bradshaw, E. L., 405.
 Bradshaw, Thomas, 350.
 Brad, William, 465.
 Brandon, Mrs., 589.
 Brason, Fred R., 237.
 Breadner, Wing Commander L. F., 217.
 Breadner, R. W., 131.
 Brebner, B.A., LL.D., James J. B., 360, 569.
 Bréboeuf, 599.
 Breck, Paul, 252.
 Bredt, P. F., 446, 464.
 Breen, N. J., 336, 342.
 Bremner, E. R., 255.
 Brent, D.D., LL.D., Right Rev. Charles Henry, 361.
 Brethour, J. E., 250.
 Breton, D. C., 491.
 Briand, Aristide, 61, 112, 115, 117, 120.
 Bridgeman, Admiral Sir Francis, 95.
 Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C., 93, 119.
 Bridges, Robert, 93.
 Bridgman, E. H., 530.
 Brien, J. D., 251.
 Brien, R. C., 357.
 Briggs, k.c., A. W., 609.
 Bristol, Everett, 375.
 Brittain, Dr. H. L., 405.
 Britten, Fred, 118.
 Broadfoot, F. C., 342.
 Broadfoot, Samuel R., 375.
 Brodeur, Mrs. A., 70.
 Brodie, Mrs. D. M., 369.
 Brodie, Miss Isabel, 589.
 Bronfman, H., 468.
 Brooke, N. S., 336.
 Broughton, Urban, 92.
 Brouillette, L. C., 446, 479.
 Brown, m.a., A. G., 360.
 Brown, A. H., 247.
 Brown, k.c., A. J., 222.
 Brown, B. Hal., 337.
 Brown, Hon. Edward, 195.
 Brown, Eric, 587.
 Brown, n.n., Rev. F. Lawrence, 363.
 Brown, Gordon A., 379.
 Brown, Sir George Maclaren, 223.
 Brown, Prof. G. W., 144.
 Brown, H. R., 407, 417.
 Brown, H. W., 578.
 Brown, Lieut.-Col. J. C., 219, 220.
 Brown, c.m.g., d.s.o., Brigadier J. S., 81.
 Brown, Hon. J. T., 477.
 Brown, K. H., 94.
 Brown, Dr. P. J., 599.
 Brown, R. C., 464.
 Brown, W. A., 408.
 Browning, 581.
 Brownlee, Hon. J. E., 50-1, 153, 179, 228, 268, 489-90, 492-94, 497-98, 501, 503, 505-07.
 Bruce, Calum J., 438.
 Bruce, Prof. E. L., 362.
 Bruce, Rev. Montague W. I., 237.
 Bruce, Hon. Robert Randolph, 228, 511, 519, 528, 532, 578, 589.
 Bruce, m.c., Rt. Hon. Stanley N., 97, 99, 100.
 Bruhn, Hon. R. W., 245, 532.
 Bryan, A. E., 279.
 Bryant, J. F., 470, 636.
 Bryson, A. E., 359.
 Bryson, S. C., 341.
 Buchan, John, 170.
 Buchanan, b.s.a., J., 361.
 Buchanan, n.n., Rev. John, 612-13.
 Buchanan, Hon. W. A., 593.
 Buchanan, W. J., 217.
 Buckle, W. C., 469, 471, 636.
 Buckley, Donald J., 238, 425.
 Budd, Ralph, 187.

- Budka, Rt. Rev. Bishop, 601.
 Buell, Katrina S. D., 588.
 Bugden, B.A., Rev. W. B., 609.
 Buller, F.R.S.C., Dr. A. H. R., 572-3.
 Bullock, C. A. B., 229.
 Bulmer, C. F., 379.
 Burchill, G. Percy, 190, 255, 405.
 Burd, F. J., 593.
 Burden, Hon. F. P., 182, 526-27, 531-32.
 Bureau, Hon. Jacques, 67.
 Burford, W. T., 540.
 Burn, Sir George, 317.
 Burnaby, R. W. E., 405-06, 408, 411.
 Burnell, C. H., 244, 446, 464.
 Burns, Miss M., 359.
 Burns, P., 336.
 Burns, R. P., 417.
 Burpee, Major F. D., 211.
 Burpee, Lawrence J., 135, 572-73.
 Burpee, C.E., Tyler C., 434.
 Burr, Mrs. E. Godfrey, 588.
 Burrell, LL.D., Hon. Martin, 82, 362, 570.
 Burrows, L. F., 245, 249.
 Burrows, Hon. Theodore A., 153, 450.
 Burt, Allan, 583.
 Burton, C. L., 325.
 Burton, Jean, 573.
 Bury, J. H., 525.
 Bury, Mayor, 228.
 Busby, F. A., 530.
 Butler, Frank Hedges, 94.
 Butler, Dr. Nicholas Murray, 126.
 Butler, Samuel, 94.
 Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, 106.
 Butler, Hon. Wallace B., 442-43.
 Butts, K.C., R. H., 411, 412.
 Buxton, Rt. Hon. Noel, 96.
 Byng of Vimy, Viscount, 95.
 Cahan, K.C., C. H., 30, 39, 41, 57, 61-2, 64-5, 71, 143, 269, 385.
 Cahan, Hon. J. F., 410, 422.
 Cahill, Frank S., 63.
 Cain, Walter C., 218-19, 379.
 Cairns, A., 446.
 Calder, K.C., R. L., 147.
 Caldwell, Charles H., 232.
 Caldwell, Mrs. F. S., 366.
 Caldwell, W. R., 186.
 Callaghan, John, 180, 182, 507.
 Callaghan, Morley, 571.
 Callahan, Dr. T. H., 599.
 Cameron, Hon. D. A., 412, 413.
 Cameron, B.Sc.F., D. Roy, 254, 260.
 Cameron, D. S., 589.
 Cameron, K.C., E. R., 82.
 Cameron, J. O., 272.
 Cameron, Murdo, 487.
 Camp, E. W., 131.
 Campbell, Hon. A., 98.
 Campbell, Alexander, 617.
 Campbell, Austin, 322.
 Campbell, A. H., 255.
 Campbell, A. J., 426.
 Campbell, D. L., 460.
 Campbell, Earl, 450.
 Campbell, Milton, N., 44, 59.
 Camsell, LL.D., F.R.S.C., Charles, 82, 228, 259-62, 504, 506, 573.
 Candler, Norman, 128.
 Cannell, Hugh, 341.
 Cannon, Hon. Lucien, 32, 48, 71, 82.
 Cantley, Col. Thomas, 71.
 Cantlon, R. M., 593.
 Cardin, Hon. Pierre J. A., 82, 147, 263-64.
 Carey, Captain, 95.
 Cariani, 586.
 Carleton, General, 574.
 Carlisle, C. H., 336.
 Carlisle, Dorothy, 585.
 Carlyle, J. W., 499.
 Carman, Bliss, 569, 572.
 Carmichael, A. M., 58, 66, 235.
 Carnochan, Miss G., 578.
 Caron, Amédée, 384, 386.
 Caron, I., 573.
 Caron, Hon. J. E., 383-84, 386, 394, 401.
 Carpenter, A. A., 261.
 Carpenter, Edward, 95.
 Carpenter, George E., 542.
 Carpenter, His Honour Henry, 81, 378.
 Carpenter, H. S., 487.
 Carr, Emily, 589.
 Carr, Miss H. E., 359.
 Carr, H. N., 377.
 Carrington, Colonel E., 143, 144.
 Carroll, K.C., LL.B., LL.D., Hon. Henry George, 81, 220, 382-83, 385, 403.
 Carroll, J. A., 365.
 Carruthers, E. M., 246.
 Carscallen, S. N., 341.
 Carson, Mrs. J. M., 580.
 Carstairs, Capt. J. S., 577.
 Carter, A. R., 434.
 Carter, R. C., 342.
 Carter, W. H., 465.
 Carter, LL.D., W. S., 435, 437.
 Carteron, Edouard, 124, 401.
 Cartier, Jacques, 569, 576.
 Cartwright, LL.D., Miss, 361.
 Cartwright, A. D., 188.
 Cartwright, Mrs. A. D., 582.
 Cartwright, G. S., 94.
 Caruso, 63.
 Case, D.Litt., Prof. Shirley J., 420.
 Casey, Most Rev. Timothy, 600.
 Casgrain, Rev. Abbé, 170.
 Casgrain, Hon. J. P. B., 69.
 Cashin, Hon. P. J., 98, 99.
 Cassella, R. S., 618.
 Cassler, Dr. John, 599.
 Cassulo, H. E. Most Rev. Mgr. Andrea, 595, 600.
 Castle, William R., 145.
 Castonguay, Jules, 82.
 Cathala, D.Sc., Joseph, 398.
 Cathcart, H., 526.
 Caulder, J. A., 246, 250, 482.
 Cavell, Edith, 586.
 Caverhill, M.Sc.F., P. Z., 254, 527.
 Cavill, Jack, 582.
 Chabanel, Blessed Noel, 599.
 Chagnan, S. J., 383.
 Chamberlain, Albert, 168.
 Chamberlain, K.C., LL.D., Rt. Hon. Sir Austen, 61-2, 111-13, 117, 121, 359.
 Chamberlain, Frank, 168.
 Chambers, E. J., 245, 246.
 Champ, H. H., 350.
 Champagne, Claude, 583.
 Chapais, Hon. Thomas, 68, 385.
 Chapin, Harold, 585.
 Chaplin, M.P., Hon. J. D., 63, 71, 135.
 Chapman, Arthur W., 342.
 Chapman, R. F., 464.
 Chaput, Armand, 342.
 Charbonneau, D.D., The Very Rev. J., 596.
 Charlesworth, Hector, 570, 584.
 Chartier, LL.D., Canon J. E. E., 362.
 Chartrand, Telephore, 401.
 Chase, W. H., 212.
 Chateauvert, G. P., 385.
 Chausse, Alcide, 588.
 Chave, Mrs. R. T., 579.
 Checkley, E. E., 586.
 Cheney, H. W., 273.
 Child, Ph.D., Philip Albert, 527.
 Chipman, M.D., LL.D., Walter W., 207, 420.
 Chisholm, Hector N., 322.
 Chisholm, D.D., Rev. John, 167.
 Chisholm, K.C., M.P.P., William, 409-16, 425.
 Chisholm, K.C., W. C., 198.
 Chisholm, M.A., W. I., 359.
 Chivers, Cedric, 95.
 Choquette, Hon. Ernest, 586.
 Chouinard, F. X., 402.
 Chouinard, J. J., 341.
 Chown, LL.B., Eric V., 341.
 Chown, Dr. H. H., 460.
 Chown, D.D., LL.D., Rev. S. D., 363.
 Christie, Charles S., 437.
 Christie, B.S.A., D.Sc., Dr. G. I., 350, 361, 365.
 Christie, Loring, 147.
 Christie, S. W., 466.
 Christmas, E. J., 341.
 Christophers, P. M., 497.
 Chrysler, K.C., F. H., 139.
 Chuck, Chung, 523.
 Church, M.P., T. L., 52, 67, 70, 142, 149.
 Churchill, Rt. Hon. Winston, 121.
 Cimon, Mrs. Horace, 385.
 Clancey, R. I., 341.
 Clark, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.C., A. L., 350.
 Clark, Senator Charles D., 135.
 Clark, Sir Ernest, 100.
 Clark, George H., 251.
 Clark, J. W., 250.
 Clark, Peter G., 250.
 Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G., Sir William, 86-7, 272-73.
 Clarke, D. R., 317.
 Clarke, W. McL., 273, 275.
 Clarkson, C.A., G. T., 317.
 Clarkson, Ross, 336.
 Claudel, LL.D., D.Litt., His Excellency Paul, 359, 398.
 Claxton, Brooke, 590.
 Claypool, A. B., 500.
 Clayton, Cynthia, 588.
 Cleghorn, Dr. I. M., 460.
 Clemens, Dr. Lucy, 265.
 Clemens, Dr. W. A., 265, 285, 531.
 Clement, E. W., 375.
 Clemens, H. B., 246, 376.
 Clemens, W. A., 251.
 Clinch, E. S., 470.
 Cloran, Hon. H. J., 71.
 Clubb, Hon. W. R., 234, 449-52, 456, 458, 466.
 Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R., 96.
 Coady, Dr. M. M., 408.
 Coaker, Hon. Sir W. F., 98.
 Coates, Rt. Hon. J. G., 102.
 Coats, F.R.S.C., F.S.S. (Hon.) R. H., 280.
 Coatsworth, Judge Emerson, 369.
 Cobban, James, 470.
 Cobbe, Hon. J. G., 102.
 Cobham, Sir Alan, 89.
 Coburn, R.C.A., F. S., 588.
 Cochrane, C. N., 360.
 Cockburn, George, 470.
 Cockshutt, Hon. Henry, 207, 363.
 Coderre, Joseph, 336.
 Cody, Maurice, 360.
 Coc, Mrs. W. J., 480.
 Cohen, M.L.A., Joseph, 386.
 Cohen, J. L., 547.
 Cohen, K.C., Lyon, 342.
 Colbourne, Maurice, 586.
 Colby, Ph.D., C. W., 573.

- Cole, Douglas S., 279.
 Cole, G. E., 465.
 Coleman, D. C., 180, 182, 204-05, 585.
 Coleman, Mary E., 572.
 Colgrove, Mrs. R. J., 580.
 Collins, Eileen, 572.
 Collins, Dr. R. J., 436.
 Collins, Dr. W. H., 259-60, 284, 577.
 Collip, Ph.D., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., J. B., 397.
 Collyer, F. J., 447.
 Colpitt, P. R., 422, 425.
 Colpitts, W. W., 397.
 Colquhoun, B.A., LL.D., A. H. U., 379.
 Colquhoun, P. C., 482.
 Comeau, J. W., 411.
 Common, k.c., Frank B., 324.
 Conboy, Dr. Fred J., 575.
 Conn, J. Peebles, 580.
 Connell, J. A., 230.
 Cook, Sir Theo. A., 94.
 Cook, Hon. T. M., 98.
 Cook, Ph.D., T. W., 420.
 Cook, Wallace L., 417.
 Cooke, M.A., A. C., 527.
 Cooke, Hon. John Robert, 344, 370, 379.
 Coolidge, Calvin, 62, 113, 119, 121, 215.
 Coombs, F. E., 360.
 Coombs, F. J., 317-18, 336.
 Cooper, Charles P., 229.
 Cooper, Dexter P., 268.
 Cooper, H. W., 67.
 Coote, G. G., 43, 45, 66.
 Copeland, George E., 378.
 Copeland, Rev. R. C., 609.
 Corbett, M.A., Dean P. E., 363, 570.
 Cork, J. Milton, 377.
 Cormack, James, 279.
 Cormier, R.C.A., Ernest, 588.
 Cornell, F. C., 407.
 Cornett, Captain W. E., 222.
 Cornish, Mrs. E. O., 579.
 Cornwell, John J., 186.
 Cronyn, John H., 572.
 Cory, C.M.G., W. W., 82, 215, 521.
 Cosgrave, L. M., 279.
 Cosgrave, W. T., 97-8, 113.
 Coté, Commander G. J. Ernest, 600.
 Cottingham, W. R., 466.
 Cottrelle, George R., 276.
 Coulter, J. S., 615.
 Coulter, W. C., 542.
 Coursier, Henri, 124.
 Coventry, Hon. T. G., 532.
 Coverdale, W. H., 222.
 Covert, k.c., W. H., 212.
 Cowan, F. W., 131, 336.
 Cowans, P. P., 323.
 Cowie, John J., 285.
 Cowper, Miss M. A., 183.
 Cox, Herbert C., 341.
 Coyne, Dr. J. H., 574, 576, 578.
 Crabtree, Harold, 256.
 Craddock, A. E., 237.
 Cragg, E. J., 414.
 Craick, W. A., 594.
 Craig, k.c., B. W., 48.
 Craig, Charles, 249.
 Craig, H. A., 507.
 Craig, J. D., 215.
 Craig, C.A., John Armour, 531.
 Craig, W. H., 218.
 Craigie, J. H., 284.
 Crane, J. L., 255.
 Cranston, D.D., Rev. J. A., 363.
 Craven, U.S.N., T. A. M., 232.
 Crawford, A. O. G., 237.
 Crawford, Fred J., 322.
 Crawford, F. W., 247, 250.
 Crawford, William, 147.
 Creed, Miss, 578.
 Creighton, J. F., 473.
 Crerar, Hon. Thomas A., 48, 81, 244, 246, 446-47.
 Creswell, Col. F. H. P., 102, 104.
 Croft, C. M., 279.
 Cromie, R. J., 593.
 Cronyn, C. H., 316-17.
 Cronyn, Hume, 337.
 Crosby, R. H., 376-77.
 Crossley, J. S., 337.
 Crowder, J. T., 281.
 Crowe, Mrs. David, 168.
 Crowe, James A., 336.
 Crowe, Judge W., 576.
 Crowell, H. C., 219.
 Cruickshank, Dr. E. W. H., 420.
 Cruickshank, F.R.S.C., LL.D., Gen. E. A., 576, 578.
 Crusoe, Robinson, 382.
 Crysdale, C. R., 182.
 Cuffi, Senor Gabriel de la Campa y, 232.
 Culliton, Prof. J. T., 274.
 Culver, A. E., 376.
 Culver, A. F., 336.
 Cullwick, E. Geoffrey, 527.
 Cumberland, Robert W., 586.
 Cumming, J. T., 272.
 Cummings, C. V., 342.
 Cunningham, H. T., 251.
 Cunningham, Louis Arthur, 572.
 Cunningham, W. J., 212.
 Curie, Madame, 63.
 Curle, k.c., W. H., 204.
 Curran, Mrs. Frank, 385.
 Currant, R. F., 451.
 Currie, General Sir Arthur, 206, 397, 572, 591-92.
 Curry, Bruce H., 341.
 Curtis, Dr. J. D., 376.
 Cushendun, Rt. Hon. Lord, 113, 115, 117, 119, 120.
 Cuthbert, William E., 583.
 Cutten, Arthur W., 203.
 Cyr, Joseph, 377.
 Dadson, Dr. Thomas, 420.
 Dafoe, LL.D., F.R.S.C., J. W., 594.
 Dafoe, S. W., 246.
 Dahl, C. H., 214.
 Dalal, Sir Bomanji Ardeshir, 105.
 Dalbis, D.Sc., Louis Janvier, 397.
 Daly, His Honour E. J., 81, 378.
 Dandurand, Hon. Raoul, 61, 67-8, 82, 113-14, 116, 382, 397.
 Daniel, Blessed Father, 597.
 d'Anville, 577.
 Daoust, C.S.C., Rev. Auguste, 600.
 Daoust, Emilien, 225.
 d'Aoust, Sylva, 588.
 Darby, A. E., 248-49, 446-47, 480.
 Dark, T. A., 341.
 Darke, Mrs. F. N., 589.
 Darling, O. E., 523.
 Darwin, Charles, 94.
 Darwin, Sir Horace, 94.
 Das, S. R., 107.
 David, Hon. Louis Athanase, 386, 390-92, 395, 401, 403, 588.
 Davidson, Sir Charles Peers, 95.
 Davidson, Doreen, 583.
 Davidson, F. A., 482.
 Davidson, H., 529.
 Davies, W. Rupert, 594.
 Davis, A. Grenville, 378.
 Davis, Dwight F., 144.
 Davis, Dr. D. G., 419.
 Davis, Elmer, 273, 350.
 Davis, E. A., 341.
 Davis, J. C., 458.
 Davis, Hon. James J., 128, 129.
 Davis, Hon. T. C., 468, 470, 473, 487.
 Davis, Wilfred O., 582.
 Davson, Sir Edward, 108-09.
 Dawes, General Charles G., 120.
 Dawes, Kenneth F., 276.
 Dawkins, Sir William Boyd, 95.
 Dawson, A. O., 548.
 Dawson, F. G., 195.
 Dawson, Lord, 93.
 Day, G. E., 251.
 Daykin, A. N., 532.
 Deacon, Col. F. H., 611.
 Deacon, W. A., 569.
 Dean, F. W., 186.
 Dean, D.D., Rev. S. W., 609.
 Dearle, Prof. R. C., 350.
 de Bathe, Lady (Mrs. Langtry), 95.
 de Boucherville, J. B., 336.
 de Bréboeuf, Father Jean, 599.
 Decary, A. R., 400.
 Decary, M.P., Ernest R., 195, 220, 336, 397.
 de Casson, Dollier, 569.
 de Courcelles, 577.
 de Florio, D.D., Rev. Pasquale, 399.
 D'Egville, Sir Howard, 93.
 Delage, Hon. Cyrille F., 395-96, 403.
 de la Parrelle, Hon. P. A., 102.
 de Laval Montmorency, François Xavier, 577.
 Delius, Frederick, 92.
 Dellinger, Dr. J. H., 323.
 DeLury, Justin S., 460, 465-66.
 Delworth, Cecil, 377.
 de Medicis, Marie, 124.
 Demers, Hon. L. P., 380, 402-03, 576.
 Dempsey, S. Wallace, 144.
 Denis, k.c., M.P., Jean Joseph, 81, 402.
 Denison, A. L., 341.
 Denison, Merrill, 584.
 Denison, D.S.O., Col. Walter W., 369-70, 379.
 Dennis, C.M.G., Col. J. S., 165-67.
 Dennis, W. H., 593.
 Denton, His Honour James H., 81.
 Denton, V. L., 578.
 D'Entremont, R. H., 425.
 Derrick, Miss Carrie M., 397.
 de Rothschild, Baron, 95.
 Desaulniers, Hon. Gonzalve, 380, 402.
 Desbarats, C.M.G., G. J., 82, 215, 217, 228.
 Desbarres, Dr. F. W. W., 408.
 Desbiens, J. R., 402.
 Descaries, Auguste, 583.
 Desmeules, M.D., Roland, 398.
 DesRoche, Sylvere, 443.
 Desrochers, k.c., Felix, 385.
 DesRoches, A. A., 402.
 de Vallière, Marquis, 574.
 Dewar, J. A., 441.
 Dewar, Mrs., 525.
 de Wolf, Francis Colt, 131.
 Dick, Dorthy, 589.
 Dick, G. Miller, 417.
 Dickie, Rufus E., 255.
 Dickens, Capt. C. H., 218.
 Diederich, J., 525.
 Dillon, Hon. Joseph H., 403.
 Dingwell, James S., 441.
 Dinning, R. J., 507.
 Ditchburn, W. E., 522.
 Dixon, H. A., 178.
 Dixon, J. J., 251.
 Dixon, Miles B., 437.

- Dixon, T. S., 197.
 Doane, F. W. W., 424.
 Dobson, Rev. J. M., 362, 363.
 Dodd, Robert, 186, 324.
 Dodds, Jackson, 335.
 Doherty, Helen, 70.
 Doherty, William, 377.
 Dolson, H. A., 377.
 Donaghy, k.c., Hon. Dugald, 508.
 Donald, Hon. J. B., 102.
 Donaldson, F. G., 342.
 Donnelly, Thomas, 66.
 Donoughmore, Lord, 107.
 Doolittle, Mrs. Charles E., 361, 583.
 Doolittle, Dr. P. E., 236-37.
 Doran, James M., 131.
 Dore, Victor, 396-98.
 Doucet, Alexander J., 432.
 Dougherty, J. P., 341, 529.
 Doughty, c.m.g., LL.D., A. G., 82, 570.
 Douglas, A. H., 183.
 Douglas, James, 251.
 Douglas, James, 336.
 Douglas, Miss Marion, 443.
 Douglas, Norman, 281.
 Douglas, R. J., 616.
 Doull, Hon. John, 411, 426.
 Down, Alfred C., 342.
 Downey, J. F., 98.
 Draper, P. M., 539, 542.
 Drayton, k.c., Sir Henry L., 71, 130, 373.
 Dresser, Alice, 395.
 Drewry, Charles E., 342.
 Driscoll, Miss Helena, 573.
 Drouin, k.c., Oscar, 384, 386.
 Drummond, Rev. Dr. D. R., 611, 612.
 Drummond, m.sc., G. F., 527.
 Drummond, Lady, 385.
 Drummond, W. H., 586.
 Drury, B.S.A., LL.D., Hon. Ernest Charles, 81, 247.
 Drury, Victor M., 276.
 Dryden, W. A., 350.
 Drynan, W. R., 275.
 Dube, C. E., 385, 402.
 Dube, Patrick, 211.
 Dubois, Senator Fred T., 135.
 Dubuc, Col. A. E., 225.
 Duchemin, H. P., 593.
 Duck, G. M., 272.
 Duckham, Sir Arthur, 100.
 Duckworth, Prof., 361.
 Duff, Louis Blake, 577.
 Duff, m.p., William, 39, 63, 71, 134, 263, 545.
 Duff, Hon. L. P., 137.
 Duffus, Hon. Lieut.-Col. A. W., 81.
 Duffy, Frank, 540.
 Dufresne, A. O., 392, 402.
 Duggan, D. M., 490.
 Duggan, G. H., 276.
 Duggan, Mrs. H. V., 590.
 Duke, D.D., Most Rev. W. M., 398, 600.
 Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae, 273.
 Duncan, LL.D., Major David Merritt, 459-60.
 Duncan, Garnett H., 378.
 Duncan, Mrs. L. C., 463.
 Duncan, S. F., 276, 341.
 Duncan, W. W., 531.
 Dunedin, Lord, 98.
 Dunham, Mrs. Harley, 432.
 Dunlop, Hon. Edward A., 346, 378-79.
 Dunlop, J. G., 273.
 Dunn, C. M., 470.
 Dunn, Robert, 532.
 Dunning, Hon. C. A., 40, 59-62, 52, 63-6, 71, 82, 175-78, 180, 183-87, 189, 195-99, 220, 225, 235-36, 275.
 Dunstall, L. W., 341.
 Dunstan, K. J., 229, 350.
 Dunwoody, H. H., 466.
 Duplessis, M.L.A., Maurice, 385.
 Durer, Albrecht, 587.
 Dussault, J. E., 71.
 Dusseau, Mme. Jeanne, 579.
 Duthie, James, 460.
 Dymond, Allan, 379.
 Dyonnet, E., 587.
 Dysart, A. A., 427-29.
 Dysart, Hon. A. K., 456-57.
 Eade, H. R., 237.
 Eades, R. P., 470.
 Eadie, Dr. G. S., 420.
 Eagles, B.A., Ph.D., Blythe, 527.
 Eakin, Rev. Dr. Thomas, 361.
 Eastman, George, 94.
 Eaton, D.C.L., John Edgar, 420.
 Eaton, R. Y., 587.
 Eckardt, A. J. H., 376.
 Edgett, C. E., 67.
 Edward VII, H.M. King, 578.
 Edwards, Commander C. P., 228, 231-32.
 Edwards, Mrs. George, 366.
 Edwards, George F., 480.
 Edwards, m.p., Gordon C., 582.
 Edwards, Major J. P., 577.
 Edwards, Hon. J. W., 51-2, 65, 71.
 Edwards, W. A., 377.
 Edwards, W. Stuart, 82, 131.
 Egan, W. J., 82, 154, 158-60, 228.
 Egbert, m.d., Hon. William, 228, 488, 507.
 Elgie, W. J., 251.
 Eliason, Frank, 480.
 Elks, B. P. O., 580.
 Elliott, G. A., 460.
 Elliott, Harry, 572.
 Elliott, Hon. John Campbell, 29, 32, 55, 71, 82, 147-49, 278.
 Elliott, R. M., 407-08.
 Ellis, Geoffrey, 170.
 Ellis, J. A., 349, 375.
 Ellis, Joseph Nealon, 81.
 Ellis, Prof. O. W., 350.
 Ellis, P. W., 210.
 Ellsworth, A. L., 335-36.
 Elson, John M., 572.
 Elworthy, Dr. R. T., 260.
 Emerson, Inspector John, 56.
 Emmett, A. C., 237.
 Emra, Mrs. Harcourt, 582.
 Enderby, T. R., 222.
 Endicott, Rev. Dr. Charles, 608.
 Endicott, D.D., LL.D., Rev. James, 609.
 English, J. H., 279.
 Ernst, W. G., 39, 63.
 Ethier, Father, 586.
 Euler, Hon. William Daum, 32-3, 44, 58, 82, 130, 132, 245, 278, 479.
 Eustace, C. J., 571.
 Evans, M.A., Edward, 420.
 Evans, John, 56, 63, 76.
 Evans, J. H., 466.
 Evans, R. P., 342.
 Evans, R. T., 336.
 Evans, W. A., 369.
 Evans, W. Sanford, 453, 460.
 Evan-Thomas, Admiral Sir Hugh, 94.
 Eve, Dr. A. S., 572-73.
 Eve, Mr. Justice, 620.
 Faessler, D.Sc., Dr. Carl, 398.
 Falconbridge, M.A., LL.B., K.C., John D., 363.
 Falconer, k.c., M.G., Sir Robert, 570, 573.
 Fallis, W. S., 184.
 Fallon, Rt. Rev. M. F., 600-01.
 Fansher, W. R., 37, 43.
 Farmer, Bernard J., 573.
 Farmer, S. J., 453.
 Farmilo, A., 506.
 Farnsworth, S., 580.
 Farrell, Gordon, 230.
 Farris, k.c., J. W. de B., 509.
 Farthing, Rt. Rev. John Cragg, 398.
 Farwell, Francis, 213.
 Fasken, Mrs. L. J. D., 589.
 Faulkner, George E., 229.
 Fauteux, Hon. André, 30-1.
 Fearman, George D., 211.
 Fenderson, C. L., 437.
 Fennell, m.c., A. B., 360.
 Ferguson, Miss Bessie Gowan, 572.
 Ferguson, C. C., 341.
 Ferguson, k.c., LL.B., Hon. George Howard, 93, 142, 145, 149, 170, 218, 256, 261, 269, 285, 305, 344-51, 354, 357-59, 362, 370-71, 376, 396, 549, 577.
 Ferguson, Mrs. George Howard, 343, 376.
 Ferland, C. E., 71.
 Fetherstonhaugh, R. C., 573.
 Field, H. E., 522.
 Fieldhouse, H. Noel, 460.
 Fieldner, A. C., 260.
 Fields, C. C., 222.
 Files, Faith, 587.
 Fillion, O., 540.
 Fillion, Abbé Philius, 398.
 Finch, E. J. C., 186.
 Finkle, W. H., 377.
 Finlayson, D. M., 470.
 Finlayson, B.S.C.F., E. H., 254.
 Finlayson, G. D., 82.
 Finlayson, k.c., Hon. William, 256-57, 351, 357, 379.
 Finn, D. R., 285.
 Finn, George Caesar, 584.
 Finnigan, Rev. Father Denis, 597.
 Fischer, Sarah, 583.
 Fiset, Maj.-Gen. Sir Eugene, 71.
 Fish, Jr., Hamilton, 144.
 Fisher, Hon. Andrew, 94.
 Fisher, A. E., 341, 487.
 Fisher, A. F., 509.
 Fisher, Alexander Ingram, 82.
 Fisher, George E., 247.
 Fisher, P., 578.
 Fisher, Paul, 249.
 Fisher, Hon. Robert Grant, 81.
 Fisher, W. S., 408.
 Fitch, k.c., Louis, 385.
 Fitzgerald, Mr., 599.
 Fitzgerald, Mrs., 599.
 Fitzgerald, Prof. J. G., 350.
 FitzRoy, Rt. Hon. E. A., 97.
 Fitzsimmons, Captain James, 517-18.
 Flatt, M., 376.
 Flavelle, Bart., D.C.L., Sir Joseph, 239, 272, 285-86, 325, 350, 435.
 Flavin, Gerald, 425.
 Fleming, Prof. J. A., 92.
 Fleming, J. W., 466.
 Flemming, W. A., 412.
 Flenley, Ralph, 569.
 Fletcher, G. C., 186.
 Fletcher, J. C., 251.
 Fletcher, Dr. Robert, 459, 466.
 Flintoft, k.c., E. P., 204, 268.
 Foch, Marshal Ferdinand, 67, 415.

- Foley, n.v., Rev. J. T., 596.
 Follitt, W. C., 446.
 Foote, Captain J. B., 223.
 Forbes, D. L. H., 368.
 Forbes, Hon. G. W., 102.
 Forbes, n.n., Most Rev. J. W. L., 596-97, 600.
 Ford, Arthur R., 376, 593.
 Ford, G. S., 528.
 Ford, Jesse, 580.
 Ford, R. L. C. deN., 420.
 Ford, S. Kumpf, 341.
 Forke, Hon. Robert, 34, 38, 62-3, 82, 88, 152-55, 160-63, 170.
 Forster, J. W. L., 570.
 Forsyth, k.c., L. A., 147-48.
 Fortier, J. H., 213.
 Fortier, L. M., 578.
 Foshay, W. B., 371.
 Foster, F. W., 417.
 Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir George E., 61, 67, 113, 115.
 Foster, H. T., 377.
 Foster, Lieut.-Col. John T., 82, 386-87.
 Foster, Prof. J. S., 572-73.
 Foster, R. Leighton, 341, 379.
 Foster, Hon. Walter Edward, 81, 226.
 Foster, Colonel W. W., 531.
 Fould, Dr. F. E., 620.
 Foulds, E. W., 219.
 Foulis, Robert, 436.
 Found, William Ambrose, 81, 263-64.
 Fox, George G., 590.
 Fox, Dr. W. Sherwood, 362.
 Frame, m.a., Rev. D. A., 609.
 Frame, J. W., 493.
 Francoeur, Hon. J. N., 386.
 Franz, W. C., 324.
 Fraser, LL.B., Colonel Alexander, 379.
 Fraser, k.c., Alistair, 191, 198.
 Fraser, Archibald, 336.
 Fraser, A. D., 443.
 Fraser, A. R., 341.
 Fraser, Donald A., 578.
 Fraser, LL.n., D. B., 362.
 Fraser, F. W., 279.
 Fraser, p.n., Rev. G. D., 613, 614.
 Fraser, J. D., 242.
 Fraser, J. F., 250.
 Fraser, Hon. J. Frederick, 414, 422, 426.
 Fraser, J. Stanley, 425.
 Fraser, O. J., 229.
 Fraser, W. O., 470.
 Fraser, W. W., 617.
 Frawley, Dr. D'Arcy, 599.
 Freeman, Lewis R., 570.
 Freeman, Prof. R. E., 362.
 Freeze, Ralph St. John, 437.
 Fremont, Mrs. Charles, 385.
 French, Donald G., 572-73.
 Fricker, Dr. H. A., 581.
 Frigon, Augustin, 81, 233.
 Fry, Miss Beatrice, 419.
 Fuad, R.M. King, 107.
 Fudger, H. H., 325.
 Fullerton, C. H., 379.
 Fullerton, John A., 273.
 Furness, Miss R. J., 577.
 Gabias, J. M., 402.
 Gaboury, Arthur, 401.
 Gabory, n.sc., Ag., Rev. Dom Pacome, 397, 401.
 Gaboury, B.A., L. J., 55, 82, 542.
 Gaby, F. A., 142.
 Gaddes, Dr. W. H., 161, 524.
 Gage, J. C., 336.
 Gagen, R. F., 589.
 Gagnier, J. J., 583.
 Gagnon, Auguste, 384.
 Gagnon, Henri, 593-94.
 Gainford, p.c., Rt. Hon. Lord, 187.
 Galipeault, Hon. Antonin, 386, 387, 399, 403, 540.
 Gallant, Cyriac, 443.
 Gallant, J. N.A., 441.
 Gallie, Dr. E. W., 360.
 Galloway, John D., 525, 572.
 Galsworthy, John, 93.
 Gamble, E. H., 167.
 Gammell, Dr. I., 397.
 Gandier, Rev. Dr., 607.
 Gene, F. A., 580.
 Ganong, A. D., 405-06, 434.
 Ganong, C. K., 420.
 Ganong, J. E., 227.
 Garbovitzky, Gregori, 580.
 Garden, Mr., 99.
 Gardiner, Hon. J. G., 51, 153, 195, 467, 468, 469, 470, 472-74, 483, 487.
 Gardiner, Mrs. James G., 589.
 Gardiner, Robert, 34, 35, 59, 244.
 Gardner, J. Gill, 219, 283.
 Gardner, Mrs., 223.
 Garland, E. J., 77.
 Garneau, LL.n., Sir George, 78, 82, 573.
 Garneau, St. H., 572.
 Garner, E. W., 470.
 Garnier, Blessed Charles, 599.
 Garvin, J. L., 88.
 Garvin, John W., 572-73.
 Gastonguay, Mayor, 273.
 Gaudet, A. J., 432.
 Gault, Hamilton, 96.
 Gauthier, Miss Juliette, 581.
 Gauthier, Archbishop, 600.
 Gauthier, Joseph, 384, 400.
 Gauthier, L. J., 385.
 Gauvin, Jules, 226.
 Gayer, George, 384.
 Geary, Lieut.-Col. R., 52-3, 71, 544.
 Geddes, k.c., A. L., 487.
 Geddes, p.n., Rt. Rev. W. A., 361, 605.
 Gee-Curtis, Mrs. S. E., 249, 464.
 Gehl, Rt. Rev. Mgr., 600.
 Gellie, Stuart, 446, 464.
 Geoffrion, k.c., Aimé, 147, 148, 341, 387.
 George V, His Majesty King, 33, 64, 65, 83, 84, 85, 86, 92, 93, 96, 104, 120, 123, 124, 138, 140, 186, 237, 343, 345, 346, 375, 385, 386, 411, 427, 438, 453, 511, 577, 578.
 George, H.R.H., Prince, 85.
 George, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd, 27, 65, 97, 118, 172.
 Georgeson, Alan, 525.
 German, R. O., 502.
 Gershaw, F. W., 65.
 Gervais, J. C. T., 71.
 Gibbon, J. Murray, 579.
 Gibbons, J. F., 377.
 Gibson, Arthur, 284.
 Gibson, D. H., 325.
 Gibson, Hugh, 118-20.
 Gibson, Homer L., 322.
 Gibson, J. G., 375.
 Gibson, L. A., 465.
 Gibson, T. W., 368, 379.
 Gibson, W. J., 441.
 Gilbert, George, 542.
 Gilbert, S. Parker, 121.
 Gillespie, m.sc., c.e., Prof. P., 360.
 Gillies, c.b.e., Capt. James, 223.
 Gillies, Mavis, 223.
 Gillis, Hon. A. B., 69.
 Gillis, J., 247.
 Gilmore, R. E., 260.
 Gilmour, Dr. C. R., 460.
 Gilmour, H., 465.
 Gilmour, Hugh B., 528.
 Gilroy, H. A., 376.
 Girouard, 71.
 Giroux, L. A., 497, 503.
 Giroux, Napoleon, 384.
 Gisborne, F. A. W., 100.
 Given, Nathaniel, 470.
 Glasgow, Sir Thomas, 90.
 Glen, J. A., 52.
 Gloucester, H.R.H., Duke of (Prince Henry), 203.
 Godbout, Adelaar, 384.
 Godfrey, Major A. E., 217.
 Godfrey, m.b., L.R.C.P. & s., Hon. Forbes E., 371, 372, 379.
 Godson, k.c., T. E., 262, 352.
 Godwin, George, 570.
 Goetz, Leo W., 378.
 Goldie, Hon. Lincoln, 369, 379.
 Golding, C. G., 525.
 Golding, W. E., 255.
 Gomery, Percy, 572.
 Gonthier, Georges C., 82, 318.
 Gonzales, M., 509.
 Good, C. A., 418.
 Goode, J. A. D., 419.
 Gooderham, k.c., H. F., 276.
 Goodison, W. T., 71.
 Goodwin, F. L., 542.
 Goodwin, W. H., 609.
 Gordon, c.b.e., Sir Charles Blair, 204-5, 207, 336.
 Gordon, k.c., Hon. G. N., 143.
 Gordon, Jeanne, 583.
 Gordon, Mrs. J. D., 525.
 Gordon, Wing Commander J. L., 215, 217.
 Gordon, John S., 590.
 Gordon, Robert, 415-16, 426.
 Gordon, R. J., 470.
 Gordon, W. V., 336.
 Gore, T. S., 589.
 Gornall, B.A., Rev. H. T., 609.
 Gosselin, Mgr. Amade, 398.
 Goucher, Hon. O. P., 426.
 Goucher, Hon. O. P., 411, 415, 421.
 Goudge, T. N., 229.
 Gouge, Jesse, 192.
 Gouin, Lady, 385.
 Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer, 81, 382-83, 385, 395, 397.
 Gould, R. W., 184, 265.
 Gourlay, W. G. A., 464.
 Graber, John, 128.
 Graburn, Mr., 260.
 Grafton, Mrs. A. R., 588.
 Graham, Sergt.-Major, 217.
 Graham, D., 482.
 Graham, p.c., LL.D., Rt. Hon. George P., 68, 203, 255.
 Graham, John, 251.
 Graham, k.c., R. B., 272, 466.
 Graham, Rt. Hon. W., 96.
 Graham, Prof. W. R., 285.
 Grant, Alexander J., 225.
 Grant, A. L., 470.
 Grant, m.s., D. K., 423.
 Grant, Captain George A., 528.
 Grant, Gordon C., 427.
 Grant, Admiral Sir Lowther, 95.
 Grant, m.n., Thomas V., 443.
 Grassick, James, 470.
 Graves, W. J., 237.
 Graveure, Louis, 581.
 Gray, 71.
 Gray, Mrs. A. R., 249.
 Gray, A. Wells, 183, 530.
 Gray, D. D., 376.
 Gray, B.A., R. A., 359.
 Gray, Ross Wilfred, 71, 585.
 Grayson, Ethel Kirk, 571.

- Greaves, R. J., 470.
 Green, Ernest, 577.
 Green, G. de W., 376-77.
 Green, Harry, 585.
 Green, R. G., 581-82.
 Green, William, 540.
 Greene, k.c., Ainslee, 147.
 Greenshields, B.C.L., LL.D., R. E. A., 82, 397.
 Greenside, Dr. F. C., 369.
 Greenway, J. F., 466.
 Greenwood, A., 96.
 Greenwood, C. E., 269.
 Greenwood, Sir Hamar, 93, 592.
 Greet, Ben, 93.
 Gregory, P. S., 213, 269.
 Greig, Prof. A. R., 268, 475.
 Grenier, J. Antonio, 403.
 Grew, Richard, 279.
 Grier, E. Wyly, 74, 587.
 Griesbach, Hon. W. A., 68.
 Griffith, H. B., 147.
 Griffith, J. E., 532.
 Griffith, Inspector W. F., 56.
 Griffiths, J. W., 460.
 Grindley, F. H., 285.
 Grisdale, Dr. J. H., 82, 244, 247, 288.
 Grobler, P. G., 104.
 Grosch, S. P., 487.
 Grothé, Hon. Raoul, 386.
 Grove, Frederick Philip, 571.
 Grube, M.A., Prof. C. M. A., 361.
 Grundeen, B. F., 482.
 Gryde, J. E., 470.
 Guay, J. A., 540.
 Guay, Jean J., 279.
 Guerin, J. J. E., 71.
 Guertin, M.L.A., Aimé, 384-85, 387-88.
 Guibord, Dr. J. E., 402.
 Guilbault, R. F., 71.
 Guimond, Ernest, 397.
 Gundy, J. H., 318, 325, 360.
 Gunn, Mrs. R. B., 501.
 Gunn, Rev. George M., 617.
 Gunn, D.D., Right Rev. W. T., 363, 609.
 Gurd, N. S., 585.
 Gurney, E. Holt, 350.
 Gussen, Prof. M., 228.
 Guthrie, Hon. Hugh, 36-7, 53-4, 71, 376.
 Guy, H. L., 342.
 Guyon, Louis, 403.
 Gzowski, C. S., 177.
 Haanel, B. F., 260.
 Haberer, E., 335.
 Hachey, J. B., 437.
 Hackett, k.c., John T., 385.
 Hadwen, Mrs. Seymour, 168.
 Haggerty, John D., 540.
 Hahn, A.R.C.A., Emmanuel, 588.
 Haid, E. A., 237.
 Haig, John T., 453, 456, 460.
 Haig, Miss K., 578.
 Hailey, Sir Malcolm, 106.
 Hainsworth, A. T., 459.
 Haldane of Cloan, Viscount, 94.
 Hale, H. W. K., 341.
 Halfyard, Hon. W. W., 98.
 Hall, D. A., 471.
 Hall, Grant, 205, 341.
 Hall, J. B., 341.
 Hall, k.c., Hon. William Lorimer, 412, 413, 421-23, 426.
 Hallam, Lord, 94.
 Halse, G. H., 230.
 Hamel, J. D., 402.
 Hamer, Dr. Richard, 420.
 Hamilton, Hon. C. M., 448, 475, 481, 487.
 Hamilton, James, 230.
 Hamilton, W. E., 341.
 Hamilton, W. H., 376.
 Hamm, mus.bac., F.T.C.M., Nellie M., 582.
 Hammond, M. O., 573.
 Hampton, Herbert, 95.
 Hanbidge, R. L., 469-70.
 Haney, M.L.A., W. S., 585.
 Hanna, L. A., 183, 509.
 Hanna, Mrs. W. J., 585.
 Hannigan, T. J., 376.
 Hanrahan, E. C., 426.
 Hanson, R. B., 71.
 Hanson, Col. R., 238.
 Hanson, LL.D., William, 435.
 Hansuld, B. C., 226.
 Hardy, Dr. E. A., 572-73.
 Hardy, J. H., 359.
 Hardy, Thomas, 65.
 Harkin, J. B., 576.
 Harkness, William J. K., 286.
 Harrington, k.c., Hon. Gordon S., 203, 421-22, 426.
 Harris, F. W., 578.
 Harris, D.C.L., LL.D., Hon. Robert Edward, 421, 589.
 Harris, W. E., 570, 585.
 Harrison, Prof. T. J., 250, 252.
 Harrison, William, 525.
 Harrison, W. H., 578.
 Harstaad, Alfred, 500.
 Hart, F. C., 361, 365.
 Hart, H. U., 276.
 Hart, Dr. John L., 509, 532.
 Hart, Mrs. Thomas, 460.
 Hart, W. S., 212-13.
 Hartie, Mrs. W. B., 168.
 Harvey, C. E., 272.
 Harvey, LL.B., LL.N., Hon. Horace, 502.
 Harvey-Jellie, Dr. W., 571.
 Harvie, Thomas W., 225.
 Hassen, Mat, 525.
 Hastings, G. V., 210.
 Hastings, Walter A., 342.
 Haultain, Sir Frederick, 483.
 Havenga, N. C., 104.
 Hawken, E., 131.
 Hawkshaw, W. H., 525.
 Hawley, B.A., M.A., Prof. J. E., 362.
 Haycock, A. W., 96.
 Haydon, Hon. Andrew, 228.
 Hayes, C. J., 212.
 Hayes, Robert T., 81, 226.
 Hayes, W. H., 229, 238.
 Haynes, R. A., 101.
 Haythorne, F. R., 500.
 Hazen Chief Justice Sir Douglas, 436.
 Head, Albert, 525.
 Heal, G. E., 168.
 Healy, W. J., 466.
 Heaps, M.P., A. A., 65, 66, 145, 542.
 Hearst, k.c.m.g., Hon. Sir William H., 81, 135.
 Hearst, William Randolph, 256, 257.
 Heartz, Hon. Frank Richard, 438, 440-41, 443.
 Heasman, G. R., 279.
 Heath, Lady, 90.
 Hebert, k.c.A., Henri, 588.
 Hébert, Zephirin, 385.
 Heenan, Hon. Peter, 39, 82, 171, 349, 450, 537, 539-40, 549.
 Heeney, Rev. Canon, 237.
 Heffernan, Miss Helen, 599.
 Heintzman, G. B., 273.
 Heise, Asa W., 486.
 Helmer, R. H., 525.
 Hemming, C. W., 269.
 Henderson, Rt. Hon. Arthur, 96, 157.
 Henderson, Arthur W., 131.
 Henderson, Mrs. C. L., 588.
 Henderson, E. E., 336.
 Henderson, George, 145, 406.
 Henderson, Dr. George, 572.
 Henderson, Gordon S., 375.
 Henderson, John, 569.
 Henderson, Mrs. R., 366.
 Henderson, Mrs. Stuart, 508.
 Hennig, Rudolph, 488.
 Henry, Bower, 250.
 Henry, LL.B., Hon. George Stewart, 237, 350, 353, 372, 373, 379.
 Henry, H.R.H., Prince, 84, 85.
 Henry, Robert Alexander C., 81, 82, 187, 195.
 Henry, M.A., S. H., 359.
 Henry, W. T., 504.
 Hensley, G. W., 190.
 Henwood, George B., 507.
 Henwood, H. B., 317.
 Heritage, Mrs. Frances, 168.
 HERN, Frank, 377.
 Herrington, J. R., 377.
 Herriott, A. A., 459.
 Hersey, Dr. Milton, 225.
 Hertzog, General J. B., 97, 103, 104.
 Herzer, T. O. F., 166-67.
 Hesson, C. A., 376.
 Heward, Miss Prudence, 588.
 Hewitt, Sir Stanley, 93.
 Hewlett, mus.bac., W. H., 582.
 Hibbert, Rev. J. W., 609.
 Hibbs, R. H., 98.
 Hicks, Dr. Harvey E., 449.
 Hicks, O. C., 432.
 Higgin, Clifford, 580.
 Higgins, "General," 621.
 Hill, A. M., 582.
 Hill, Murray, 182.
 Hinchcliffe, B.A., Hon. Joshua, 519, 527, 532.
 Hinchcliffe, Capt. W. G. R., 92.
 Hirohito, Emperor, 58, 124.
 Hirst, Sir Hugo, 100.
 Hitchcock, Arthur H., 268, 475.
 Hoadley, Hon. George, 447, 489, 507.
 Hoare, Sir Samuel, 90.
 Hobbs, F. V., 528.
 Hobbs, John W., 276.
 Hobson, J. J., 222.
 Hobson, Mrs. W. T., 580.
 Hodge, Mrs. Thomas, 385.
 Hodgetts, P. W., 377.
 Hodgins, Mrs. A. J., 578.
 Hodgins, Mr. Justice F. E., 354.
 Hodgson, A. A., 276.
 Hodgson, D.C.L., Rev. Leonard, 398.
 Hoey, Hon. R. A., 458-59.
 Hogan, James, 471.
 Hogarth, George, 379.
 Hogg, Thomas, 142.
 Hogg, W. G., 341.
 Holland, R. W., 525.
 Holmes, E. L., 500.
 Holmes, George L., 342.
 Holmes, H. Cuthbert, 237.
 Holmes, Mrs. John, 482.
 Holmes, Mrs. W. H., 395.
 Holt, D.C.L., Sir Herbert S., 205, 207, 325, 398.
 Holtby, F. B., 578.
 Honey, E. J. S., 465.
 Hood, J. D., 336.
 Hoover, A., 230.
 Hoover, Herbert, 37, 98, 113, 118, 120, 125, 126, 127, 129, 130, 135, 144.
 Hope, C. E., 447.
 Hope, Colonel J. A., 375.

- Hopkins, G. L., 487.
 Horne, H. R., 615.
 Horne-Payne, Robert M., 95.
 Horner, S. N., 470.
 Horsey, Henry Herbert, 81.
 Horwood, General Sir William, 95.
 Hosking, R. S., 353.
 Houde, Camilien, 217, 220, 381, 384, 386, 388, 636.
 Hough, F. A., 375.
 Hough, D.D., Rev. Lynn Harold, 621.
 Hourigan, J. J., 237.
 House, Colonel, 570.
 Houson, Charles H., 336.
 Housser, George E., 236.
 Howay, Judge F. W., 262, 570, 576.
 Howard, Sir Esmé, 57, 119, 132.
 Howard, Miss Jean Iris, 425-26.
 Howard, Hon. E. E., 397.
 Howard, Mrs. Rupert, 582.
 Howard, Mrs. S. H., 578.
 Howden, John P., 71.
 Howe, L. J., 466.
 Howe, Hon. S. L., 264, 518, 529, 531-32, 578.
 Howell, Alfred, 588.
 Howell, W. H., 235.
 Howes, Dean E. A., 285.
 Howgood, Trevor, 341.
 Howland, Peleg, 144, 341.
 Hoey, Hon. R. A., 460, 466.
 Howe, Hon. S. L., 508.
 Huck, Anton, 470.
 Hudd, Frederic, 279.
 Hudon, Albert, 397.
 Hudson, K.C., A. B., 48.
 Hudson, Grant M., 132.
 Hughes, Charles Evans, 150.
 Hughes, Hon. George E., 442.
 Hughes, Hon. J. J., 67, 69.
 Hughes, Brig.-Gen. W. St. P., 72.
 Hugolin, Rev. Father, 573.
 Hull, Harry, 129.
 Hume, Dr. George S., 572-73.
 Hume, J., 465.
 Hummel, G. H., 483-84.
 Humphries, J. A., 378.
 Hungerford, S. J., 185, 198, 272.
 Hunt, B. C., 420.
 Hunt, John D., 507.
 Hunter, B.Sc., M.B., Prof. Andrew, 360.
 Hunter, B.A., J. B., 82.
 Hunter, J. D., 588.
 Hunter, W. E., 578.
 Huntsman, Dr. A. G., 268, 285.
 Hurlbatt, Miss Ethel, 397.
 Hurst, Rev. George Leopold, 399.
 Huston, S. W., 470.
 Hutcheon, D. S., 470.
 Hutcheson, J. E., 211.
 Hutchings, R. J., 273.
 Hutchinson, Lew, 502.
 Hutchison, C. V., 581.
 Hutton, M.A., LL.D., Maurice, 360, 570.
 Hymans, M. Paul, 112-13.
 Hyndman, J. O., 406.
 Hynes, Cecil, 443.
 Ide, William, 131.
 Ilsley, J. L., 38.
 Inch, Walter, 432.
 Inchcape, Lady, 91.
 Inchcape, Lord, 91, 93.
 Ingersoll, W. E., 573.
 Ingles, Venerable C. L., 361.
 Ingraham, Mrs. Mary K., 408.
 Ingram, A. B., 375.
 Ingram, Rev. A. W., 609.
 Inman, K.C., Hon. George S., 438.
 Innes, John, 589.
 Innes, B.S.A., Lieut.-Col. Robert, 416, 426.
 Irvin, T. D., 582.
 Irvine, Arthur M., 406.
 Irvine, McCausland, 378.
 Irvine, William, 70.
 Irving, Dr. Marion R., 420.
 Irving, Robert B., 434.
 Irwin, E., 342.
 Irwin, John, 492.
 Irwin, Lord, 105-06.
 Iveagh, Lord, 83.
 Ivens, Mary, 92.
 Ivens, William, 453.
 Iwate, M. Yoshio, 124.
 Jack, Peter R., 219, 227.
 Jackson, Prof. H. S., 360.
 Jacob, Fred, 571.
 Jacobs, B.S.A., Frank S., 81, 280.
 Jacobs, S. W., 63, 71.
 Jacobson, Myron, 579.
 Jaffray, C. T., 166.
 Jaffray, H. T., 336.
 Jaffray, J. A., 507.
 Jaffray, W. G., 594.
 James, Fred, 582.
 James, Col. F. R., 580.
 James, M.A., Leonard, 398.
 James, Miss M. E., 572.
 Jamieson, Dr. David, 349.
 Jamieson, Dr. H. M., 420.
 Jansen, Hon. Ernest George, 103-04.
 Jean, Joseph, 401.
 Jeannin, M.D., Cyrille, 398.
 Jeffrey, Nicol, 81.
 Jeffs, Dr. H. B., 161.
 Jellett, R. P., 336-37.
 Jelliff, 71.
 Jenkins, Lieutenant, 91.
 Jenkins, Dr. R. M., 350.
 Jenkins, Robert H., 71.
 Jenkins, Thomas, 227.
 Jenkins, Mrs. W., 366.
 Jenness, Diamond, 572.
 Jennings, K. C., 336.
 Jensen, Chris., 250, 446, 502.
 Jess, O. A., 407-08.
 Jetté, Frs., 238.
 Jogues, Blessed Isaac, 599.
 Johansen, J. A., 502.
 Johns, F. V., 370, 379.
 Johnson, C. W., 471.
 Johnson, LL.D., Edward, 363, 581-82, 584.
 Johnson, Ernest, 418.
 Johnson, E. D., 532.
 Johnson, E. H., 418.
 Johnson, Dr. F. M. G., 397.
 Johnson, Gordon B., 279.
 Johnson, Harry H., 376.
 Johnson, J. T., 260.
 Johnson, T. H., 265.
 Johnston, Alexander, 82, 228, 232, 233.
 Johnston, A. C., 585.
 Johnston, Mrs. Douglas, 579.
 Johnston, Hon. G. N., 489, 507.
 Johnston, Miss Helen, 573.
 Johnston, Harry G., 523.
 Johnston, J. T., 142.
 Johnston, Mrs. Pearl, 480.
 Johnston, Tom, 97, 171.
 Johnstone, L. W., 39.
 Jonah, D.C.L., Hon. W. B., 435.
 Jones, A. R., 407-08, 417.
 Jones, Dr. C. C., 435.
 Jones, Col. C. H. L., 257.
 Jones, K.C., Frank, 593.
 Jones, Frank P., 146-47.
 Jones, G. M., 360.
 Jones, Mrs. Harley, 432.
 Jones, Henry Festing, 94.
 Jones, John Paul, 571.
 Jones, Canon J. W., 604.
 Jones, Hon. James William, 511-12, 517-19, 532.
 Jones, O. Pryce, 341.
 Jones, Prof. Reginald, 585.
 Jones, W. A., 268.
 Jones, Senator Wesley, 134.
 Jones-Williams, Squadron Leader, 91.
 Jordan, George A., 378.
 Jordan, H. K., 582.
 Jordan, W. K., 336.
 Jost, M.D., A. C., 418, 425.
 Jost, K.C., W., 97.
 Joy, John T., 423.
 Joyce, B.A., S.T.B., Rev. J. G., 609.
 Joynson-Hicks, Sir William, 93, 95.
 Juhike, 378.
 Kappey, Cecil Burnham, 580.
 Kavanagh, F. J., 180.
 Kay, W. F., 66.
 Keay, H. W., 490, 502.
 Keenleyside, Dr. Hugh L., 124, 131.
 Keirstead, M.A., Ph.D., W. C., 436.
 Kelley, H. J., 424.
 Kellner, D. F., 45, 66, 71, 235.
 Kellogg, Hon. Frank B., 26, 61, 111-13, 129, 133-34, 144.
 Kelloway, Dean E. C., 619.
 Kelso, J. J., 370.
 Kemp, Sir Edward, 359.
 Kemp, General J. C., 104.
 Kenny, W. H., 585.
 Kennedy, Mrs. A. A., 359.
 Kennedy, M.P., Donald M., 43-5, 56, 71, 180.
 Kennedy, Rev. G. A. Studdert, 95.
 Kennedy, Howard Angus, 572.
 Kennedy, J., 447.
 Kennedy, Leo, 573.
 Kennedy, Margaret, 579.
 Kennedy, W. F., 511.
 Kenworthy, Lieut.-Commander, 116.
 Kergin, H. F., 183.
 Kerr, F. I., 257.
 Kerr, Francis, 436.
 Kerr, G. R., 272, 276.
 Kerr, J. E., 578.
 Kerr, W. B., 573.
 Kerr, W. F., 487.
 Key, Harold Eustace, 579.
 Kidd, George, 209.
 Kidd, Rt. Rev. John T., 601.
 Kiely, Philip J., 322.
 Kiggins, William, 443.
 Kilgour, Justice J. F., 456-57.
 King, A., 465.
 King, Elizabeth, 457.
 King, K.C., Francis, 146-47, 223.
 King, Frederic, 579.
 King, Hon. James Horace, 71, 74, 82, 161.
 King, J. K., 246, 407-08.
 King, P.C., C.M.G., B.A., LL.B., M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie, 25-9, 32, 34, 37, 40-2, 48, 50-3, 57, 61-2, 64-5, 70, 74, 78, 82, 87-8, 97, 112-16, 119, 122-25, 134-35, 142, 145, 148, 163, 170, 172, 186-87, 196, 228, 245, 263, 385, 397, 431, 447, 549, 569, 574.
 Kinghorn, B. H., 433-34, 437.
 Kingsford-Smith, Capt. Charles, 91.
 Kingsland, W. A., 180.
 Kingsmill, J. A., 318.
 Kinley, Hon. J. J., 412-15, 425.

- Kinnear, Muriel, 577.
 Kilpatrick, D.D., Rev. G. G. D., 363, 609.
 Kirkpatrick, A. M. M., 336.
 Kirkpatrick, W. B., 447.
 Kit, Wong, 523.
 Kitchen, Willard, 180.
 Kittermaster, Mrs. F. W., 585.
 Khan, H. H. Aga, 105.
 Knight, Dame Laura, 92.
 Knister, Raymond, 571.
 Knowles, Mrs. E. A. McGillivray, 589.
 Knowles, F. M. McGillivray, 589.
 Klein, Otto E., 375.
 Klinck, George, 578.
 Klotz, Dr. Oscar, 573.
 Knight, Georges Jean-Henri-Marie, 124, 385.
 Kocot, Mrs. C., 585.
 Kreisler, Fritz, 580.
 Krofte, M., 228.
 Krotz, W., 377.
 Kuchner, A. L., 398.
 Kumpf, F. S., 341.
 Kyte, K.C., George William, 81, 135.
 Lacoïn, LL.D., Gaston, 398.
 Lacroix, Wilfrid, 400.
 Ladner, K.C., M.P., Leon J., 71, 191, 192.
 Ladyka, Rev. Basil, 601.
 Laferté, Hon. Hector, 383, 386, 388, 403.
 Laflamme, Leo K., 71.
 Laflamme, Mme N. K., 590.
 Lafleur, K.C., Eugene, 138, 387.
 Lafleur, H. G., 94.
 Lafontaine, Sir Louis Hippolyte, 576, 588.
 Lafrenière, M.L.A., J. B., 400.
 Lagarde, J. O., 384.
 La Guardia, F. H., 132.
 Lahey, Mr., 599.
 Lahey, Mrs., 599.
 Laing, Paul, 582.
 Laird, J. O., 341.
 Laird, W. C., 341.
 Lake, H. B. C., 98.
 Lalement, Père, 599.
 LaMarche, Mgr. Charles, 600.
 Lambert, Alfred, 225, 336.
 Lamont, J.J., Hon. J. H., 545.
 Lamothe, K.C., J. C., 385.
 Lanctôt, Charles, 403.
 Lanctôt, Roch, 71.
 Lanctôt, Major Gustave, 576.
 Landon, Prof. Fred, 572, 573.
 Landry, M.A., M.D., A. Raymond, 436.
 Landry, Capt. E. A., 222.
 Landry, J. P., 417.
 Landry, K.C., R. W. E., 416.
 Lane, W. W., 406.
 Lang, Hector, 198, 491, 503.
 Lang, Louis, 350.
 Lang, Malcolm, 44-5, 544.
 Langley, James A., 124, 279.
 Langley, Major W. H., 519.
 Langlois, Ernest, 384.
 Langton, M.A., H. H., 573.
 Langton, Brig.-Gen. J. G., 227.
 Lansbury, George, 96.
 Lapiere, E. A., 71, 544.
 Lapiere, Hon. Lauréat, 403.
 Lapointe, Hon. Ernest, 32, 39-40, 70, 82, 196, 273, 277, 377, 468.
 Lapointe, Madame Ernest, 70, 223.
 Lapointe, K.C., Simon, 400.
 Larkin, Hon. P. C., 27, 85-6, 226, 592.
 Laroche, Ferdinand, 540.
 Larose, D.Sc., Dr. Paul, 398.
 Lash, K.C., Miller, 325.
 Latchford, Hon. F. R., 592.
 Latham, Hon. John G., 99.
 Lathe, F. E., 260.
 Latta, Hon. S. J., 318, 475, 487.
 Laurendeau, K.C., Charles, 137-38.
 Laurendeau, Mr. Justice, 397.
 Laureys, Henry, 573.
 Laurier, Sir Wilfrid, 55, 65, 578.
 Lavack, Miss Anita, 572.
 Lavell, Dr. A. E., 369.
 LaVergne, Armand, 385.
 Lavoie, J. H., 249, 383.
 Law, R. S., 447.
 Lawrence, of Arabia, 570.
 Lawrence, Calvin, 188.
 Lawrence, S., 580.
 Lawrence, bart., Sir Walter Roper, 222.
 Lawson, James Earl, 71, 192.
 Layton, W. T., 105.
 Lea, Hon. Walter M., 405, 407-08, 426, 439-40, 442-43.
 Leacock, Stephen, 570.
 Learmonth, C. M., 448.
 Leary, Captain, 517.
 Léauté, A., 260.
 Le Baron, Mrs. J. B., 395.
 LeBlanc, M.D., C.M., Hon. Benjamin A., 410.
 LeBlanc, C.S.C., M.A., Rev. D. J., 436.
 LeBlanc, Frank X., 434.
 Leblond, Dr. J., 402.
 Leclair, J. A., 402.
 Leduc, Hon. Alfred, 403.
 Lee, Fred, 251.
 Lee, George W., 374.
 Lee, H. B., 569.
 Lee, Victor E., 341.
 Leech, Philip, 250.
 Lees-Smith, H. B., 97.
 Lefebvre, Maud, 395.
 Lefebvre, D.Sc. (App.), Olivier, 397.
 LeGallais, Col. J. P., 406.
 Leger, Hon. Antoine J., 428-30, 435, 437.
 Leger, Edward T., 56.
 Leighton, Jr., John W., 588.
 Lemaire, Ernest J., 82.
 Lemaitre, Georges, 420.
 Leman, B.Sc., C.E., Beaudry, 81, 207, 247, 317.
 Le Messurier, W., 232.
 Lemieux, D.C.L., Sir François, 398.
 Lemieux, F. X., 403.
 Lemieux, Hon. Rodolphe, 93, 124, 398, 577.
 Lennox, E. J., 210.
 Leonard, Colonel R. W., 95, 587.
 Leonard, Mrs. R. W., 95.
 Leonard, V. B., 247, 417-18.
 LePage, Hon. Bradford W., 442-43, 439.
 Le Rossignol, J. E., 571.
 Leroy, C., 528.
 Leslie, Eric, 418.
 Leslie, Rev. R. S., 471.
 Lessard, Dr. Alphonse, 392.
 Lessard, Oscar, 384.
 LeSueur, N. L., 376.
 Letellier, J. Etienne, 66, 547.
 Lethbridge, J. G., 93, 346-49, 351, 357.
 Letourneau, Hon. Louis, 384.
 Lewis, Alexander C., 93, 379.
 Lewis, Elmer J., 131.
 Lewis, Miss E. N., 578.
 Lewis, M.A., Hunter C., 527.
 Lewis, James, 430.
 Lewis, Hon. John, 69.
 Lewis, Hon. P. J., 98.
 Leygues, M., 117.
 Light, P. E., 246.
 Lighthall, LL.D., W. D., 572, 590.
 Lighthall, Mrs. W. D., 590.
 Lightizer, James, 250.
 Lilly, H. A., 470.
 Limoge, Armand, 250.
 Lindsay, N. E., 376.
 Lindsay, Robert, 587.
 Lindsley, Thayer, 261.
 Line, Prof. John, 363.
 Linnell, Irving N., 129, 131.
 Lipsett, C.B., C.M.C., Maj.-Gen. L. J., 574.
 Lipsey, Mrs. R. S., 395.
 Liscombe, J. S., 426.
 Litchenstein, Miss Clara, 397.
 Lithgow, J. H., 341.
 Livesay, Dorothy, 573.
 Livesay, J. F. B., 593-94.
 Livett, Robert, 506.
 Lloyd, Rt. Rev. George Exton, 63, 162-63.
 Lloyd, L., 465.
 Loblaw, T. P., 377.
 Locke, LL.D., George H., 378, 584.
 Lodge, Mathew, 195.
 Logan, G. Earle, 434.
 Logan, K.C., Hon. Hance James, 67-8, 81, 195, 219, 224.
 Logan, Ph.D., Harold A., 362, 550, 569.
 Logan, Dr. J. D., 572.
 Logan, S. A., 250.
 Logan, S. H., 311, 317, 336.
 Logan, Sir William, 285.
 Logie, Hon. W. A., 378.
 Loney, Rev. Clifford T., 619.
 Loney, R., 237.
 Long, K.C., E. G., 147, 318.
 Longley, M.A., R. S., 420.
 Longley, Prof. W. V., 407, 418.
 Lordston, A., 470.
 Lord, Frederick, 582.
 Lordon, J. P., 428.
 Loring, Frances, 588.
 Lorraine, Wilfrid, 402.
 Longheed, Albert, 499.
 Longheed, Hon. N. S., 236, 521, 526, 532.
 Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., Lord, 88, 154, 155, 156, 159, 161-62, 165, 361-62, 450.
 Love, A. E., 166-67.
 Love, E. T., 249.
 Love, J. R., 499.
 Love, Robert, 459.
 Love, T. A., 530.
 Loveland, Mrs. W. F., 589.
 Lovering, W. H., 582.
 Lowe, Rev. John, 361.
 Lowe, Peter, 336.
 Lowry, J. E., 230, 234, 466.
 Lyburn, Hon. J. F., 507.
 Lynch, F. C. C., 260.
 Lynch, W. H., 385.
 Lynch-Staunton, Senator George, 144.
 Lynn, Rev. J. E., 578.
 Lyons, H. J., 187.
 Lyons, F.C.I.S., J., 239.
 Lyster, H. M., 269.
 Lyttelton, Dame Edith, 92.
 Lucas, William T., 45.
 Luchkovitch, Michael, 63.
 Luke, Sister, 459.
 Lumley, L. R., 170.
 Lumsden, J. F., 212.
 Lusk, Miss F., 395.
 Maber, S., 151.
 MacAdam, R. J., 238.
 Macalister, J. N. K., 165.

- MacAskill, M. D., 415.
 Macaulay, M. P. F., Leopold, 375.
 Macaulay, Lord, 94.
 Macaulay, T. B., 220.
 Macauley, A. J., 480.
 MacBeth, LL.D., Rev. Roderick George, 460.
 MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Major-General J. H., 216, 218.
 MacCallum, A. L. W., 219.
 MacCallum, James, 443.
 MacCoy, W. B., 406.
 Macdonald, Dr. A. A., 342.
 Macdonald, C. S., 341.
 Macdonald, Hon. D. A., 456-57.
 Macdonald, LL.B., K.C., M.P., Finlay, 71.
 Macdonald, Commander H. C., 91.
 Macdonald, Sir Hugh John, 450.
 Macdonald, J. A., 440.
 Macdonald, M.P., M.D.C.M., J. A., 71.
 Macdonald, Jack, 539, 543.
 Macdonald, J. L., 190.
 Macdonald, B.A., B.D., Rev. K. J., 609.
 Macdonald, P., 96.
 Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Ramsay, 26-7, 96-7, 120, 156-57, 171-72, 450, 542.
 Macdonald, R. H., 524.
 Macdonald, LL.B., Vincent C., 363.
 Macdonald, Hon. W. A., 523.
 Macdonnell, M.C., Major J. M., 88-9, 94, 167.
 Macdougall, I. D., 39, 45.
 Macdougall, James, 100.
 MacDougall, John, 455.
 MacFarlane, J. D., 483.
 Macfie, Mrs. J. W., 366.
 MacGill, Mrs. Helen Gregory, 520, 529.
 MacGillivray, Mrs. J., 606, 611.
 Macgillivray, J. C., 279.
 Macgillivray, J. J., 441.
 MacGregor, Williams K., 378.
 MacIlreith, R. T., 422, 425.
 MacIntosh, M.D., G. A., 418, 422, 425-26.
 MacIntosh, M.D., C.M., J. W., 442.
 MacIntosh, S. G., 614.
 MacIntosh, Dr. W. A., 170.
 MacIver, E. J., 341.
 Mackay, A. B., 237, 503.
 MacKay, Dr. B. R., 260, 573.
 MacKay, Hon. Elsie, 91-2.
 MacKay, F. D., 230.
 MacKay, George A., 276.
 MacKay, B.A., B.Sc., LL.D., Henry Martyn, 82, 420.
 Mackay, Mrs. H. M., 588.
 MacKay, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Dr. Ira Allan, 257.
 MacKay, J. F., 609.
 MacKay, R. S., 426.
 Mackay, W. D., 246.
 Mackay, W. M., 615.
 MacKeen, John C., 212, 336.
 Mackenzie, A. H. B., 318.
 Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, 325.
 Mackenzie, Dr. A. Stanley, 408.
 Mackenzie, Catherine, 570.
 Mackenzie, D. E., 237.
 Mackenzie, Hon. D. G., 413, 416, 426.
 Mackenzie, Ph.D., Rev. F. Scott, 613.
 Mackenzie, Ian, 181, 512, 516, 520-21.
 MacKenzie, J. D., 417.
 Mackenzie, J. S., 210.
 Mackenzie, W. Roy, 572.
 Mackie, A. R., 237.
 Mackie, John M., 336.
 MacKinnon, Mrs. D. C., 376.
 MacKinnon, Col. J. L., 425.
 Macklin, E. H., 593.
 MacLachlan, K. S., 276.
 MacLachlan, Mrs. W. J., 366.
 MacLean, A. N., 268.
 MacLean, Hon. Donald, 479.
 MacLean, George Ian, 81.
 MacLean, Hon. J. D., 71, 81, 247, 508.
 MacLellan, J. J., 447.
 Macleod, M.B., D.Sc., LL.D., J. J., 360.
 MacLeod, W. A., 446.
 MacMechan, Dr. Archibald, 571-72, 589.
 MacMillan, A. S., 71, 412, 414.
 MacMillan, Dr. Ernest, 579, 581, 586.
 MacMillan, M.D., C.M., LL.D., Finlay, 420.
 MacMillan, Hon. W. J. P., 439.
 MacMunn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Lieut.-General Sir G. F., 169.
 MacNabb, T. C., 182.
 MacNamara, A., 465-66.
 MacNaughton, Dr. G. K., 511.
 Macneill, H. N., 459.
 MacNicol, John R., 375-76.
 MacOdrum, Dr. Maxwell, 420.
 Macoun, Mrs. Charles, 366.
 Macoun, W. T., 285.
 Macphail, Miss Agnes, 39, 45, 58, 65, 76, 544.
 MacPhail, Sir Andrew, 570, 586.
 MacPhee, Prof. E. D., 405-06.
 MacPherson, Rev. H. P., 421.
 Macpherson, J. E., 229.
 MacPherson, M. A., 469-70, 474, 636.
 Macpherson, Miss Marion J., 376.
 MacPherson, R. A., 446, 502.
 Macpherson, Mrs. R. Coats, 582.
 MacRae, Dr. A. O., ("Politician"), 570.
 MacRae, Prof. C. M., 407.
 MacTier, A. D., 203.
 MacWaddell, W., 377.
 MacWhite, Michael, 98.
 Madden, James T., 250.
 Madeley, Hon. W. B., 103.
 Madore, Ludger, 402.
 Maeterlinck, 584.
 Magnan, C. J., 396.
 Magrath, Hon. C. A., 81, 135, 145, 344, 370.
 Magrath, E., 542.
 Maguire, C. A., 370.
 Mahmud, Mohamed Pasha, 107-08.
 Mahon, LL.B., H. E., 415, 425, 547.
 Mahoney, Hon. J. F., 162, 408, 411, 415-16, 418, 426.
 Main, A. V., 250.
 Maingay, Leon, 132-33.
 Maitland, K.C., Hon. R. L., 532.
 Majeau, Henri, 401.
 Major, Hon. W. J., 449-50, 452, 456, 466.
 Malan, C. W., 104.
 Malan, Dr. D. F., 103-04.
 Malcolm, Dougal, 100.
 Malcolm, Hon. James, 29, 33-4, 37, 40, 82, 244, 255, 278-79, 281.
 Malcolm, Mrs. James, 279.
 Malcolm, Captain William, 222.
 Malkin, Mrs. J. P. D., 579.
 Malkin, W. H., 341, 530.
 Mallette, J. L. V., 273.
 Mallory, L. D., 524.
 Malone, Mrs. R. P., 589.
 Maloney, M.D., C.M., M.P., M. J., 71.
 Manbert, A. C., 255.
 Manion, Hon. R. J., 37, 40, 42.
 Mannings, R. A., 341.
 Manson, A. M., 181, 511-12, 516-20, 529.
 Manson, Donald, 233.
 Mant, Sir Reginald, 109.
 Mantle, G. A., 487.
 Manzoni, Count Gaetano, 113.
 Marchand, Captain Theo., 222.
 Marchand, Victor, 342.
 Marier, J. Arthur, 384.
 Marion, A. Jules, 471.
 Markus, I., 588.
 Marler, Hon. Herbert M., 124, 396.
 Marquis, G. E., 401.
 Marshall, Dr. Clyde, 436.
 Marshall, D. W. Hunter, 460.
 Marshall, Prof. L. H., 363.
 Marston, Perley S., 436.
 Martin, Dr. C. F., 257, 397.
 Martin, LL.D., Chester, 48, 360, 460, 578.
 Martin, Frank P., 237.
 Martin, B.A., Hon. John Strickler, 162, 344, 347, 364, 366, 376, 379.
 Martin, S. S., 525.
 Martin, M.A., D.D., Rev. S. T., 609.
 Martin, Thomas, 541.
 Martin, M.P.P., W. G., 609.
 Martin, Capt. William, 578.
 Martin, Mrs. W. W., 589.
 Martyn, D. B., 532.
 Mary, H.M., Queen, 84, 577.
 Mascarene, Paul, 577.
 Massey, Hon. Vincent, 40-1, 57, 126, 128, 132-34, 279, 570, 584, 587.
 Massey, Mrs. Vincent, 584.
 Massie, Lieut.-Col. R. F., 276.
 Masson, M.D., Pierre, 397.
 Mathers, Frederick F., 426.
 Matheson, Miss Flora, 583.
 Matheson, R. B., 254.
 Matheson, D.D., D.C.S., Most Rev. S. P., 361, 602, 605.
 Matheson, Miss Winnifred, 359.
 Mathews, Thomas, 529.
 Matthews, Alfred, 363.
 Matthews, G. S., 369.
 Matzenauer, Margaret, 580.
 Mavor, James, 570.
 Maxima, Sister Marie, 600.
 Maxwell, Gen. Sir J. G., 95.
 Maxwell, William, 620.
 Maxwell, Captain W. Roy, 218-19, 369.
 Mayer, Ferdinand L., 131, 232.
 Mayrand, Oswald, 593.
 McAra, Mrs. James, 589.
 McAvity, Allan G., 436.
 McAvity, Thomas A., 247.
 McBride, Sir Richard, 515.
 McBride, Mayor S., 218.
 McBrien, Major W. C., 227.
 McCabe, T. J., 251.
 McCain, A. D., 432.
 McCall, Miss M., 573.
 McCall, T. L., 426.
 McCandlish, S. Gordon, 582.
 McCann, C. M., 466.
 McCann, H. J., 424.
 McCarthy, K.C., D. L., 147, 210.
 McCarthy, Leighton, 341.
 McCarthy, W. H., 273.
 McClelland, Mrs. W. T., 464.
 McClements, R. J., 580.
 McClenaghan, Stewart, 373.
 McColl, E. L., 279.
 McColl, S. E., 466.

- McConkey, T. G., 341.
 McConnell, Howard, 470, 475, 636.
 McConnell, J. C., 238.
 McConnell, J. W., 276.
 McCorkindale, Rev. T. D., 614.
 McCrea, k.c., Hon. Charles, 352, 367, 379.
 McCuaig, Brig.-Gen. G. Eric, 337, 402.
 McCuish, R. G., 341.
 McCulloch, J. H., 571.
 McCully, W. J., 376.
 McCumber, Senator P. J., 135.
 McCurdy, Hon. F. B., 335.
 McCurdy, Mrs. G. G., 395.
 McDonald, d.b., Rev. A. M., 363.
 McDonald, C. S., 612.
 McDonald, Hon. David, 443.
 McDonald, Donald, 379.
 McDonald, D. D., 466.
 McDonald, John A., 424.
 McDonnell, Col. Angus, 170.
 McDougald, D. J., 195.
 McDougald, Senator W. L., 144, 220, 225, 382.
 McDougall, D. H., 587.
 McDougall, J. E., 572.
 McDougall, J. J., 424, 426.
 McEwan, G. C., 350.
 McEwen, Col. Robert, 250, 350.
 McEwen, k.c., W. H., 336.
 McFadden, S. A., 250.
 McFadyen A., 466.
 McFarland, G. F., 584.
 McFarlane, m.a., A. S., 435.
 McFarlane, P. A., 229.
 McGee, Thomas D'Arcy, 576.
 McGee, k.c., G. G., 191.
 McGibbon, Peter, 65, 71.
 McGillivray, A., 466.
 McGillivray, A. A., 491-94, 496-98, 503.
 McGillivray, J. W., 250.
 McGrath, Sir Patrick, 95.
 McGreer, m.a., d.d., Rev. A. H., 396, 398.
 McGregor, B. F., 470.
 McGregor, Mrs. H., 525.
 McGregor, Hon. James Duncau, 81, 247, 251, 450-51, 466.
 McGuigan, m.a., Rev. Walter, 443.
 McGurran, J. J., 484.
 McLroy, Prof. Annie, 92.
 Mellveen, William E., 378.
 McIntosh, Charles H., 470-71.
 McIntosh, D. G., 375.
 McIntosh, Dr. L. D. C., 436.
 McIntyre, Dr. D., 459.
 McIntyre, D. A., 377.
 McIntyre, D. R., 446.
 McIntyre, Gordon, 585.
 McIntyre, Hon. James P., 405, 442-43.
 McIntyre, William, 247.
 McIsaac, Dr. J. L., 415, 426.
 McIvor, George, 446.
 McIvor, J. B., 362.
 McKay, Alexander, 465.
 McKay, Dr. A. H., 408.
 McKay, James, 378.
 McKay, d.d., Rev. R., 363.
 McKay, W. A., 272.
 McKean, P. D., 509.
 McKee, J. Dalzell, 218.
 McKeen, Milton, 493, 497.
 McKelvie, B. A., 531.
 McKenna, J. D., 190, 405.
 McKenzie, Hon. D. G., 177, 280, 411, 447, 449, 460, 466.
 McKenzie, Norman, 421, 426.
 McKenzie, Dr. R. Tait, 589.
 McKenzie, Hon. W. A., 508, 525, 528, 532.
 McKeown, k.c., C. R., 375.
 McKeown, Hon. H. A., 188, 193, 273, 435.
 McKerroll, b.a., Rev. Dr. D. T. L., 613.
 McKessock, James S., 378.
 McKibbin, LL.D., P. W., 362.
 McKim, H. H., 506.
 McKinley, J. F., 369.
 McKinnon, Hector B., 280.
 McKinnon, His Honour Robert L., 81, 378.
 McKinnon, Robert Lachlan, 81.
 McLachlan, Hon. Alexander J., 113.
 McLachlan, D. W., 142.
 McLachlan, George, 493.
 McLachlan, Mrs. V. S., 525.
 McLagan, P. W., 402.
 McLarren, P. D., 420.
 McLaughlin, George, 350.
 McLaughlin, R. S., 275.
 McLaurin, Mrs. D. L., 579.
 McLean, Angus, 253, 437.
 McLean, George A., 438.
 McLean, G. J., 470.
 McLean, k.c., v.d., LL.D., Major-General Hon. Hugh Havelock, 81, 427, 435, 437.
 McLean, James, 377.
 McLean, J. A., 376.
 McLean, J. Stanley, 350.
 McLean, m.p., Malcolm, 71.
 McLean, Major N. B., 179.
 McLean, m.a., LL.B., Ph.D., Simon J., 81, 188.
 McLean, W. D., 507.
 McLeish, John, 259-60.
 McLennan, LL.D., Francis, 397.
 McLennan, Miss Isabella C., 397.
 McLennan, Prof. J. C., 350.
 McLennan, Hon. J. S., 68, 397.
 McLeod, A. J., 471.
 McLeod, Hon. D. L., 461, 466.
 McLeod, J. A., 317, 336.
 McLeod, J. D., 365.
 McLeod, J. W., 467, 470, 487.
 McLeod, k.c.b., Sir Reginald, 222.
 McLimont, A. W., 210, 267, 456.
 McMahan, Albert E., 190, 418.
 McMaster, k.c., A. R., 48.
 McMaster, Ross H., 207, 274, 276.
 McMaster, W. A., 500.
 McMillan, k.c.m.g., Sir Daniel, 342, 573.
 McMillan, m.c., Major J., 368.
 McMillan, Mrs. J. C., 366.
 McMillan, J. S., 589.
 McMillan, L. B., 442-43.
 McMillan, R. J., 376.
 McMinn, Rev. A. K., 609.
 McMinn, Miss Georgie, 419.
 McMurrich, Prof. J. P., 285.
 McNair, John B., 437.
 McNair, Robert, 617.
 McNamara, His Honour J. M., 373.
 McNamee, G. A., 235-36, 238.
 McNaught, C. B., 276, 424-25.
 McNaughton, c.m.g., d.s.o., Major-Gen. A. G. L., 81.
 McNeil, J. A., 593.
 McNeill, d.d., Most Rev. Neil, 596, 599, 601.
 McNeill, m.d., Hon. James F., 443.
 McNevin, Bruce, 249, 376.
 McNiven, J. D., 528-29, 531-32.
 McOuat, L. C., 247.
 McPhail, Alexander, 465.
 McPhail, A. J., 244, 446, 479.
 McPherson, k.c., m.p., E. A., 71.
 McPherson, Major H. L., 532.
 McPherson, Hon. O. L., 236, 492, 496, 503, 507.
 McQuade, Rev. G. C. R., 609.
 McQueen, b.a., Miss R. J., 359.
 McQueen, William, 617.
 McRae, m.p., Major-General, 62-3, 70, 169, 385.
 McRae, d.c.L., the Very Rev. John E., 598.
 McRuer, J. C., 375.
 McSweeney, J. J., 341.
 McTavish, G. S., 578.
 McTavish, Lachlan D., 486.
 McTavish, N. McF., 82.
 McTavish, d.d., Rev. R. Lorne, 609.
 McVity, F. H., 581.
 McWilliams, M. S., 571.
 McWilliams, Mrs. R. F., 578.
 McWilliams, W. H., 341.
 Meakins, Dr. J. C., 397.
 Meekins, Lynn W., 131.
 Meighen, Rt. Hon. Arthur, 308, 342, 509.
 Melchett, Lord, 323.
 Mellish, David L., 466.
 Melville, E. W., 427.
 Melville, k.c., J. B., 97.
 Melvin, m.d., D.P.H., L.M.C.C., George G., 435.
 Melvin, G. R., 541.
 Mendelssohn, 581.
 Mendez, Leo, 520.
 Mercer, Andrew L., 588.
 Mercier, Hon. Honoré, 256, 393, 400-01, 403.
 Meredith, Alden G., 569.
 Meredith, k.c., F. E., 324, 336.
 Meredith, bart., Sir Vincent, 205, 317, 337, 397-98.
 Merkley, J. A., 470, 636.
 Merritt, Hon. William Hamilton, 575.
 Mersuysos, Captain C. D., 220.
 Metcalfe, Sir Charles, 95.
 Métayer, J. A., 383.
 Meunier, J. P., 235.
 Mewburn, p.c., k.c., Hon. S. C., 324, 336.
 Meyer, Manasseh, 92.
 Michaud, Felix, 247.
 Michaud, J. E., 429.
 Michell, Prof. Humphrey, 350.
 Michell, J. R., 517-18.
 Mickle, Miss S., 578.
 Middleton, A. N., 378-79.
 Middleton, Dr. F. C., 486-87.
 Middleton, Hon. William E., 81.
 Mieville, Eric C., 82.
 Mignault, LL.D., Hon. Pierre Basile, 397, 545.
 Mikel, William C., 378.
 Miller, E. B., 357.
 Miller, H. K., 470.
 Miller, John, 66.
 Miller, Rev. J. H., 609.
 Miller, Prof. Lash, 350.
 Miller, Robert, 350.
 Miller, R. F., 356.
 Miller, S. W., 575.
 Miller, Thomas, 593.
 Miller, William R., 342, 588.
 Miller, W. W., 470.
 Miles, Henry, 386.
 Mills, Stanley, 575.
 Mills, W. C., 580.
 Milne, A. A., 584.
 Milne, Robert, 71.
 Milner, Lord, 94.
 Milner, Frank L., 423, 425.
 Milner, Dr. W. C., 408.
 Milner, m.a., LL.D., Prof. W. S., 360, 362.
 Milnes, J. P., 581.
 Miner, W. H., 273.
 Misener, Scott, 223.

- Mitchell, Assistant Attorney-General, 129.
 Mitchell, A. J., 611.
 Mitchell, Dr. Chalmer, 93.
 Mitchell, Brig.-Gen. C. H., 260.
 Mitchell, George, 375, 377.
 Mitchell, Harvey, 430, 437.
 Mitchell, V. L., 336.
 Mitchell, Hon. W. G., 276.
 Mitzl, Kayla, 583.
 Moberly, Henry John, 570.
 Moffat, F. G., 346.
 Moffatt, A. A., 466.
 Moffatt, H. A., 417.
 Moffit, Prof. L. W., 274.
 Moisan, W. A., 402.
 Molière, 584.
 Molloy, T. M., 487.
 Molson, F. W., 204, 207, 222.
 Molson, Lieut.-Col. H., 336.
 Moncrieff, John, 583.
 Monkman, P. L., 341.
 Montagu, Lord, 95.
 Monteith, Colonel Andrew H., 375.
 Monteith, M.D., C.M., Hon. Joseph Dunsmore, 354-57, 373-74, 379.
 Montgomerie, Alex., 203.
 Montgomery, A. F., 237.
 Montgomery, M.D., Hon. E. W., 457, 466.
 Montgomery, George A., 186.
 Montgomery, Mrs. H. J., 500.
 Monypenny, T. F., 272-73.
 Moody, F. L., 465.
 Mooney, C. E., 342.
 Moore, Dr. A. H., 420.
 Moore, G. C., 341.
 Moore, H. P., 609.
 Moore, N. E., 229.
 Moore, Tom, 195, 539, 542, 547, 549.
 Moore, D.D., Rev. T. Albert, 609.
 Moore, T. H., 251.
 Moore, LL.D., W. H., 43, 280, 362.
 Morden, Grant, 96.
 More, 586.
 More, W. G., 317.
 Moreau, Hon. Emile, 403.
 Moreault, Dr. L. J., 402.
 Morgan, F. Cleveland, 590.
 Morgan, J. Pierpont, 121.
 Morgan, R.N., Capt. T. J., 95.
 Morgan-Powell, S., 584.
 Morin, Emile, 401.
 Morin, Joseph, 403.
 Morin, K.C., Louis, 385.
 Morin, L. S. R., 45.
 Morin, K.C., Oscar, 401-03.
 Morisset, Alfred, 403.
 Morkin, A. O., 470.
 Morland, 586.
 Morris, W. R., 92.
 Morrison, A. I., 167.
 Morrison, Hon. Aulay M., 81, 226.
 Morrison, A. S., 578.
 Morrison, Frank, 540.
 Morrison, J.P., Herbert, 97.
 Morrison, D.D., Rt. Rev. James, 421.
 Morrison, J., 447.
 Morrison, J. J., 376.
 Morrison, Dr. M. D., 577.
 Morrison, Mrs. N., 482.
 Morrison, M.P.P., William, 346, 375.
 Morrill, Mrs. B. B., 395.
 Morrill, V. E., 594.
 Morse, D.C.L., Prof. E. R., 420.
 Mortimore, D.D., Rev. W. J., 363.
 Mosdell, Hon. H. M., 98.
 Mosher, A. R., 540.
 Mosley, Sir Oswald, 97.
 Motherwell, Major J. A., 264.
 Motherwell, Hon. W. R., 37, 82, 242, 245, 247, 250-52, 447-48, 482.
 Motley, E. J., 459.
 Mott, H. S., 353.
 Mouat, A. M., 531.
 Moxley, James F., 378.
 Moyer, L. Clare, 147.
 Moynihan, Sir Berkeley, 92.
 Muddiman, A. B., 279.
 Mulholland, Major A. A., 227.
 Mullan, Miss Kathleen A., 573.
 Mulock, Colonel R. H., 216, 276.
 Mulock, Rt. Hon. Sir William, 344, 360.
 Mulvey, K.C., Thomas, 82, 228.
 Mumford, M.A., S.T.D., Rev. W. J., 609.
 Munday, A. R., 575.
 Munday, Mrs. Don, 575.
 Munday, Don, 575.
 Munn, J. A., 451, 460.
 Munn, J. R., 441.
 Munnings, R.A., A. J., 586.
 Munro, M.A., LL.D., Henry F., 419, 421, 426.
 Munro, B.S.A., J. B., 531-32.
 Munro, Mrs. M. F., 168.
 Munroe, Dr. F. D., 470, 636.
 Munroe, D.D., Rev. William, 609.
 Munroe, Hon. W. S., 98.
 Murdoch, J. Y., 260, 375.
 Murnaghan, Miss Agnes, 443.
 Murray, Miss Elizabeth C., 590.
 Murray, O.B.E., Howard, 212.
 Murray, Sir John, 94.
 Murray, Hon. J. A., 162.
 Murray, J. C., 247, 500.
 Murray, Commander L. W., 81.
 Murray, M. W. L., 336.
 Murray, Miss Peggy, 586.
 Murray, Thomas, 437.
 Murray, Mrs. Walter C., 589.
 Murray, LL.D., Dr. Walter Charles, 78, 82, 460, 483, 573, 609.
 Murray, W. G., 466.
 Murphy, A. McA., 276.
 Murphy, Hon. D., 523.
 Murphy, F. J., 131.
 Murphy, W. K., 375.
 Murrin, W. G., 209, 269, 276.
 Mussolini, 389.
 Musgrove, Mrs. C. C., 463.
 Mussen, J. M., 578.
 Mutch, R. E., 190.
 Mutrie, Captain J. T., 245, 249.
 Muzsna, M.Th., D.D., Rev. Ladislav, 399.
 Myers, B.D., D.D., Rev. C. A., 363.
 Myler, Paul J., 350.
 Naden, G. R., 526, 532.
 Naismith, P. L., 166.
 Nanton, Lady, 223.
 Nanton, Sir Augustus, 223.
 Napier, Colonel Ross, 531.
 Nation, H. T., 578.
 Neal, A. N., 408.
 Neale, B. A., 203.
 Near, J. R., 484.
 Neate, F. G., 260.
 Nehru, Pandit Motilal, 105.
 Neill, A. W., 42, 45, 544.
 Neill, C. E., 317, 336.
 Neilly, Mrs. Balmer, 578.
 Nelson, Anna, 583.
 Nelson, Ida, 583.
 Nelson, Sarah, 583.
 Nelson, Rev. S. Banks, 613.
 Nesbitt, A. Russell, 356, 357.
 Nesbitt, K.C., Hon. Wallace, 364.
 Ness, Robert, 400.
 Newcombe, Hon. E. L., 545.
 Newcombe, W. A., 578.
 Newlands, Miss, 589.
 Newlands, K.C., Hon. Henry William, 275, 469, 470-71, 476, 485, 487.
 Newman, John C., 403.
 Newman, L. H., 285.
 Newnham, V. K., 500.
 Newson, V. W., 507.
 Newton, G. M., 465.
 Ngata, Hon. Sir Apirana, 102.
 Nichol, Hon. W. C., 511, 594.
 Nicholls, J. C., 368.
 Nichols, M. E., 593.
 Nichols, M.D., LL.D., W. H., 362.
 Nicholson, Captain C. H., 222.
 Nicholson, G. W., 322.
 Nicholson, Dr. J. A., 167, 406.
 Nickerson, E. R., 415.
 Nickerson, M.P.P., A. R., 405.
 Nicol, Hon. Jacob, 238, 390-91, 403.
 Nisbet, Walter Alexander, 81.
 Nixon, Harry C., 351, 356.
 Nobbs, Percy E., 588.
 Nobel, Colonel Arthur, 575.
 Noble, Miss L., 579.
 Noble, Mrs. M. E., 525.
 Nobles, Rev. H. R., 620.
 Nordegg, Mrs., 228.
 Nordegg, Martin, 228.
 Normand, Louis, 385.
 Norris, Hon. T. Crawford, 188, 189, 236, 449.
 Norsworthy, S. C., 335.
 North, H. E., 341.
 Northway, J. A., 276.
 Nowlan, M.P.P., George C., 425.
 Nunick, F. C., 376.
 Nurdung, Frank, 580.
 Nutt, Miss Elizabeth S., 589.
 Oakes, Dr. I. B., 408.
 Oates, Miss Mercedes, 578.
 Oates, Richard, 578.
 O'Brien, Miss Estelle P., 397.
 O'Brien, G. E., 250.
 O'Brien, Hon. J. Leonard, 437.
 O'Brien, D.D., Rt. Rev. M. J., 601.
 O'Brien, M.A., Rev. Michael, 436.
 O'Brien, Senator M. J., 269.
 O'Casey, Sean, 584.
 O'Connor, Frank P., 361.
 O'Connor, J. H., 227, 341.
 O'Connor, J. T., 265.
 O'Gorman, Rev. Dr. John, 596, 597.
 O'Halloran, C. H., 508.
 O'Hara, F.S.S., F. C. T., 82, 280.
 Oke, J. W., 573.
 Oldham, J. H., 109.
 O'Leary, R., 229.
 Oliver, Hon. Frank, 188-89.
 Oliver, J., 419.
 O'Meara, R. S., 279.
 O'Neil, G., 250.
 Ormond, R. H., 237.
 Ormsby, R. P., 221.
 Orr, Rev. S. Robertson, 617.
 Osborne, F. E., 267.
 Osler, Sir William, 397.
 O'Sullivan, Rt. Rev. Mgr., 597.
 Ottewell, A. J., 500.
 Ouellet, Hon. Joseph C. E., 383, 403.
 Ouellette, Captain J. E., 222.
 Oulton, Dr. M. A., 429.
 Oxley, Col. F. H., 589.
 Pacaud, Lucien, 85.
 Pace, Fred W., 342.
 Paddon, Mrs. E. G., 580.
 Paderewski, 63.
 Page, Alfred, 190.

- Page, Hon. Earle, 93.
Palk, L., 210.
Palm, E., 229.
Palmer, Frederick, 183-84.
Palmer, F. H., 279.
Palmer, J. D., 434.
Panabaker, W. N., 578.
Papineau, Mgr. Joseph Arthur, 600.
Pâquet, J. H. Arthur, 384.
Paquin, Ulysse, 579.
Paradis, Hon. P. J., 68, 400.
Paradis, R., 403.
Parent, L. E., 402.
Parent, Maurice, 400.
Parker, Sir Gilbert, 398.
Parker, J. S., 269.
Parker, J. M., 471.
Parker, R. J. M., 470.
Parkes, G. H., 581.
Parkin, Sir George, 94.
Parks, Mrs. W. A., 578.
Parkyn, R. H., 497.
Parlby, Hon. Irene, 172, 489, 507.
Parmelee, George W., 403.
Parnoor, Lord, 96.
Parr, Sir C. James, 113.
Parry, Sir Hubert, 581.
Parsons, A. L., 360.
Pasha, Nahas, 107.
Patel, V. J., 105.
Patenaude, Hon. E. L., 397.
Patenaude, J. Leon, 380.
Paterson, A. D., 525.
Paterson, A. P., 190, 406, 407.
Paterson, D., 509.
Paterson, B. Eaton, 247.
Paterson, Brig.-Gen. R. W., 177.
Paterson W. H., 377.
Paton, Hugh, 588.
Paton, John, 336.
Paton, k.c., V. J., 81, 425.
Patten, H. C., 214.
Patterson, Edith, 504.
Patterson, J. B., 470.
Patterson, Hon. J. C., 450.
Patterson, Hon. W. J., 470.
Patterson, J., 573.
Patterson, Walter, 247.
Patterson, Hon. W. J., 230, 473-75, 487.
Pattinson, Christopher, 489.
Patton, H. S., 571.
Pattullo, Hon. T. D., 182-83, 508, 511-12, 515-19.
Paul, Miss Susan, 578.
Paull, A. J., 169.
Paulson, W. H., 471.
Payne, Chester H., 279.
Payne, J. L., 144.
Payzant, k.c., W. L., 577.
Peacock, C. H., 273.
Peake, Mrs. W. H. T., 463.
Pearson, n.d., d.r.h., Rev. A. Scott, 613-14.
Pearson, R. McN., 466.
Peart, J. E., 376.
Pease, E. L., 317.
Peden, A., 528.
Peebles, Brownie, 583.
Pelletier, Mgr. François, 398.
Penfield, Litt.B., m.d., Wilder G., 397.
Perley, m.a., b.d., Rev. D. M., 609.
Pérodeau, Hod. Narcisse, 217, 342, 382, 385.
Perrault, Hon. Joseph Edouard, 383, 388, 392, 403.
Perric, Rev. Dr. David, 612.
Perrin, Dr. H. C., 397, 583.
Perron, Hon. Joseph Léonide, 220, 235, 257, 383, 389, 397, 399, 403.
Perry, Gordon F., 324.
Perry, Harry, 486.
Petch, Mrs. C. E., 395.
Peterson, George F., 375.
Petschek, Mrs. 228.
Petschek, F., 228.
Phemister, J., 420.
Philip, P., 526, 532.
Phillimore, Lord, 95.
Phillips, Henry, 180.
Phillips, Nathan, 375.
Phillips, Hon. William, 134-35, 217.
Phillpotts, Miss Bertha, 92.
Phillpotts, R. B., 222.
Phin, William E., 211.
Phips, A. E., 308-09, 316-17.
Picard, A. C., 195.
Piché, G. C., 393, 394.
Pidgeon, d.d., Rev. George C., 609, 611.
Pinar, Major A. A., 576.
Pincok, Dr. T. A., 466.
Pinkerton, Miss Ethel M., 588.
Pion, Auguste, 238.
Pirandello, 585.
Pirov, k.c., O., 104.
Pitblado, k.c., Isaac, 276.
Pitfield, W. C., 212.
Pitts, Mrs. H. M., 525.
Pius XI, His Holiness Pope, 389, 595, 600-01.
Pizzetti, 584.
Plant, A. E., 251.
Plant, c.b.e., G. F., 154.
Plaxton, k.c., C. P., 48.
Plenty, J.P., Albert, 168.
Plumer, Lord, 93.
Plumer, Ben. S., 502.
Plunkett, D. B., 71.
Pocock, Mrs. Philip, 601.
Pocock, Philip, 601.
Poincaré, Raymond, 121, 124.
Poirier, m.a., Rev. Nazaire, 436.
Poirier, m.a., Litt.d., Hon. Pascal, 436.
Polson, N. C., 272.
Poncy, Berthe, 579.
Pooley, Hon. R. H., 183, 508, 519-21, 529, 532.
Porter, Charles T., 587.
Porter, George W., 227.
Porter, d.d., Rev. H. Alfred, 420.
Portugais, J., 402.
Poussette, H. R., 279.
Pound, A. M., 226, 572.
Power, LL.L., m.p., C. G., 71.
Powell, H. O., 317.
Powell, d.n., Rev. R. A., 363.
Power, m.l.c., Hon. W. Gerard, 226.
Pratt, Mrs. A., 395.
Pratt, James, 541.
Pratt, J. W., 452-53.
Prefontaine, Hon. Albert, 162, 462-63, 466.
Preston, Hon. R. F., 71.
Preston, W. B., 593, 594.
Preston, W. T. R., 591-92.
Prevey, W. W., 494.
Price, Col. J. H., 276.
Price, Mrs. R., 502.
Price, k.c., LL.B., Lieut.-Col. Hon. William Herbert, 281, 347-48, 351-52, 354, 362, 375, 377-79.
Prichard, James H., 250.
Primrose, C.B., M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., LL.D., Alexander, 420.
Prince, b.s.f., G. H., 433, 437.
Pringle, Kenneth N., 336.
Pritchard, Mrs. Abbie, 395.
Pritchard, b.a., Rev. H. J., 609.
Pritchett, J. P., 362.
Procopé, M. Hjalmar, 114, 115.
Proctor, k.c., A. T., 477.
Proctor, W. B., 425.
Proudford, Dr. J. A., 414.
Proulx, Louis Amable, 403.
Prud'homme, Mrs. S. A., 573.
Pugsley, k.c., W. G., 147.
Purcell, Henry, 586.
Purdy, R. D., 502.
Purvis, Arthur B., 335, 337.
Putnam, George A., 366.
Pyke, A. C., 405.
Queen, John, 453, 456, 458, 460.
Quick, John, 464.
Rabourn, J. C., 482.
Racine, Hector H., 280.
Radcliffe, Mrs. S. J., 578.
Ralston, Hon. James Layton, 29, 39, 55-6, 71, 82, 221.
Ramsay, E. B., 444, 446.
Randell, Capt. Thomas, 132-33.
Raney, Hon. W. E., 199, 544.
Rani of Mandi, Dowager, 105.
Rankin, Rev. D. J., 571.
Ransom, Hon. E. A., 102.
Ratcliff, H., 318.
Rathbone, F. J., 242.
Rathwell, Miss Reta, 376.
Rattenbury, Nelson, 195.
Rattray, Col. J. G., 151, 154.
Raven, William, 579.
Raymond, Hon. Donat, 342, 382, 397.
Raymond, m.a., ph.d., Rev. W. O., 398.
Rayner, John G., 483.
Rayner, m.b.e., Capt. R. H., 81.
Rayside, J. S., 195.
Read, C. H., 190.
Read, Mrs. Gladys, 581.
Read, Mrs. Herbert, 432.
Read, Sir Hercules, 95.
Redman, Edith M., 619-20.
Reed, F. H., 249.
Reed, Senator James A., 113.
Reed, P. E., 482.
Reford, R. W., 219-20.
Rehfuß, m.d., c.m., Hon. Wallace N., 410.
Reid, Allen S., 614-15.
Reid, F. D., 368.
Reid, Gordon, 376.
Reid, J. W., 447, 487.
Reid, Mrs. J. Y., 585.
Reid, Hon. R. G., 492, 494-95, 497, 500, 505, 507.
Reid, Thomas, 530.
Reilly, k.c., m.a., Hon. E. Albert, 434, 436-37.
Rembrandt, 589.
Renaud, J. E., 237-38.
Rethberg, Mme Elisabeth, 581.
Revelstoke, g.c.v.o., Lord, 95, 121-22.
Rexford, Rev. Dr. Elson I., 398.
Rexford, Mrs. Willard, 395.
Reynolds, F. J., 487, 499.
Rhodes, Cecil, 94.
Rhodes, p.c., Hon. Edgar Nelson, 186, 203, 257, 273, 405, 408-11, 413-16, 419-20, 422, 425-26.
Rice, F., 465.
Rice-Jones, Cecil, 447.
Rich, Charles T., 620.
Richard, C. T., 428.
Richard, m.a., E. René, 436.
Richard, L. Arthur, 403.
Richard, Thomas Lucien, 81.
Richards, Hon. Charles D., 429, 433, 437.
Richardson, James A., 166, 207, 276, 336, 342, 362.
Richmond, A. G., 168-69.

- Rickwood, Cyril J. L., 582.
 Richmond, E., 578.
 Riddell, J. H., 341.
 Riddell, Dr. W. A., 119, 542.
 Rigg, R. A., 535.
 Rinfret, Hon. Fernand, 63, 82, 545.
 Rinfret, LL.D., Hon. Thibaudeau, 397.
 Risi, D.Sc., Dr. Joseph, 398.
 Ritchie, Dr. Eliza, 589.
 Ritchie, Mrs. Gibson, 463.
 Ritchie, Gordon S., 336.
 Ritz, Charles, 273.
 Rivet, Louis Arthur A., 81.
 Roadhouse, W. Bert, 379.
 Roaf, J. H., 272.
 Robb, Alex. D., 269.
 Robb, Hon. James A., 31-2, 35-6, 42-5, 64, 82, 115, 153, 195, 224, 235, 247, 255, 277-78, 280, 307, 309-10, 312-14.
 Robb, L. J., 341.
 Robb, W. D., 164, 220, 228-29.
 Robb, W. T., 375.
 Robbins, H. M., 379.
 Roberts, K.C., Arthur, 425-26.
 Roberts, A. B., 407-08.
 Roberts, A. G., 376.
 Roberts, Miss C., 578.
 Roberts, C., 465.
 Roberts, Dr. Charles G. D., 572.
 Roberts, Rt. Hon. F. O., 97.
 Robertson, A. B., 183.
 Robertson, Mrs. C. Field, 366.
 Robertson, G. A., 250.
 Robertson, Hon. G. D., 68.
 Robertson, George W., 479.
 Robertson, Irving E., 593.
 Robertson, J. D., 493, 507.
 Robertson, Dr. Mair, 617.
 Robertson, W. G., 236-37.
 Robertson, W. McL., 414.
 Robey, George, 586.
 Robidoux, F. J., 434.
 Robinette, B.A., John J., 363.
 Robins, Rt. Rev. E. F., 603.
 Robins, Rev. J. U., 609.
 Robinson, Captain C. E., 222.
 Robinson, Hon. C. W., 436.
 Robinson, F., 341.
 Robinson, Frank C., 434.
 Robinson, F. E. M., 249.
 Robinson, H. P., 229, 593.
 Robinson, James, 242.
 Robinson, Hon. John A., 95.
 Robinson, Peter, 368.
 Robson, A. H., 587.
 Robson, K.C., H. A., 451-52, 458.
 Roche, Hon. W. J., 82.
 Rochette, M.L.A., Edgar, 402.
 Roden, Thomas, 272.
 Roe, A. V., 92.
 Rogers, Mrs. A. H., 500.
 Rogers, Mrs. B. T., 579.
 Rogers, R. H., 269.
 Rogers, Hon. T. S., 425.
 Romkey, G. E., 426.
 Rondeau, A. H., 600.
 Rooke, H., 581.
 Roosevelt, Hon. Franklin D., 134, 145.
 Roper, Elmer E., 506, 541.
 Roper, Major J. S., 425.
 Rorke, L. V., 379.
 Rose, Hon. Hugh E., 352.
 Rose, D.D., Rev. Ivan M., 420.
 Rosebery, Lord, 95.
 Ross, C. C., 261.
 Ross, D. H., 273, 279.
 Ross, Rev. Dr. George E., 617.
 Ross, George H., 210.
 Ross, Henry T., 317.
 Ross, General James, 608.
 Ross, J. K. L., 204.
 Ross, John T., 507.
 Ross, John U., 422, 425.
 Ross, Dr. John W., 275.
 Ross, P. D., 370, 594.
 Ross, W. B., 94.
 Ross, Mrs. W. D., 74.
 Ross, K.C., LL.D., Hon. William D., 74, 344-45, 349, 358, 379, 405.
 Ross, W. M., 255.
 Rostand, Edmond, 584.
 Rothney, Dr. W. O., 398.
 Rouleau, O.P., H. E., Cardinal Raymond-Marie, 540, 595-96, 600-01.
 Roy, F.R.S.C., Mgr. Camille, 398, 572.
 Roy, C. A., 317.
 Roy, L. P., 383.
 Roy, Hon. Philippe, 123-24.
 Roy, Pierre-Georges, 391.
 Roy, Mrs. Robert, 395.
 Roy, S. N., 105.
 Rowell, K.C., Hon. N. W., 136-37, 139, 363, 607-08.
 Rowland, K.C., John A., 335.
 Rowlands, Rev. Ernest, 408.
 Rowley, O. R., 571.
 Rudland, J. A., 424.
 Ruel, K.C., Gerard, 195, 239.
 Runciman, J. P., 487.
 Runnell, M. J., 235.
 Rush, W. A., 232.
 Russell, Alma, 578.
 Russell, F. R., McD., 226.
 Russell, H. J., 459.
 Russell, John A., 460.
 Russell, Thomas A., 350.
 Rutherford, George P., 336.
 Rutherford, Mrs. W. J., 168.
 Rutherford, B.S.A., W. J., 477.
 Ruttan, G. H., 459.
 Ryan, Leo, 397.
 Ryan, D.Sc., Rev. Michael A., 398.
 Ryckman, K.C., Hon. E. B., 71, 138-39.
 Ryley, A. A., 276.
 Sabath, A. J., 130.
 Sackville, Prof. Percy, 285.
 Sage, LL.D., Ven. Archdeacon G. B., 363.
 Said, Mohamed Pasha, 94.
 Saint-Cyr, J. F., 211.
 St. Jacques, K.C., J. L., 385.
 St. John, Mrs., 480.
 St. Laurent, K.C., Louis, 387.
 St. Pére, B.S., B.L., M.P., Edouard C., 71.
 Sale, Charles V., 573.
 Salmon, M.A., E. J., 420.
 Salt, E. C. P., 430.
 Salvi, Alberto, 581.
 Sampson, H. W., 104.
 Samuel, Rev. John, 582.
 Sanders, William, 167.
 Sanderson, B.Sc., C. R., 378.
 Sanderson, M.P., F. G., 71, 376.
 Sanderson, N. T., 377.
 Sanderson, W. G., 376.
 Sands, D. R., 361.
 Sandwell, Bernard K., 144-45, 570, 586.
 Sandy, M.P.F., F. G., 145.
 Sangster, George, 247.
 Sankey, Lord Justice, 96.
 Sargent, Miss Jean, 579.
 Sargent, R. L., 255.
 Sarwat, Abdul Pasha, 94.
 Sastri, Srinavasa, 110.
 Saunders, K.C., Hon. Albert C., 186, 438-39, 442-43.
 Saunders, Charles Edward, 570.
 Saunders, K.C., Dyce W., 210.
 Saunders, E. M., 337, 405.
 Saunders, J. C., 82.
 Saunders, Miss Marshall, 573.
 Saunders, Miss Mona M., 441.
 Sauvay, Arthur, 30, 384-86, 388.
 Savage, S. S., 275.
 Savard, J. E., 213.
 Savary, D.D., Rev. T. W., 362.
 Savoie, Narcisse, 383-84.
 Savoie, Sister, 599.
 Savoy, G. A., 272.
 Sayles, E. Roy, 594.
 Scandrett, Thomas W., 378.
 Schacht, Dr., 122-23.
 Schierbeck, Otto, 421.
 Schipa, Tito, 580.
 Schlemm, L. E., 324.
 Schofield, E. A., 434.
 Scholefield, H. E. G. H., 249, 502.
 Schuster, Sir George, 105, 109.
 Schwermann, A. H., 504.
 Sclanders, F. Maclure, 190, 406-07.
 Scott, A. E. R., 336.
 Scott, F.R.S.C., Litt.D., Duncan Campbell, 82, 522.
 Scott, D.D., Rev. Dr. Ephraim, 361, 571.
 Scott, F. G., 573.
 Scott, F. R., 573.
 Scott, Hon. George, 467.
 Scott, G. H., 432.
 Scott, Harry A., 279.
 Scott, John, 593.
 Scott, Judge J. H., 359.
 Scott, Group Captain J. S., 216.
 Scott, R., 250.
 Scott, R. J., 376.
 Scott, Dr. W. S., 507.
 Scullin, J. H., 100.
 Scully, P. A., 405, 438.
 Scully, William E., 81, 226.
 Seabrook, E. R., 376.
 Seagram, E. F., 251.
 Seagrave, Major H. O. D., 95.
 Sears, S. S., 447.
 Sederholm, LL.D., Dr. J. J., 362.
 Semple, B.A., B.D., S.T.B., D.D., Rev. James, 399.
 Sexton, Dr. F. H., 260, 421.
 Shesapeake, 584, 586.
 Shannon, R., 447.
 Sharman, C. H. L., 131.
 Sharpe, G. Shelton, 250.
 Sharpe, J. Frank, 351.
 Sharpe, K.C., O. E., 400.
 Shatford, Rev. Canon Allan P., 406.
 Shaughnessy, K.C., Rt. Hon. Lord, 205, 276.
 Shaw, B.Sc., Herbert H., 442-43.
 Shaw, Joseph I., 488-89, 491, 496-97.
 Shaw, Rt. Hon. Thomas, 96.
 Shaw, Walter R., 440.
 Shaw, Rev. William, 399.
 Shelly, Hon. W. C., 508, 511-16, 531-32.
 Shepard, Mrs. I. W., 582.
 Shepherd, Dr. F. J., 586-87.
 Shepherd, M. Ward, 377.
 Sheran, Nicholas, 262.
 Sherwood, Lieut.-Col. L. P., 216.
 Sheskey, E. R., 604.
 Shields, Rev. Dr. T. T., 619-20.
 Shillinglaw, Thomas, 230.
 Shipley, J. W., 82.
 Shipp, H. A., 432.
 Short, C. H. G., 273.
 Short, H. M., 239.
 Shortly, O. B., 341-42.
 Shortt, C.M.G., Adam, 337, 573.
 Shortt, Rev. J. S., 617.

- Shryer, George A., 437.
 Shumiatcher, Minuetta, 580.
 Shutt, Dr. Frank T., 287.
 Sibbald, J. H., 464.
 Sidey, Hon. T. K., 102.
 Sierra, Martinez, 585.
 Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, 95, 594.
 Silcox, F. H., 250.
 Silver, H. R., 203.
 Simard, Charles Joseph, 403.
 Simmie, Mrs. George E., 463.
 Sinms, L. W., 272.
 Simon, Sir John, 104-05.
 Simpson, C. W., 587.
 Simpson, Frank Elgin Edgar, 81.
 Simpson, James, 210, 539, 542.
 Sincero, H.E. Cardinal Luigi, 597-98.
 Sinclair, D. C., 406.
 Sinclair, John A., 434, 541.
 Sinclair, P.C., M.P., Hon. John E., 71.
 Sinclair, Hon. Peter S., 443.
 Sinclair, K.C., W. E. N., 93, 344, 346-49, 354, 359.
 Singh, Bhagat, 105.
 Singh, Dutt, 105.
 Sise, C. F., 229, 336.
 Sise, Paul F., 276.
 Skelton, Ph.D., Dr. Oscar D., 82, 112, 131, 228, 337.
 Skevington, Frank, 154.
 Skinner, C. E., 268.
 Skinner, Constance Lindsay, 571.
 Smailes, F., 507.
 Smeed, Fred, 506.
 Smibert, J., 577.
 Smiddy, Timothy, 98.
 Smit, Hon. Jacobus Stephanus, 113.
 Smith, A. G., 365.
 Smith, B.D., D.D., Rev. A. L., 363.
 Smith, A. N., 225, 545.
 Smith, A. R., 260.
 Smith, A. R. G., 578.
 Smith, B. Frank, 428.
 Smith, K.C., Charles, 226.
 Smith, K.C., C. B., 425.
 Smith, C. Howard, 256.
 Smith, M.A., Rev. C. H. E., 578.
 Smith, Mrs. C. J., 223.
 Smith, Dr. C. W., 420.
 Smith, D. A., 616.
 Smith, Edith, 589.
 Smith, Jr., Eustace, 214.
 Smith, Ernest Albert, 81, 195.
 Smith, Jr., E. Howard, 276.
 Smith, E. Norman, 593.
 Smith, M.A., Prof. G. M., 360.
 Smith, Dr. H., 470.
 Smith, H. E., 570.
 Smith, Harold M., 202.
 Smith, H. R., 504.
 Smith, J. Albert, 376.
 Smith, Julian C., 211-12, 269, 336.
 Smith, J. Forsyth, 279.
 Smith, J. J., 483, 487.
 Smith, J. M., 487.
 Smith, J. R., 588.
 Smith, Kathleen V., 573.
 Smith, Hon. Lewis, 407, 426, 430-31, 437.
 Smith, Dr. M. A. B., 577.
 Smith, Mrs. Mary Ellen, 70, 542.
 Smith, O. E., 229.
 Smith, Mrs. Paul, 509.
 Smith, R. Home, 276, 324, 378.
 Smith, M.P., R. K., 38-9, 66, 224, 405.
 Smith, R. M., 237, 379.
 Smith, M.A., D.C.L., S. Percy, 398.
 Smith, M.A., LL.B., Sidney Earle, 363.
 Smith, Sidney T., 222, 336.
 Smith, V. R., 341.
 Smith, Hon. V. W., 228-30, 497, 507.
 Smith, William, 569.
 Smith, W. A., 130.
 Smith, Prof. W. G., 466.
 Smith, William H., 135.
 Smith, Mrs. W. Oliver, 590.
 Smith, W. St. Thomas, 589.
 Smith, W. W., 470, 636.
 Smoot, Reed, 126.
 Smuts, General J. C., 104.
 Smye, Hon. Frederick Thomas, 346, 378-79.
 Smyth, D.D., LL.D., Rev. James, 167.
 Snell, Prof. J. F., 397.
 Snelling, G. L., 211.
 Snider, C. H. J., 569.
 Snow, M., 242.
 Snowden, Ven. J. McL., 361.
 Snowden, Rt. Hon. Philip, 96.
 Soloan, Dr. David, 419.
 Somervell, Arthur, 92.
 Somerville, W. H., 341.
 Southam, H. S., 81, 587.
 Speakman, Alfred, 52, 59.
 Speakman, Dr. H. B., 272, 285.
 Spears, J. W., 335.
 Spector, Maurice, 543.
 Speechly, Mrs. H. M., 463.
 Speechly, Dr. H. M., 466.
 Speers, J. A., 222.
 Speirs, J. M., 465.
 Speirs, R. M., 359.
 Spence, Hon. George, 162, 470, 475, 487.
 Spence, W. D., 505, 507.
 Spencer, Chris., 180.
 Spencer, C. G., 336.
 Spencer, H. E., 37-8, 42.
 Spencer, Lieut.-Col. Nelson, 180, 182-83.
 Spereman, Eugene C., 378.
 Sperr, F. W., 260.
 Spinney, G. W., 335.
 Sprague, Rev. Howard, 435.
 Spratt, D.D., Most Rev. Michael J., 601.
 Sproatt, Henry, 587.
 Sproule, A. F., 444.
 Spurgeon, C. B., 342.
 Squires, Hon. Sir Richard A., 97-8, 278.
 Stallworthy, Hon. A. J., 102.
 Stamp, G.B.E., Sir Josiah, 121.
 Standish, J., 500.
 Stanfield, M.P.P., Frank, 405, 415, 426.
 Stanley, G. F. G., 94.
 Stanley, Major Oliver, 170.
 Stanley, Robert C., 323.
 Stansfield, Prof. Edgar, 260.
 Stanton, M.D., C.M.G., Ambrose T., 92.
 Stapells, R. A., 237.
 Starr, Dr. C. L., 360.
 Starr, K.C., J. R. L., 347, 348.
 Stavert, Sir William E., 324.
 Stearn, M.A., C. H., 363.
 Stearns, D.C.L., George M., 398.
 Stearns, H. N., 500.
 Steckley, J. C., 361.
 Steel, M.C., Major W. A., 232.
 Steele, Miss E. Blanche, 359.
 Steele, James, 359.
 Steelinck, W., 589.
 Steeves, E. R., 541.
 Stefansson, Vilhjalmur, 570.
 Stephen, A. M., 572.
 Stephen, W. F., 249.
 Stephenson, H. R., 341.
 Stevens, G. R., 279.
 Stevens, M.P., Hon. H. H., 53, 58, 60, 63, 71, 148, 182-83, 225.
 Stevens, Rev. Miner, 620.
 Stevens, Ray, 235.
 Stevens, W. H., 183.
 Stevenson, Dr. Lionel, 441.
 Stewart, A. C., 471, 636.
 Stewart, Hon. Charles, 52-3, 82, 145, 147, 192, 228, 253-54, 257, 259-62, 266-68, 452, 521, 575.
 Stewart, M.C., C. J., 443.
 Stewart, Hon. David A., 236, 429, 433, 437.
 Stewart, Dr. D. A., 578.
 Stewart, M.D., LL.D., F.A.C.S., George David, 420.
 Stewart, G. H., 523.
 Stewart, H. A., 54-56, 67.
 Stewart, H. R., 443.
 Stewart, James, 336, 341.
 Stewart, Hon. J. D., 438, 439.
 Stewart, K.C., J. McG., 336.
 Stewart, Miss S. J., 70.
 Stewart, Hon. W. Downie, 101.
 Still, Francis Mallock, 486.
 Stillman, C. O., 336, 585.
 Stillman, R. T., 377.
 Stimson, Hon. Henry L., 126, 133.
 Stipe, Dr. Reginald, 469-70, 475, 636.
 Stirrett, H., 377.
 Stirrett, John T., 272.
 Stitt, Captain W. J., 222.
 Stobie, Malcolm, 322.
 Stockdale, E. B., 168.
 Stockdale, F. A., 109.
 Stone, Harlan F., 130.
 Stone, Mrs. J. W., 366.
 Stone, Melville E., 594.
 Stonehaven, Lord, 101.
 Stoneman, John A. 81, 188, 477.
 Stout, W. S., 185.
 Strachan, Mrs. Daniel, 616.
 Straith, Miss M. C., 359.
 Straith, W. T., 508.
 Strang, J. Jesse, 502.
 Stratford, Dr. R. K., 585.
 Strath, D. N., 470.
 Streathfield, Lieut. R. J., 81.
 Stresemann, Dr. Gustav, 112, 116.
 Strong, J. A., 279.
 Strong, R. A., 260.
 Stuart, A. T., 260.
 Stuart, Sir Campbell, 231.
 Stupart, Sir R. Frederic, 74.
 Sullivan, Alan, 571.
 Surveyer, Hon. E. Fabre, 402, 572.
 Sutherland, Miss Anne, 509, 572.
 Sutherland, J. K., 502.
 Sutherland, T. F., 368.
 Swaine, Dr. J. M., 254, 573.
 Swart, H. T., 222.
 Sweden, Crown Prince of, 200.
 Sweeny, D.D., D.C.L., Rt. Rev. J. F., 604.
 Sweezy, R. O., 147, 272.
 Sword, Colin E., 341.
 Sykes, Eugene O., 232.
 Sykes, Paul, 279.
 Sylvestre, Victor, 250.
 Symington, K.C., Herbert J., 137, 336.
 Symonds, K.B.E., LL.D., Sir Charles I., 435.
 Taché, J. B. de LaB., 82.
 Tackaberry, R. J., 363.
 Taft, Chief Justice William Howard, 149.
 Talbot, Col. O. E., 195.
 Talbot, Hon. P. A., 452-53, 456, 466.

- Talbot, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald, 95.
Tallon, R. J., 539, 542.
Tanguay, J. Eugene, 212, 400.
Tanner, Hon. C. E., 69.
Tanner, H. E., 247.
Taschereau, Mme Edouard, 385.
Taschereau, Mme Larue, 385.
Taschereau, Mrs. L. A., 385.
Taschereau, Hon. Louis Alexandre, 93, 142, 149, 187, 217, 256-57, 260, 281, 335, 337, 380-89, 398-403, 549, 591.
Taschereau, k.c., Robert, 400.
Taverner, Hon. W. B., 102.
Taylor, Alec, 324.
Taylor, Austin C., 432.
Taylor, A. G., 250.
Taylor, A. Perring, 487.
Taylor, Bruce, 362.
Taylor, Coleridge, 582.
Taylor, k.c., Lieut.-Col. F. G., 266, 449-53, 455-56, 458.
Taylor, George W., 131.
Taylor, M.B.C.M., m.n., Hon. Henry I., 435-37.
Taylor, H. M., 585.
Taylor, Hon. J. D., 67, 69.
Taylor, J. G., 341.
Taylor, J. R., 471.
Taylor, K. W., 307.
Taylor, Louis D., 197, 530.
Taylor, Mayor, 228.
Taylor, Rev. Dr. W. E., 361.
Teakle, R. B., 221.
Tedford, B. A., 465.
Telfer, M.A., B.D., Rev. D. H., 609.
Temple, Reginald H., 198, 375.
Tennyson, Lord, 94.
Tepend, G. E., 237.
Terrell, William D., 232.
Terry, Dame Ellen, 94.
Tessier, Hon. J. A., 68, 400-01.
Tibbitts, Benjamin F., 436.
Tierney, J. J., 376, 377.
Tighe, J. E., 541.
Tilley, k.c., Hon. L. P. de W., 405, 428, 437.
Tilley, K.C., W. N., 138, 205, 207, 239.
Tilt, Capel, 221-22.
Titian, 586.
Thayer, H. B., 229.
Thayer, A.B., M.N., sc.n., LL.D., William Sydney, 397.
Thériault, Hon. Elysée, 383-84.
Theriault, J. S., 402.
Therres, H. M., 470.
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H., 96, 223.
Thomas, Mrs. J. H., 223.
Thompson, C. S., 250.
Thompson, Miss Edith, 89.
Thompson, James, 253.
Thompson, James C., 507.
Thompson, Joseph E., 357, 575.
Thompson, Lieut.-Col. John Thomas C., 81.
Thompson, Mrs. J. W., 578.
Thompson, T. A., 377.
Thompson, n.n., Rev. T. J., 362.
Thompson, W. E., 377.
Thomson, A. B., 222.
Thomson, B.n., v.n., Rev. A. E. M., 363.
Thomson, Prof. Ellis, 572-73.
Thomson, George C., 375.
Thomson, k.c., H. F., 477.
Thomson, B.A.Sc., Prof. Lesslie R., 145, 260, 397.
Thomson, Lord, 96.
Thomson, R. B., 147.
Thomson, Dr. W. P., 285.
Thorburn, Mrs. E. M., 163.
Thorington, Dr. J. Monroe, 575.
Thorn, George W., 470.
Thornton, Lady, 199-200, 223.
Thornton, K.B.E., Sir Henry W., 40, 60, 69, 71, 160, 175, 179-80, 184-87, 194, 196-99, 219-21, 223, 227, 229, 231.
Thornton, L. A., 268, 475-76.
Thorpe, W. L., 572.
Thorson, J. T., 52.
Thurber, M.L.A., Alex, 402.
Thurston, A. S., 377.
Todd, n.sc., Dr. H. Coulter, 420.
Todd, Hon. I. R., 229.
Todd, Hon. W. F., 404.
Tokugawa, M. Iyemasa, 124.
Tolmie, J. R., 94.
Tolmie, Hon. S. F., 47, 51, 153, 161, 172, 180-83, 191-92, 228, 508-12, 519, 521, 524, 528, 532.
Tolstoy, 63.
Tomb, Guy, 167.
Tomii, M. Shuh, 124.
Tory, M.A., n.sc., LL.N., F.R.H.S., H. M., 115, 244, 260, 273, 281-83.
Tory, LL.N., Hon. James C., 411, 425-26.
Totten, J. H., 465.
Totzke, Phm.B., M.P., Albert F., 71.
Tovell, A. H., 247, 500.
Townley-Smith, F. W., 483.
Trainor, C. St. C., 443.
Tran, C. E., 475.
Trelle, Herman, 499.
Treloar, A. R., 186.
Tremblay, Gerard, 542.
Tremblay, Joseph E., 82.
Tremblay, c.m.g., n.s.o., Brig.-General T. L., 226.
Tremblay, William, 382, 387.
Trepanier, Leon, 402.
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir C. P., 96.
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, 94.
Trimble, Alberta C., 573.
Troup, Captain, 220.
Trowbridge, E., 507.
Trueman, Dr. G. J., 435.
Trueman, J. MacMillan, 434.
Tsen, Rt. Rev. Lindel, 361.
Tudhope, J. B., 369.
Tuke, B.A., W. H., 359.
Tull, R. W., 525.
Tulloch-Lee, Dr. W. H., 465.
Tupper, Sir Charles, 420.
Turcot, L. J. H., 279.
Turcotte, J. O., 280.
Turgeon, Hon. Adélar, 187.
Turgeon, Hon. William F. A., 48, 81.
Turnbull, D. R., 190, 202, 406.
Turnbull, F. Martin, 379.
Turney, A. G., 432.
Turriff, Hon. J. G., 336.
Twigg, H. D., 519-21.
Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, Lieut. R., 81.
Tyrrell, M.A., J. B., 572.
Uchida, Count, 113.
Uhrich, Hon. J. M., 470, 473, 487.
Ulm, Charles P., 91.
Umbach, J. E., 526-27.
Underwood, Edward, 588.
Ure, M.A.Sc., Ph.D., William, 527.
Urquhart, Norman C., 321-22.
Urquhart, Thomas, 619.
Vaara, Aarvo, 543-44, 591-92.
Valiquette, C., 402.
Vallée, Dr. Arthur, 572-73.
Vallée, Ivan, 383, 401, 403.
Van Hees, M.L.A., A. S., 103.
Van Horne, Sir William, 204.
Vanier, c.s.c., Rev. Albert, 600.
van Mاستenbroek, Colonel George, 119.
van Mastenbroek, J., 589.
van Veen, Pieter, 587.
Varley, William, 540.
Vautrin, Irénée, 386.
Veitch, Robert, 582.
Veitch, Hon. W. A., 102.
Veniot, Hon. Peter John, 54-6, 82, 217, 428, 431, 542.
Vernon, Rev. C. W., 169, 571.
Veronese, 586.
Vetch, Governor Samuel, 577.
Vien, k.c., Thomas, 188.
Vinen, S. C., 341.
Voaden, H. A., 585.
Vogt, Dr. A. S., 581.
von Hoesch, Herr, 121.
Von Kunitz, mus.noc., Luigi, 581.
Vroom, n.n., Ven. Archdeacon, 577.
Wade, R. W., 250, 377.
Wakefield, Sir Charles, 216.
Waldie, William, 377.
Wales, H.R.H., Prince of, 84, 95, 110.
Walkem, G. A., 182.
Walker, Mrs. A. E., 366.
Walker, Gordon, 490.
Walker, Mrs. Harton, 578.
Walker, R.C.A., N.A., Horatio, 588.
Walker, H. B., 588.
Walker, Hon. J. A., 410-11, 416.
Walker, J. Bruce, 170.
Walker, J. R. Mills, 231.
Walker, Mayor, 218.
Walker, P., 532.
Walker, W. I., 617.
Wallace, Captain Frederick William, 579.
Wallace, G. P., 525.
Wallace, Mrs. J. Alex, 376.
Wallace, J. F. H., 341.
Wallace, M.A., n.sc., Ph.D., Robert C., 261, 460, 504, 528.
Wallace, W. Stewart, 569.
Waller, F. G., 466.
Waller, George E., 211, 214.
Waller, Rev. J. C., 361.
Wallis, Horace, 379.
Wallis, J. J., 593.
Walsh, B.S.A., Fred W., 251-52, 432.
Walsh, George T., 375.
Walsh, James E., 272.
Walston, M. C., 585.
Walter, Felix, 573.
Walters, J. L., 500.
Warburton, D.C.L., k.c., Hon. Alexander Bannerman, 438.
Ward, Sir Edward, 94.
Ward, E. A., 177.
Ward, H. H., 82, 537.
Ward, k.c.m.g., Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G., 97, 102.
Ward, J. W., 78, 465.
Ward, P. G., 487.
Warnock, Dr. David, 245-46, 530-31.
Warr, Mrs. A. H., 249, 502.
Warren, J. J., 260.
Warren, W., 230, 249-50, 487.
Warrington, T. H., 168.
Wasteneys, Ph.D., Prof. H., 360.
Watson, Miss E. D., 578.
Watson, Harrison, 279.
Watson, Hon. R., 71.
Watson, W. G., 336.
Watt, J. A., 251.
Watt, Mrs. J. M., 463.
Waugh, Dr. Thomas F., 467, 471.
Waugh, Dr. W. T., 569, 573.
Wayman, Dr. H. E., 620.

- Weatherbe, K., 570.
 Weaver, C. G., 489.
 Weaver, Emily P., 570.
 Weaver, S. Roy, 273.
 Weaver, W. H., 578.
 Webb, Rt. Hon. Sidney, 96.
 Webster, George, 491.
 Webster, Dr. J. C., 576.
 Weins, Raymond H., 149.
 Weir, Dr. George M., 531.
 Weir, W. G., 464.
 Welch, A. R., 450.
 Welch, F., 362.
 Weldon, Miss Alma, 432.
 Weldon, A. T., 406.
 Wells, Dr. C. W., 578.
 Welsford, H. G., 276.
 Welsh, Mrs. R. E., 588.
 Wentzell, A. W., 212.
 Wesson, John, 446.
 West, Elmer, 237.
 West, Gordon M., 588.
 West, Louis J., 322.
 Weston, J. F., 167, 337.
 Wetherell, J. E., 571.
 Wetmore, Don, 586.
 Whalen, George I., 408.
 Whatley, E. S., 470, 472-73.
 Wheatley, A. L., 580.
 Wheaton, J. W., 251.
 White, Arthur F., 336.
 White, M.L.A., Fred J., 489, 506, 541.
 White, D.S.O., Brig.-General J. B., 253.
 White, J. G., 242.
 White, K.C., John T., 379.
 White, M., 615.
 White, M.P., R. S., 385.
 White, Hon. Smeaton, 207, 382.
 Whiteside, D., 509.
 Whitman, A. Handfield, 405.
 Whitman, C. N., 578.
 Whittaker, George E., 54-6.
 Whittaker, S., 470.
 Whitton, Miss Charlotte, 436, 457.
 Wiener, W. T. G., 250.
 Wigle, Mrs. R., 366.
 Wilde, C. Noel, 279.
 Wilde, Oscar, 585.
 Wilder, W. E., 360.
 Wilford, Hon. T. M., 102.
 Wilgress, L. D., 279.
 Willan, Dr. Healy, 579.
 Williams, Arthur Bryan, 531.
 Williams, A. P. B., 403.
 Williams, Lieut.-Col. Cecil G., 168.
 Williams, Dr. Charles F., 582.
 Williams, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Most Rev. David, 361, 602.
 Williams, Fred, 237.
 Williams, George H., 171, 480.
 Williams, LL.N., H., 362.
 Williams, Mrs. J. S., 550.
 Williams, J. S., 550.
 Williams, Parker, 528.
 Williams, Percy, 519.
 Williams, Sir Robert, 96.
 Williams, Major-General V. A. S., 375.
 Williams-Taylor, Sir Frederick, 317, 324, 573.
 Williamson, A. H., 317.
 Williamson, William, 125.
 Willingdon, H. E., Viscount, 33, 67, 73, 85, 106, 124, 169, 182, 203, 217, 253, 257, 269, 343, 362, 385, 398, 574, 588.
 Willingdon, H. E., Viscountess, 73, 85, 182, 217, 385.
 Willis, R. G., 450.
 Willis, B.A., LL.D., S. J., 527, 532.
 Willison, Sir John, 359.
 Willoughby, Hon. W. B., 67-8.
 Wills, Sir Gilbert, 93.
 Wills, R. Kenneth, 437.
 Wilson, Dr. A. W. G., 261.
 Wilson, Elwood, 218.
 Wilson, F. W., 591, 592.
 Wilson, George, 210.
 Wilson, Sir Henry, 570.
 Wilson, James, 212.
 Wilson, J. A., 215.
 Wilson, O.B.E., J. Havelock, 95.
 Wilson, Mrs. J. H., 578.
 Wilson, J. Lockie, 376-77.
 Wilson, L. A., 71.
 Wilson, B.A., Rev. M. H., 609.
 Wilson, Morris W., 315-17, 336.
 Wilson, Robert, 582.
 Wilson, Sir Samuel, 110.
 Wilson, Stanley, 432.
 Wilson, W. J. Blake, 166, 180-81, 207, 276, 336.
 Windle, Sir Bertram C. A., 95, 361.
 Winfield, J. H., 229.
 Winn, E. S. H., 528, 580.
 Winslow, L. H., 377.
 Winter, Calvin, 579.
 Wolfe, James, 569, 576.
 Wolf-Ferrari, 581.
 Wood, E. M., 466.
 Wood, Elizabeth Wyn, 588.
 Wood, M.A.C., Prof. G. W., 465.
 Wood, H. W., 446, 501-02, 504.
 Wood, Hon. Dr. Josiah, 435.
 Wood, Thomas, 464.
 Wood, Thomas H., 336.
 Wood, Colonel William, 400, 573.
 Woodrow, Charles S., 378.
 Woods, G. B., 168, 369.
 Woods, G. H., 611.
 Woods, H. W., 56.
 Woods, Sir James, 363, 611.
 Woods, Colonel J. H., 216, 246, 336, 593-94.
 Woods, Dr. Robert, 93.
 Woodsworth, J. S., 35, 38, 52, 57, 62, 78, 196, 307, 543-44, 547.
 Woodworth, Miss Mary, 573.
 Worrell, D.N., N.C.L., Most Rev. C. L., 604.
 Worthington-Evans, Sir Laming, 89.
 Wright, George, 210.
 Wright, G. L., 336.
 Wright, Rev. Howard, 620.
 Wright, R. A., 447-48.
 Wright, Hon. William H., 592, 618.
 Wrightmeyer, Miss V., 583.
 Wrinch, H. C., 519.
 Wrong, F.R.S.C., Prof. George M., 360, 569, 572.
 Wroth, W. C., 466.
 Wylde, H. M., 426.
 Wylie, Francis, 93.
 Wylie, Rev. E. Burnan, 618.
 Wyman, Mrs. F. E., 502.
 Wyman, Mrs. R., 376.
 York, H.R.H., the Duke of, 223.
 York, H.R.H., the Duchess of, 223.
 Young, Anlon, 586.
 Young, A. H., 577.
 Young, B.A., M.N., C.M., M.P., Alexander M., 71.
 Young, Clark, 377.
 Young, Sir Edward Hilton, 109.
 Young, E. J., 42.
 Young, Dr. G. A., 573.
 Young, M.N., H. E., 529.
 Young, James, 276.
 Young, J. A., 190.
 Young, Owen D., 121-23.
 Young, R. T., 279.
 Youngie, Mrs. Roy, 395.
 Yule, J. L., 581.
 Zahle, M., 115.
 Zaleski, August, 113.
 Zaminski, LL.N., Joseph, 398.
 Zavitz, B.A., A. S., 359.
 Zavitz, B.A., M.S.F., E. J., 254, 379.
 Ziegler, H. R., 94.

INDEX OF AFFAIRS

- Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Ltd., 256, 318, 320, 325, 331.
 Abitibi Southern Railway Co., 187.
 Acadia University, 420.
 Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, 35, 248, 280.
 Advisory Seed Board, 251.
 Afghanistan Rebellion, 96.
 African Dependencies, 109-10.
 Agriculture and Colonization Committee, 71, 157, 244.
 Agricultural Industry, 1928, 240 *et seq.*
 Agricultural Wealth, Dominion, 240-41.
 Agricultural Wealth, Provinces, 240-41.
 Aircraft Manufacture, 216.
 Air Mail, 214-15, 217.
 ALBERTA, 488-507.
 Agriculture, 498-502.
 Budget, 494-97.
 Coal, 506.
 Debt, 495.
 Deputy Heads of Departments, 507.
 Education, 489, 490, 503-04.
 Executive Council, 507.
 Health, 504-05.
 Highways, 493.
 Labour, 506.
 Legislative Proceedings, 488 *et seq.*
 Liquor Board, 505-06.
 Mines, 506.
 Municipal Affairs, 505.
 Natural Resources, 494.
 Oil, 506.
 Old Age Pensions, 488.
 Power Development, 492-93.
 Public Works, 503.
 Railways, 497-98.
 Telephones, 230, 498.
 Wheat Pool, 490.
 Women's Institutes, 500.
 Workmen's Compensation, 506.
 Alberta Coal, 192.
 Alberta College, 504.
 Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers Ltd., 502.
 Alberta Dairymen's Ass'n, 499.
 Alberta Educational Ass'n, 504.
 Alberta Farm Loan Board, 500.
 Alberta Federation of Labour, 541.
 Alberta Great Waterways Railway, 179, 180, 498.
 Alberta Immigration Plans, 161.
 Alberta Live Stock Pool, 500.

- Alberta Motor Association, 237, 503.
 Alberta Music Festival, 580.
 Alberta Natural Resources Conference, 50-1.
 Alberta Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, 504.
 Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' Ass'n, 500.
 Alberta Provincial Swine Breeders' Ass'n, 500.
 Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 500.
 Alberta Wheat Pool, 243.
 Algoma Eastern Railway, 186.
 Algoma Steel Corporation, 280.
 Alliance Paper Mills, Ltd., 274.
 All-Canadian Congress of Labour, 539, 540.
 All-India Moslem Conference, 105.
 All-Parties Conference, Lucknow, 105.
 Aluminum Co. of Canada, The, 259.
 Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, 541.
 Amalgamated Electric Corporation, Ltd., 275.
 American Federation of Labour, 539-40.
 American Fisheries Society, 134.
 American Newspaper Publishers' Ass'n, 257.
 American Opera Co., 583.
 American Railway Express Co., 185.
 American Sales Book Co., 325.
 American Society of Agronomy, 287.
 Ames & Co., A. E., 319.
 Amulet Gold Mines, 325.
 Anglo-French Naval Agreement, 117.
 Angus Shops, Montreal, 203-04.
 Appointments, Federal, 82.
 Arnold Bros., Ltd., 325.
 Art, 586-90.
 Art Association of Montreal, 587-88.
 Art Competitions and Awards, 588.
 Arvida, 259.
 Asbestos Production, 259.
 Associate Committee on Grain Research, 282.
 Associated Boards of Trade of Cape Breton, 192.
 Associated Breweries of Canada, Ltd., 274, 331.
 Associated Canadian Clubs of Canada, 30.
 Associated Chambers of Manufacturers, Australia, 100.
 Associated Property Owners of Vancouver, 531.
 Association of Alberta Municipal Districts, 505.
 Association of Manitoba Land Surveyors, 466.
 Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada, 341.
 Atlantic Coast Fisheries Co., 275.
 Atlantic Deeper Waterways' Association, 143.
 Atlantic Fisheries Commission Report, 263-64.
 Atlantic Grain Rates, 190.
 Atlantic and Great Lakes Canal and Power Co., 147.
 Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway, 197.
 Australia, 99-101.
 Australian-British Columbia Shipping Co., Ltd., 255.
 Australian Commercial Representative in Canada, 101.
 Australian General Election, 100.
 Australian Treaty, 37, 249, 277-78.
 Automobile Club of British Columbia, 236-37.
 Automobile Industry, 271-72.
 Aviation in Canada, 214, *et seq.*
 Aviation League of Canada, 216.
 Avon River Power Co., 266.
 Baltimore and Ohio Railway, 186.
 Bank Branches, 314.
 Bank Debits, 315.
 Banking, 308 *et seq.*
 Banking, Finance and Insurance, 303 *et seq.*
 Bank Mergers, 309-11.
 Bank of Montreal, 312, 325, 657-70.
 Bank of Nova Scotia, 312, 692-701.
 Bank Statistics, 311-15.
 Bank Stock, 313-14.
 Bank of Toronto, 312, 702-710.
 Banque Canadienne Nationale, 312.
 Banque Provinciale du Canada, 312.
 Banting Institute, 361.
 Banting and Best Chair of Medical Research, 360.
 Baptist Churches in Canada, 618-20.
 Baptist Union in Western Canada, 620.
 Baptist Vocal Union of Brantford, 582.
 Barclays Bank (Canada), 70, 337.
 Barley Grading, 252.
 Barthurst Power and Paper Co. Ltd., 256, 324.
 Bay of Fundy Tides, 135.
 Beamsville Bank Robbery, 378.
 Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co., 136, 146-49.
 Beauharnois Project, 146-49, 737-743.
 Beaver Consolidated Mines, 325.
 Beck (Sir Adam), Memorial, 588.
 Belding-Corticelli, Ltd., 331.
 Belgo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd., 256.
 Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, 229.
 Benguela Railway, 96.
Beothic, S.S., 73.
 Biography, 569.
 Biological Board of Canada, 285.
 Births, 79.
 Bishop Lloyd and Immigration, 162-63.
 Bituminous Coal Conference, 260.
Bluenose, Schooner, 576.
 Board of Administration, Presbyterian Church in Canada, 611-12.
 Board of Grain Commissioners, 242, 251.
 Board of Railway Commissioners, 188-94.
Board of Trade Journal, England, 87.
 Bolivia-Paraguay Dispute, 115.
 Bond Issues, 318-19.
 Border Chamber of Commerce, Windsor, 145.
Border Cities Star, Windsor, 32.
 Border Commuters, 128-30.
 Border Immigration, 128-30.
 Boston Grand Opera Co., 583.
 Boys' Industrial Home, East Saint John, 430.
 Brading Breweries, Ltd., 331.
 Brandon Canadian Club, 153.
 Brandon Hospital for Mental Diseases, Inquiry, 457.
 Brantford Schubert Choir, 582.
 Brazilian Traction, Light and Power Co., 320, 321, 325, 326, 331.
 Brewers and Distillers of Vancouver, 331.
 Briand-Kellogg Peace Treaty, (See Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War).
 Britannia Mining and Smelting Co., 258.
 British American Express Co., 185.
 British American Oil Co., 331.
 British Army Estimates, 89.
 British Cabinet, 96.
 British Colonies, 110.
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 508-32.
 Agriculture, 523-25.
 Audit, 513, 516, 530.
 Budget, 513-16.
 Debt, 514.
 Deputy Heads of Departments, 532.
 Education, 527-28.
 Executive Council, 532.
 Fisheries, 526.
 Forests and Timber, 527.
 General Elections, 508.
 Health, 529.
 Highways, 526.
 Insurance, 529.
 Labour, 528.
 Lands and Surveys, 526-27.
 Legislation, 516-17.
 Legislative Proceedings, 511, *et seq.*
 Liberal Leadership, 508.
 Liquor Control Board, 520, 529.
 Manufacturing, 526.
 Mines, 525-26.
 Minimum Wage, 522, 529.
 Produce Marketing Act, 519, 522-23.
 Public Accounts, 512-13.
 Public Works, 526.
 Railway Lands, 521-22.
 Taxation, 515.
 Vital Statistics, 529.
 Women's Institutes, 525.
 Workmen's Compensation, 528-29.
 B.C. Beef Cattle Growers' Ass'n, 247.
 B.C. Conservative Ass'n, 510.
 B.C. Egg and Poultry Co-operative Ass'n, 524-25.
 B.C. Electric Railway, 209, 269.
 B.C. Fishing and Packing Co., 325.
 B.C. Fruit Growers' Ass'n, 245, 524.
 B.C. Grain Rates, 191-92.
 B.C. Historical Ass'n, 578.
 B.C. Immigration Plans, 161.
 B.C. Liberal Ass'n, 508-09.
 B.C. Musical Competition Festival, 579.
 B.C. Penitentiary, 67.
 B.C. Power Co., 331.
 B.C. Prohibition Ass'n, 520.
 B.C. Provincial Industrial Home for Girls, 530.
 B.C. Provincial Industrial School for Boys, 530.
 B.C. Provincial Mental Hospitals, 530.

- B.C. Safety League, 531.
 B.C. School Trustees' Ass'n, 528.
 B.C. Stock Breeders' Ass'n, 525.
 B.C. Telephone Co., 230.
 B.C. Wool Growers' Ass'n, 525.
 British Commonwealth Labour Conference, 542.
 British Dominions Power Syndicate, 267, 452.
 British Economic Mission, 100.
 British Empire Steel Corporation, 424-25.
 British Empire Forestry Conference, 254.
 British Employment, 97.
 British Family Settlement Scheme, 152.
 British General Election, 96.
 British Immigration and Colonization Ass'n of Canada, 167.
 British High Commissioner in Canada, 86-7.
 British Metal Corporation, 260.
 British Miner-Harvester Scheme, 156-57, 450.
 British Ministry of Labour, 97.
 British Naval Estimates, 89, 119.
 British North America Act, 136, 137, 138, 140, 142.
 British Welcome and Welfare League, 168.
 Brompton Pulp and Paper Co., 326.
 Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, Canadian Legislative Board, 541.
 Bruck Silk Mills, Ltd., 326, 331.
 Building, 273-74.
 Building Products, Ltd., 326, 331.
 Burns & Co., P., Calgary, 193, 326.
 By-elections, Federal, 71.
 Calgary Art Club, 589.
 Calgary Board of Trade, 193.
 Calgary District Dairy Producers' Ass'n, 500.
 Calgary *Herald*, 243, 246, 267, 491, 592.
 Calgary Power Co., 326.
 Calgary Symphony Orchestra, 580.
 Calgary Women's Musical Club, 580.
 Canada Central Ass'n of Baptist Churches, 620.
 Canada Conference, United Church of Canada, 610.
 Canada Club, London, 27.
 Canada Colonization Ass'n, 165, 166.
CANADA, DOMINION OF, (Federal Affairs, Departmental Reports, etc.)
 Appointments, 82.
 Civil Service Commission, 77-8.
 Conservative Leader, 29-33.
 Criminal Statistics, 72-3.
 Budget, The, 35-45.
 Deputy Heads of Departments, 82.
 Education, 80.
 Finances, 35-47.
 House of Commons, Session, 33 *et seq.*
 Immigration, 38, 62-3.
 Interior, Department of, 73-4.
 Justice, Department of, 72-3.
 Labour, Department of, 537-38.
 Ministry, 82.
 National Defence, Department of, 76.
 National Revenue, Department of, 75.
 Pensions and National Health, Department of, 74-5.
 Post Office Affairs, 54 *et seq.*
 Prime Minister's Speeches, 25-9.
 Railway Affairs, 59.
 Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 73.
 Session of 1929, 33 *et seq.*
 Senate, The, 66 *et seq.*
 Soldier Settlement Board, 76-7.
 Trade and Commerce, Department of, 278-80.
 Vital Statistics, 79.
Canada Gazette, 46, 78, 263.
 Canada Grain Act, 243.
 Canada and the League of Nations, 111-14.
 Canada Malting Co., 331.
 Canada Northern Power Corporation, 319.
 Canada Paper Co. Ltd., 256.
 Canada Power and Paper Corporation, 256, 320.
 Canada Steamship Lines, 147, 222, 223.
 Canada Vinegars, Ltd., 331.
Canada Year Book, 252.
 Can. Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n, 247, 249.
 Can. Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, 216.
 Can. Airways Ltd., 218.
 Can. Authors' Ass'n, 572.
 Can. Automobile Association, 236.
 Can. Bank of Commerce, 309-11, 312, 682-91.
 Can. Bankers' Ass'n, 315-17.
 Can. Baptist Foreign Mission Board, 620.
 Can. Beef Cattlemen's Ass'n, 249.
 Can. Bible Society, 621.
 Canadian Books, 1928, 551-68.
 Canadian Book Week, 573.
 Can. Brewing Corporation, 331.
 Can. Bronco Co., 326, 331.
 Can. Cannery, Ltd., 331.
 Can. Chamber of Commerce, 72, 275.
Canadian Churchman, 162, 169.
 Can. Club, Montreal, 145.
 Can. Club, Saint John, 29.
 Can. Club, Toronto, 144.
 Can. Colonial Airways, Ltd., 217.
 Can. Concert Bureau, 581.
 Can. Connecticut Cotton Mills, Ltd., 326.
 Can. Construction Ass'n, 536.
 Can. Co-operative Livestock Producers Ltd., 72, 246.
 Can. Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., 445.
 Can. Council of Agriculture, 248, 280.
 Can. Council of Beef Producers, 247.
 Can. Council of Child Welfare, 163.
 Can. Creamery Ass'n, Ontario, 377.
 Can. Daily Newspapers' Ass'n, 257, 594.
 Can. Dexter P. Cooper Co., 70, 268.
 Can. Diplomatic Services, 123-24.
 Can. Dredge and Dock Co., 332.
 Can. Electrical Ass'n, 268-69.
 Can. Electric Railway Ass'n, 214.
 Can. Federation of the Blind, 71.
 Can. Federation of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, 541.
 Can. Fire Underwriters' Ass'n, 341.
 Can. Fisheries Ass'n, 72, 265.
 Can. Florists and Gardeners' Ass'n, 250.
 Can. Forestry Ass'n, 253.
 Can. Foundries and Forgings, 326, 331.
 Can. Fruit and Vegetable Jobbers' Ass'n of Eastern Canada, 199, 275.
 Can. Fruit and Vegetable Jobbers' Ass'n of Western Canada, 275.
 Can. General Electric Co. Ltd., 550.
 Can. Gold Reserves, 307.
 Can. Good Roads Ass'n, 189, 236.
 Can. Government Merchant Marine, 46, 220-21.
 Can. Hail Underwriters' Ass'n, 252.
 Can. Handicrafts Guild, 590.
 Can. Hereford Breeders' Ass'n, 247.
 Can. High Commissioner's Office, London, 85-6.
 Can. Historical Ass'n, 72, 577.
 Can. Historic Sites and Monuments Board, 262.
 Can. Horticultural Council, 245, 249.
 Can. Hunter, Saddle and Light Horse Improvement Society, Saskatchewan Branch, 481.
 Can. Hydro-Electric Corporation, 332.
 Can. Industrial Alcohol Co., 326, 332.
 Can. Industrial Traffic League, 186.
 Can. International Paper Co., 256.
 Can. Jersey Cattle Club, 250.
 Can. Labour Party, 549.
 Can. Legation to United States, 40.
 Can. Life Insurance Officers' Ass'n, 341.
 Can. Literature Club, Toronto, 573.
 Can. Lumbermen's Ass'n, 255.
 Can. Manufacturers' Ass'n, 272-73, 719-36.
 Can. Manufacturers' Ass'n, Committee on Industrial Relations, 536.
 Can. Manufacturers' Ass'n, Montreal Branch, 184.
 Canadian Marconi Co., 239.
Canadian Mercury, 573.
 Can. Minister to France, 123-24.
 Can. Minister to Japan, 124.
 Can. Nationality Question, 66.
 Can. National Millers' Ass'n, 273.
 Can. National Poultry Record Ass'n, 250.
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS, 46, 59, 60, 68, 173, 175-77, 179-85, 188, 194 *et seq.*, 220, 223, 231, 251, 652-56.
 Branch Lines, 175-77.
 Directorate, 195.
 Express, 185.
 Hotels, 197-98.
 Immigration, 164-65.
 General Finances, 194-96.
 Montreal Terminal, 183-85.
 President's Activities, 199-200.
 Purchase of Smaller Lines, 197.
 Steamships, 219-20, 223.
 Telegraphs, 231.
 C.N.R. Land Settlement Ass'n, 164, 165.
 Can. National Safety League, 548.

- Can. National Silver Fox Breeders' Ass'n, 250.
 Can. National (West Indies) Steamships, 46.
 Can. Navigators' Federation, 222.
 Can. North Eastern Railway, 182-83.
 Can. Packers Ltd., 193.
- CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**, 59, 173, 175-77, 179-85, 191, 192, 201 *et seq.*, 220, 223, 231, 639-51.
 Annual Meeting, 205.
 Branch Lines, 175-77.
 Colonization and Development Dept., 165-66.
 Express, 185.
 Freight, 201-02.
 General Finances, 201.
 Hotels, 202-03.
 Mileage, 201.
 President's Activities, 205-08.
 Steamships, 220, 223.
 Telegraphs, 231.
- Can. Piano and Organ Manufacturers' Ass'n, 273.
 Canadian Press, 256, 257, 593-94.
 Can. Produce Ass'n, 199, 250.
 Can. Pulp and Paper Ass'n, 257.
 Can. Pulpwood Ass'n, 253.
 Can. Salt Co., Ltd., 274, 326.
 Can. Seed Growers' Ass'n, 250.
 Can. Sheep Breeders' Ass'n, 250.
 Can. Shipping, 1928, 219 *et seq.*
 Can. Society of Technical Agriculturalists, 285.
 Can. Swine Breeders' Ass'n, 250.
 Can. Thoroughbred Horse Society, 251.
 Can. Transcontinental Airways Ltd., 218.
 Can. Utilities, Ltd., 476.
 Can. Weekly Newspaper Ass'n, 594.
 Can. Wheat Pool, 252, 446.
 Can. Wool Growers, Ltd., 250.
 Canals, 1928, 224-25.
 Capital Changes, 1928, 325-31.
 Carling's Breweries, Ltd., 332.
 Catelli Macaroni Products Corp., 332.
 Catholic Federation of Building Trades, 540.
 Catholic Appointments, 600-01.
 Catholic Church, 595 *et seq.*
 Catholic League, 573.
 Catholic Missions, 598.
Catholic Record, The, 596.
Catholic Register, The, 600.
 Catholic School Attendance, 596-97.
 Catholic Students Mission Crusade, 599.
 Cedar Rapids Manufacturing Co., 147.
 Cedar Rapids Power Co., 147, 148.
 Central Canada Express Co., 185.
 Central Canada Railway, 179, 180, 498.
 Central Experimental Farm, 242.
 Central Liberal - Conservative Ass'n of Toronto, 347.
 Central Manitoba Mining Co., 465.
 Ceylon, 107.
 Chamber of Princes, India, 105.
 Chambre de Commerce Montreal, 144.
Champlain, H.M.C.S., 86.
 Champlain Society, 573.
Charlottetown Guardian, The, 439.
- Chateau Laurier Addition, 197-98.
 Chateau St. Louis Tablct, 574.
 Chicago Water Diversion, 149-50.
 Chignecto Isthmus Canal, 66, 67.
 Child Migration Conference, 163.
 Chilliwack Board of Trade, 509.
 Christie, Brown & Co., 326.
 Churchill Townsite, 177-78.
 Church of England in Canada, 601 *et seq.*
 Church of England Missions, 605.
 Churches in Canada, 595-621.
Citizen, The, Ottawa, 27, 242, 592, 618.
 "City of Ottawa" Disaster, 96.
 Civil Aviation, British Empire, 90-1.
 Clan Donald Colony, 165.
 Clarke Steamship Co. Ltd., 574.
 Classed Books, 551-54.
 Clearwater River, 261.
 Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, 251.
 Coal Duty, 280.
 Coal Production, 259.
 Cobham-Blackburn Air Lines, Ltd., 89.
 Cockshutt Plow Co., 326, 332.
 Colbourne's (Maurice), London Co., 586.
 Colonization Finance Corporation, 166-67.
 Combines Investigation Act, 281, 538, 545.
 Commercial Intelligence Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, 279.
 Commercial Failures, 308.
 Commission des Monuments Historiques de la Province de Quebec, 570.
 Committee for the Reception of Ministers, Presbyterian Church in Canada, 613.
 Communications Co., 70.
 Communist Party of Canada, 543, 549.
 Community Players of Winnipeg, 585.
 Community of the Sisters of Service, 598-99.
 Companies Act, 69.
 Concordia College, Lutheran, 504.
 Conduits, Ltd., 326, 332.
 Confederation des Travailleurs Catholiques, La, 72.
 Conservative Club of St. John, 29.
 Conservatory Opera Co., 586.
 Consolidated Bakeries, Ltd., 275, 332.
 Consolidated Food Products, Ltd., 327.
 Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., 135, 259, 261, 262, 320, 322.
 Construction Industry, 273-74, 535-36.
 Consumers Gas Co. of Toronto, 327.
 Continental Immigration, 159-60.
Contract Record and Engineering Review, 234.
 Convention of the Baptist Churches in Saskatchewan, 620.
 Copper Cliff Smelter, 259.
 Copper Production, 258.
 Copper Refineries, New, 260-61.
 Corporate Changes, 323-25.
 Corrugated Paper Box Co., 332.
 Cosgrave Export Breweries, 332.
 Costa Rica and the Munroe Doctrine, 114.
- Cost of Living, 1928, 537.
 Council for Social Service, Church of England in Canada, 605.
 Cowley Fathers, Bracebridge, 603.
 Crown Trust Co., 327.
 Currie-Preston Libel Suit, 592.
 Customs, 75.
- Daily Express*, London, 95.
 Dairymen's Ass'n of Eastern Ontario, 377.
 Dairymen's Ass'n of Nova Scotia, 417.
 Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, 377.
 Dairy Research Laboratory, 249.
 Dalhousie University, 420.
 Dauphin Board of Trade, 178.
 David Literary Awards, 573.
 Deaths, 79.
 Delegations to Parliament, 71.
 Deloro Smelting and Refining Co., 259.
 Deputy Heads of Departments, Canada, 82.
 Des Moines University, 619-20.
 Digby Courier, 593.
 Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, 398.
 Distillers' Corp.-Seagram's, 332.
 Dividend Changes, 331-35.
 Divorce, 66, 78-9.
 Divorce, Attitude of Church of England, 602-03.
 Domill Construction Co. of Canada, Ltd., 256.
 Dominion Bakeries, Ltd., 274, 332.
 Dominion Bank of Canada, 312.
 Dominion Bridge Co., 332.
 Dominion Construction Co., 178.
 Dominion Elections Act Committee, 71.
 Dominion Engineering Co., 332.
 Dominion Entomological Branch, Department of Agriculture, 284.
 Dominion Experimental Farms, 283.
 Dominion Finances, 306.
 Dominion Forest Service, 254.
 Dominion Fuel Board, 192, 259-60.
 Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., 424.
 Dominion Marine Association, 147, 222-23.
 Dominion Mortgage and Investments Ass'n, 337.
 Dominion Oil Co., 327.
 Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Ltd., 327.
 Dominion Power and Transmission Co., 213.
 Dominion Rubber Co., 327.
 Dominion Rust Research Laboratory, 284.
 Dominion Securities Corporation, 320.
 Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, 247, 251.
 Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., 424.
 Dominion Stores, 327, 332.
 Donnacona Paper Co., 256, 319.
 D'Oyly Carte Co., 586.
 Drama, 554-55.
 Drocourt Train Wreck, 198.
 Dryden Paper Co., 266.
 Dubois String Quartette, 583.
 Duke-Price Power Co., 266, 381.
 Durant Motors of Canada, 332.

- Eastern Bakeries, Ltd., 327.
 Eastern Canada Live Stock Union, 190.
 Eastern Dairies, 332.
 Eaton, T. Co. Ltd., 275, 589.
 Ecole des Beaux Arts, Montreal, 588.
 Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, P., 398.
 Edmonton Board of Trade, 152.
 Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce, 193.
 Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway, 179, 180, 498.
 Edmonton Festival Chorus, 580.
 Edmonton Journal, 169, 192, 193, 206, 592.
 Edmonton Orpheus Society, 580.
 Edmonton Women's Music Club, 580.
 Education, Canada, 80.
 Educational Conference for the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland, General Committee 408.
 Egypt, 107-08.
 Electric Railway Journal, 213.
 Electric Railways, 209.
 Electrolytic Zinc, 259.
 Elgin Historical Society, 578.
 Emmanuel College, Toronto, 363.
 Empire Club, Toronto, 144.
 Empire Parliamentary Ass'n, 83, 93-4, 362, 381, 450.
 Empire Parliamentary Ass'n, Canadian Branch, 93.
 Empire Parliamentary Ass'n, Ontario Branch, 93.
 Empire Press Union, 594.
 Empire Press Union, Canadian Branch, 594.
 Empire Review, 170.
 Employment Service of Canada, 533-35.
 Employment Service Council of Canada, 533-35.
 Empire Settlement Act, 151, 152.
 Empire Settlement, 87-9.
 Empire Shopping Week, 275.
 Empire Travel Scholarship, 88.
 Enamel and Heating Products, 332.
 Engineering Institute of Canada, 145.
 Engineering Institute of Canada, Niagara Branch, 199.
 English Electric Co. of Canada, 327.
 Estimates, Federal, 45-7.
 Excise, 75.
 Explorations, 73.
 Express, 185.
 Express Rates Case, 189-90.
 Express Traffic Ass'n of Canada, 189.
 External Trade of Canada, 276-80.
 Falconwood Hospital, 442.
 Famous Players Canadian Corporation, 319, 325, 327.
 Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., 332.
 Farmers Dairy Co., 332.
 Farm Loan Board, 247.
 Farm Relief, United States, 126.
 Federal Council, Australian Trade Unions, 99.
 Federated Association of Letter Carriers, 541.
 Federation of Catholic Workers, 540-41, 549.
 Federation of Women Teachers' Associations, 359.
 Fiction, 555-56, 571-72.
 Field Crops, Prairie Provinces, 444.
 Financial Appointments, 335-36.
 Fire Insurance, 340.
 Fisheries, 1928-29, 263-65.
 Fisheries, Prairie Provinces, 448.
 Fisheries Service Reorganization, 263.
 Fish Refrigeration, 264.
 Flavelle Medal, 572.
 Flying Clubs, 215.
 Fordney-McCumber Tariff, 125.
 Foreign Capital in Canada, 307.
 Forest Dusting, 287-88.
 Forest Fires, 253-54.
 Forest Resources of Canada, 252.
 Forests and Forest Products Industry, 252-54.
 Fort William Paper Co., 327.
 Fraser Companies, Ltd., 327, 333.
 Fraternal Insurance, 340.
 Freight Rates, United States and Canada, 127.
 French-Canadian Books, 565-68.
 French Geographical Society, 576.
 French Minister to Canada, 124.
 Fruit Growers' Ass'n of Ontario, 377.
 Fruit Growers' Difficulties, 245.
 Fur Farms and Fur Production, 247-48.
 Gainers Ltd., 193.
 Galt War Memorial Committee, 588.
 General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in Canada, 611-18.
 General Council, United Church of Canada, 606-10.
 General Synod, Church of England in Canada, 601-05.
 Garnet Wheat Grading, 244-45.
 Gatineau Power Co., 266, 269, 319.
 Gazette, The, Montreal, 30, 142, 154-55, 171-72, 176-77, 179, 185, 190, 195, 202, 220, 252, 277, 386, 403.
 General Motors of Canada, Regina Plant, 275.
 General Steel Wares, 333.
 Geological Survey, 284-85.
 German Colonization Organizations, 72.
 Gilman Fanfold Corporation, 327.
 Globe, The, Toronto, 26, 29, 32-33, 54, 143, 153, 161, 163, 227, 279, 288, 310, 344, 591, 604, 619.
 Gold Centre Mines, Ltd., 327.
 "Golden Arrow" Speed Record, 95.
 Gold Production, 258.
 Government Documents, 556-65.
 Governor-General's Activities, 85, 385.
 Grading of Wheat, 66, 69.
 Grain Acreage, Prairie Provinces, 445.
 Grain Movements, 1928, 444.
 Grain Rates to Atlantic Ports, 190-91.
 Grain Rates to British Columbia, 191-92.
 Grain Research Laboratory, 251.
 Grain Trade Troubles, 243-44.
 Granby Consolidated, 258, 259.
 Grand Orange Lodge of British America, 168-69.
 Grand Pré Battlefields Committee, 575.
 Gray Coach Lines, Limited, 213.
 Great Lakes and Atlantic Canal and Power Co., 225.
 Great Lakes Navigation, 221-23.
 Great Lakes Paper Co., 319.
 Great West Folk Festival, 580.
 Great West Saddlery Co., 333.
 Greening Wire Co., B., 333.
 Greenly Island Tablet, 574.
 Green Room Club of Calgary, 585.
 Growers' and Shippers' Federation, 246.
 Gurd & Co., Charles, 327.
 Halibut Shipments, 127.
 Halifax, Chronicle, The, 264, 409, 410-11, 425.
 Halifax Harbour Commission, 190, 227.
 Halifax Herald, The, 186, 191, 208, 224, 311, 405, 410, 425.
 Halifax Philharmonic Society, 583.
 Halifax Station, 197.
 Hamilton Bridge Co., 333.
 Hamilton Cotton Co., 333.
 Hamilton Elsteddfod, 582.
 Hamilton Elgar Choir, 582.
 Hamilton Radial Electric Railway Co., 212.
 Hamilton Spectator, The, 89, 257, 592.
 Hamilton Station, C.N.R., 198.
 Hamilton Street Railway Co., 210-11.
 Hamilton Technical Institute, Art Dept., 590.
 Hansard, 61.
 Hart House Quartette, 581.
 Hart House Theatre, 584.
 Hawley-Smoot Tariff, 126.
 Helliwell, MacLachlan & Co., 513, 516, 530.
 Herring, 265.
 Highways and Motor Transportation, 234 et seq.
 Historical Association of Annapolis Royal, N.S., 577-78.
 Historical Incidents, 574-78.
 Historical Works, 569.
 Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, 574, 576-77.
 Historic Sites Marked, 574-75.
 Hiram Walker-Gooderham & Worts, 333.
 Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, 258, 333.
 Hollinger Mine Disaster Report, 262.
 Holstein-Friesian Ass'n, 251.
 Holt, Renfrew & Co., 333.
 Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary, 601.
 Home Grain Co., 243.
 Horne Copper Corporation, 258.
 House of Bishops, Church of England in Canada, 602.
 HOUSE OF COMMONS, Session, 33 et seq.
 British Preference, 44.
 Budget and Finances, 35 et seq. Committees, 71.
 Debate on the Address, 33.
 Delegations, 71.
 Divisions, 42, 45, 53, 54, 56, 65, 66.
 Estimates, 46-7.
 Immigration, 38, 62-3.
 Legislation, 69-71, 76.
 Liquor Clearances, 57-8.
 Maritime Affairs, 38.
 Multilateral Treaty, 61-2.
 Natural Resources, 51.
 Opening, 33.

- Other Debates, 65-6.
 Post Office Administration, 54 *et seq.*
 Railway Problems, 59.
 Relations with the U.S., 33-4, 35, 37.
 Reparations, 63-4.
 Tariff and Tax Changes, 36, 44.
 Titles of Honour, 64-5.
 Hudson Bay Railway, 177-79.
 Hudson's Bay Co., 159, 167, 261, 589.
 Humberstone Shoe Co., 327, 333.
 Hunt's Ltd., 333.
 Hydro-Electric Industry, 265-69.
- I'm Alone* Sinking, 57, 132-33.
 Immigration Arrangements, 1928-29, 157.
 Immigration and Colonization, 151 *et seq.*
 Immigration, Debate on, 62.
 Immigration, Government Policy, 26, 27, 38, 152-54.
 Immigration Societies, 167-69.
 Immigration Statistics, 151-52.
 Imperial Airways, 89, 90, 96.
 Imperial Bank of Canada, 312, 711-13.
 Imperial Honours, 1929, 92-3.
 Imperial Oil Co., 320, 333.
 Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, 328, 333.
 Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference, 92.
 Inchcape Trust Fund, 92.
 Independent Labour Party of Manitoba, 458.
 Index Figures, Security Prices, 322.
 Index Numbers of Employment, 534-35.
 India, 104-07.
 Indian Progress, Prairie Provinces, 448.
 Indian States Inquiry Committee, 106.
 Industrial Accident Prevention Ass'ns of Ontario, Annual Safety Convention, 548.
 Industrial Accidents, 549.
 Industrial Appointments, 276.
 Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 546.
 Industrial and International Relations Committee, 71.
 Industrial and Scientific Research, 1928-29, 281 *et seq.*
 Industrial Workers of the World, 539.
 Industries and Commerce, 240 *et seq.*
 Insurance, 1928, 338 *et seq.*
 Insurance Appointments, 341-42.
 International Ass'n of Public Employment Services of the United States and Canada, 535.
 International Circulation Managers' Ass'n, 594.
 International Conference on Civil Aeronautics, 215.
 International Eucharistic Congress, 600.
 International Fisheries, 133-34.
 International Freight Rates, 127.
 International Holdings and Investment Co., 328, 333.
 International Joint Commission, 135.
 International Labour Conference, 542.
 International Niagara Board, 134.
 International Nickel Co., 258, 320, 323, 328.
 International Power and Paper Co., 333, 381.
 International Proprietories, 333.
 International Radio Conference, 232.
 International Relations, 111 *et seq.*
 International Telegraph Conference, 231.
 International Winter Highways, Ass'n, 235.
 Interprovincial Conference on Newsprint, 256.
 Inverness Railway, 197.
 Interparliamentary Conference, Berlin, 114.
 Interstate Commerce Commission, 127.
 Investment Bankers' Ass'n of Canada, 317-18.
 Investment Trusts, 308.
 Irish Claims Compensation Ass'n, 98.
 Irish Free State, 98.
 Island Arts and Crafts Society, Victoria, 589.
 Japanese Minister to Canada, 124.
 Jardine Prize, 573.
 Jasper House Site, 574.
 Jay Treaty, 129.
 Jewish Immigration Aid Society of Canada, 169.
 Joint Beef Grading Committee, 246-47.
 Journalism, 591-94.
 Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, 86, 261-62.
 Kaministiquia Power Co., 328.
 Kamloops Election, 517.
 Kaslo-Slocan Election, 517.
 Keeley Silver Mines, 333.
 Kellogg Treaty, (See Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War).
 Kemptville Agricultural School, 365.
 Kent Northern Railway, 197.
 Kenya, 109-10.
 King Edward Hotel Co., 333.
 King's Illness, 33, 83-5.
 Knox Klux, Toronto, 361.
 Ku Klux Klan, 467.
 Labour Conditions in Canada, 533-50.
Labour Gazette, 538.
 Labour Legislation, 547.
Lady Nelson, S.S., 199, 200.
 Lake Ontario Brewing Co., 328.
 Lake Shippers' Clearance Association, 221-22.
 Lake Shore Mines, 333.
 Lake Superior Corporation, 324.
 Lake of the Woods Milling Co., 328, 333.
 Lateran Treaty, 595.
 Laura Secord Candy Shops, 334.
 Laurentide Power Co., Ltd., 256, 328.
 Laval University, 398.
 Law Society of Upper Canada, 363.
 Lead Production, 258-59.
Leader, The, Regina, 51, 468-70, 483.
 League of Nations, 26, 28, 114-16.
 League of Nations, Assembly, 115.
 League of Nations, Council Sessions, 114-16.
 League of Nations Preparatory Commission on Disarmament, 119-20.
 League of Nations Society of Canada, 115.
 Legal Decisions Affecting Labour, 544-45.
 Legislation, 69-71.
 Level Crossings, 189.
 Liberal-Conservative Ass'n of Ontario, 31, 375.
 Life Insurance, 338-39.
 Life Underwriters' Ass'n of Canada, 341.
 Lindsay & Co., C. W., 334.
 Liquor Clearances, 57-8, 130-32.
 Liquor Traffic in Canada, 274.
 Literature, 1928-29, 569-73.
 Little Theatre Movement, 584-85.
 Live Stock Market, 246.
Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review, 246.
 Loblaw Groceries, Ltd., 328.
 Log Exports, 253.
 London Air Port, 89.
 London Canadian Investment Corporation, 319.
 London Chamber of Commerce, 218.
London Daily Express, 592.
London Free Press, 54.
 London Street Railway Co., 211.
 Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, 202, 207.
 Lorne Pierce Medal, 572.
 Lumber Industry, 254-55.
 Lyall and Sons Construction Co., P., 328, 334.
 Macdonald College, 396.
MacLean Building Review, 535.
MacLean's Magazine, 573.
Mail and Empire, Toronto, 32, 163, 171, 244, 264, 344, 351.
 MANITOBA, 449-66.
 Agriculture, 462-65.
 Budget, 454-55.
 By-elections, 449-50.
 Debt, 454.
 Deputy Heads of Departments, 466.
 Executive Council, 466.
 Education, 458-60.
 Grain Elevators, 462.
 Industrial Conditions, 465.
 Lands, 460.
 Legislative Proceedings, 451-54.
 Liquor Control Commission, 461.
 Mines, 465.
 Municipal Affairs, 461.
 Old Age Pensions, 450.
 Power Commission, 461.
 Provincial Secretary's Department, 460.
 Rural Credits, 455.
 Savings Office, 455.
 Seven Sisters Falls Lease, 449, 451-54, 455-57.
 Telephones, 229, 455.
 Wheat Pool, 464.
 Women's Institutes, 463.
 Workmen's Compensation, 460-61.
 Man. Agricultural College, 284, 460.
 Man. Agricultural Societies, 465.
 Man. Barley Research Committee, 463.
 Man Beekeepers' Ass'n, 465.
 Man. Bridge and Iron Works, 334.
 Man. Cattle Breeders' Ass'n, 465.

- Man. Child Welfare Investigation, 458.
 Man. Co-operative Poultry Ass'n, 246.
 Man. Dairy Ass'n, 465.
 Man. Dairy Farms, Ltd., 454.
 Man. Educational Ass'n, 459.
Manitoba Free Press, 26, 48, 153, 157, 171, 175, 178, 195, 206, 246, 263, 266, 267, 280, 310, 452, 456, 458, 470, 591.
Manitoba Gazette, 465.
 Man. Historical Society, 578.
 Man. Horse Breeders' Ass'n, 465.
 Man. Immigration Plans, 162.
 Man. Industrial Development Board, 465.
 Man. Live Stock Board, 465.
 Man. Motor League, 237.
 Man. Musical Festival, 580.
 Man. Natural Resources Agreement, 48.
 Man. Power Co., 266.
 Man. Provincial Conservative Ass'n, 458.
 Man. Provincial Liberal Convention, 458.
 Man. School Trustees' Ass'n, 459.
 Man. Sheep Breeders' Ass'n, 465.
 Man. Swine Breeders' Ass'n, 465.
 Man. Wheat Pool, 244, 246, 464.
 Manufactures, Prairie Provinces, 448.
 Manufacturing, 1928-29, 270-73.
 Maple Leaf Milling Co., Ltd., 274.
 Marial Congress of Canada, 595-96.
 Maritime Board of Trade, 406.
 Maritime Board of Trade, Transportation Commission, 190.
 Maritime Chick Hatchery, St. John, 431.
 Maritime Coal, 192.
 Maritime Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange, 407-08.
 Maritime Co-operative Live Stock Marketing Board, 407.
 Maritime Freight Rates Act, 46.
 Maritime Library Ass'n, 408.
 Maritime Live Stock Board, 407-08.
 Maritime Provinces, 404 *et seq.*
 Maritime Provinces Ass'n of Toronto, 404-05.
 Maritime Provinces Club, Montreal, 30, 406.
 Maritime Provinces Synod, Presbyterian Church in Canada, 616.
 Maritime Rights Issue, 38.
 Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., 229, 415.
 Maritime Trade, 404-06.
 Maritime Trade Commission, 404.
 Maritime Transportation Commission, 407.
 Marriages, 79.
 Martyrs' Shrine, Midland, 599.
 Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., 321, 324.
 Mathews Steamship Co., 147.
 McColl Frontenac Oil Co., 334.
 McGill University, 29, 257, 396-97.
 McKee Trophy, 218.
 McKinnon Industries, Ltd., 328, 334.
 McMaster University, 363.
 Meat and Livestock Case, 193-94.
Medieval and Modern Times, 489, 490.
 Medical Inspection of Immigrants, 161.
 Memorial Chamber, Peace Tower, 574.
 Mérite Agricole Competition, 401.
 Mersey Paper Co., Ltd., 256.
 Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 335.
 Metropolitan Opera Co., 583.
 Mexican Religious Controversy, 595.
 Military Training, United Church Attitude, 606-07.
 Militia Service, 76.
 Mineral Production, 257-59.
 Miner-Harvester Scheme, 156-57.
 Mine Workers' Union of Canada, 541.
 Mining and Metallurgical Industries, 257-59.
 Mining Society of Nova Scotia, 426.
 Ministry, the King, 82.
 Minorities Commission, League of Nations, 116.
 Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, 605.
 Mitchell Co., Ltd., Robert, 328.
 Moncton Tramways, Electricity and Gas Co., 212.
 Mond Nickel Co., 258, 259, 323, 328, 334.
 Montreal Board of Trade, 145.
 Montreal Catholic School Commission, 390.
 Montreal Curb Market, 321.
 Montreal Delphic Study Club, 583.
 Montreal Elgar Choir, 583.
 Montreal Harbour Commission, 225.
 Montreal Health Survey Committee, 548.
 Montreal Labour Council, 541.
 Montreal Ladies' Morning Musical Club, 583.
 Montreal Light Aeroplane Club, 216.
 Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated Co., 147, 334.
 Montreal Locomotive Works, 204.
 Montreal and Ottawa Conference, United Church of Canada, 610.
 Montreal and Ottawa Synod, Presbyterian Church in Canada, 617.
Montreal Star, 143, 160, 172, 183, 184, 185, 187, 263, 410.
 Montreal Stock Exchange, 320-21.
 Montreal Symphony Orchestra, 583.
 Montreal Terminal, 60, 183-85.
 Montreal Terminals Committee, 184.
 Montreal Tramways Co., 211, 213.
 Montreal Trust Co., 328.
 Montreal Water and Power Co., 402.
 Montreal Women's Club, 585.
 Moodie Co., Ltd., J. R., 274.
 Moose Jaw Board of Trade, 193.
 Mortgage and Trust Companies Association of B.C., 531.
 Mothers' Union of the Anglican Church, Canadian Council, 602.
 Motor Bus Transportation, 213.
 Mount Allison University, 435.
 Mozambique Convention, 103.
 Muirhead's Cafeterias, 334.
 Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War, 26, 28, 33, 61-2, 111-15.
 Munroe Doctrine, 114.
 Murphy Mines, 328.
 Music, 579-84.
 Nancy, the, 575.
 National Barley Committee, 244 252.
 National Broadcasting, 234.
 National Catholic Unions, 539.
 National Council for the Prevention of War, 116.
 National Dairy Council, 190, 246, 249.
 National Federation of Liberal Women, 70.
 National Gallery of Canada, 586-87.
 National Museum of Canada, 285.
 National Research Council, 244, 281 *et seq.*
National Review, London, 100.
 National Wealth, 306.
 Native Sons of Canada, Inc., 72.
Natural Resources, 261, 448.
 Natural Resources of Western Provinces, 33-4, 47 *et seq.*, 51 *et seq.*
 National Parks, 74.
 National Sewer Pipe Co., Ltd., 275.
 Naval Disarmament, 116-20.
 Navy League of Canada, 167-68.
 NEW BRUNSWICK, 427-37.
 Agriculture, 430-32.
 Budget, 428-29.
 Child Welfare, 436.
 Deputy Heads of Departments, 437.
 Education, 435-36.
 Electric Power Commission 434.
 Executive Council, 437.
 Fisheries, 433.
 Health, 435.
 Highways, 433-34.
 Lands and Mines, 433.
 Legislative Proceedings, 427-30.
 Liquor Control, 427, 430.
 Manufactures, 433.
 Provincial Police, 429-30.
 Public Utilities, 434.
 Public Works, 433-34, 437.
 Vital Statistics, 435.
 Women's Institutes, 432.
 Workmen's Compensation, 434.
 N.B. Agricultural Conference, 432.
 N.B. Electric Power Commission, 434.
 N.B. Farmers' and Dairymen's Ass'n, 432.
 N.B. Federation of Labour, 429, 541.
 N.B. Fish and Game Protective Ass'n, 436.
 N.B. Forest Products Ass'n, 437.
 N.B. Fruit Growers' Ass'n, 432.
 N.B. Immigration Plans, 162.
 N.B. National Park Movement, 436.
 N.B. Potato Growers' Ass'n, 432.
 N.B. Provincial Hospital, 430.
 N.B. Telephone Co. Ltd., 229.
 New England Press Association 594.
 Newfoundland, 98-9.
 Newfoundland Cabinet, 98.
 Newfoundland Election, 98.
 Newfoundland Trade, 278.
 Newsprint Crisis, 256-57.
 Newsprint Securities, 304-05.
 New Westminster Little Theatre Ass'n, 585.
 New York State Press Ass'n, 594.
New York World, 117.
 New Zealand, 101-02.
 New Zealand, Cabinet, 102.

- New Zealand, General Election, 102.
 New Zealand Treaty with Japan, 102.
 Niagara Falls Memorial Bridge Co., 236.
 Niagara Historical Society, 578.
 Niagara Remedial Works, 134.
 Niagara River Diversion, 134.
 Nichols Copper Co., 260.
 Nickel Production, 258.
 Noranda Mines, Ltd., 260.
 Noranda Smelter, 258, 260.
 North American Committee on Fishery Investigation, 135, 268.
 Northern Alberta Dairy Pool, 499.
 Northern Alberta Railway Co., 180.
 Northern Bakeries, Ltd., 328, 334.
 Northern Canada Mining Corporation, Ltd., 328.
 Northern Canada Power Co., Ltd., 329.
 Northern Ontario Power Co., 269.
 Northern Quebec Power Co., 266.
 Northern Rhodesia, 109.
 Northwestern Power Co. Ltd., 453.
 North-West Telephone Co., 517.
- NOVA SCOTIA, 409-26.
 Agriculture, 416-18.
 Budget, 413-14.
 Child Welfare, 423.
 Deputy Heads of Departments, 426.
 Education, 419-20.
 Executive Council, 411, 426.
 Fisheries, 419.
 General Election, 409-11.
 Health, 418.
 Highways, 422.
 Humane Institutions, 422.
 Lands and Forests, 421.
 Legislation, 412, 414-16.
 Legislative Proceedings, 411-16.
 Manufacturing, 419.
 Mines, 421.
 Municipal Affairs, 422, 426.
 Natural Resources, 416.
 Old Age Pensions, 415, 425.
 Penal Institutions, 422.
 Power Commission, 422-23.
 Public Accounts, 413-14.
 Public Utilities, 422, 425.
 Redistribution, 412-13.
 Telephones, 424.
 Temperance Act, 423-24.
 Vital Statistics, 418.
 Women's Institutes, 417.
 Workmen's Compensation, 423.
 N.S. Coal, 192.
 N.S. College of Art, 420.
 N.S. Conservative Ass'n, 425.
 N.S. Farmers' Ass'n, 417.
 N.S. Fruit Growers' Ass'n, 418.
 N.S. Historical Society, 577.
 N.S. Immigration Plans, 162.
 N.S. Light and Power Co., 212.
 N.S. Motor League, 238.
 N.S. Museum of Fine Art Ass'n, 589.
 N.S. Poultry Ass'n, 417.
 N.S. Teachers' Union, 419.
 N.S. Technical College, 421.
 N.S. Tramways and Power Co., 329.
 N.S. Union of Municipalities, 426.
 Nursery Stock Import Permits, 251.
 Nyassaland, 109.
- Obituary, British Empire, 94-5.
 Observatories, 74.
 Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., 334.
 Oil and Gas Production, 261.
 Okanagan Valley Musical Competition Festival, 579.
 Old Age Pensions, 547-48.
- ONTARIO, 343-79.
 Agriculture, 364-66, 376-77.
 Appointments, 375, 378-79.
 Board of Parole, 369.
 Budget and Debate, 354 *et seq.*
 Child Protection, 370.
 Dept., 355.
 Deputy Heads of Departments, 379.
 Education, 343, 345-46, 358 *et seq.*
 Ferguson Ministry, 379.
 Game and Fisheries, 375.
 Highways, 372-73.
 Health, 371.
 Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, 369.
 Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 346, 348, 370-71.
 King's Counsel Appointments, 375.
 Labour, 372.
 Lands and Forests, 368-69.
 Legislation, 349 *et seq.*
 Legislative Proceedings, 345 *et seq.*
 Liquor Control Board, 373.
 Mines, 366-68.
 Mothers' Allowances, 373.
 Northern Development, 374-75.
 Old Age Pensions, 349.
 Party Campaign Funds, 347-48.
 Provincial Police, 352, 375.
 Provincial Secretary, 369-70.
 Public Accounts Committee, 357.
 Public Works, 373.
 Railway and Municipal Board, 373.
 Research Foundation, 285-86, 350-51.
 Savings Office, 356.
 Speech from the Throne, 345.
 Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 355, 374.
 Women's Institutes, 366.
 Workmen's Compensation, 373-74.
- Ont. Agricultural College, 287, 361-62.
 Ont. Associated Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, 72.
 Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, 376.
 Ontario Biscuit Co., 329.
 Ont. Bricklayers' Union, 544.
 Ont. Cattle Breeders' Ass'n, 377.
 Ont. Catholic School Affairs, 596.
 Ont. Educational Ass'n, 359.
 Ont. Federated Dairy Ass'ns, 377.
 Ont. Field Crop and Seed Growers Ass'n, 377.
 Ont. Fish Research Laboratory, 286.
 Ont. Fruit Growers' Ass'n, 190.
 Ont. Historical Society, 577.
 Ont. Horticultural Ass'n, 376.
 Ont. Hydro-Electric Power Commission, 269, 346, 348, 370-71.
 Ont. Immigration Plans, 162.
 Ont. Labour Educational Ass'n, 550.
 Ont. Liberal Ass'n, 376.
 Ont. Library Ass'n, 359.
 Ont. Mining Ass'n, 368.
- Ont. and Minnesota Power Co. 266.
 Ont. Motor League, 237.
 Ontario-Quebec Convention, Baptist Church, 618.
 Ont. Plowmen's Ass'n, 376.
 Ont. Provincial Air Service, 214.
 Ont. Research Foundation, 285-86, 349, 350-51.
 Ont. Secondary School Teachers' Federation, 359.
 Ont. Silknet, 334.
 Ont. Steel Products Co., 329.
 Ont. Vegetable Growers' Ass'n, 190, 377.
 Ont. Veterinary College, 365.
 On-to-the-Bay Association, 177.
 Opium and Narcotic Drug Act Committee, 71.
 Opposition Leader's Engagements, 29 *et seq.*
 Orange Crush, 334.
 Osgoode Hall Law School, 363.
 Ottawa, *Citizen, The*, 27, 242, 592, 618.
 Ottawa Drama League, 585.
 Ottawa Electric Railway Co., 211.
 Ottawa Journal, 311.
 Ottawa Junior Music Club, 582.
 Ottawa Little Symphony Orchestra, 582.
 Ottawa Morning Music Club, 582.
 Ottawa Temple Choir, 582.
 Ottawa Women's Liberal Club, 32.
 Ottawa Y.M.C.A., 153.
 Oversea Settlement Committee, 155, 161.
- Pacific Burt Co., 329.
 Pacific Great Eastern Railway, 180-82, 521.
 Page Hersey Tubes, 334.
 Palliser Hotel, Calgary, 203.
 Palmer Report, Montreal Terminal, 183.
 Pamphlets, 556-65.
 Paraguay-Bolivia Dispute, 115.
 Passamaquoddy Tidal Power Project, 268.
 Peace River Musical Festival, 507.
 Peace River Railway Situation, 179-80.
 Peace River Settlement, 62.
 Pembina Railway, 180, 498.
 Penny Postage within the Empire, 70, 186.
 Pensions, 74-5.
 Permanent Court of International Justice, 249.
 Perth County Music Festival, 582.
 Peterborough Male Chorus, 582.
 Peterborough Rotary Club, 143.
 Petroleum Production, 259.
 Photo Engravers and Electrotypers, 334.
 Pig Iron, 271.
 Pilgrim's Society of the United States, 382.
 Pines Hotel, Digby, 203.
 Plenary Council, Quebec, 595.
 Pontiac County, 72.
 Poetry, 554-55, 571-72.
 Port Colborne Refinery, 259.
 Port Hope Sanitary Mfg. Co., 329, 334.
 Ports, 1928, 225-27.
 Post Office Administration, 54 *et seq.*
Post, The, Washington, 125.
 Power Corporation of Canada, 329, 334.
 Prairie Provinces, 444, *et seq.*

- Premier Gold Mines, 334.
 Presbyterian Church in Canada, 611 *et seq.*
 Prescott Terminal, 227.
 Pressed Metals Co. of America, 329.
Presse, La, Montreal, 591.
 Price Bros. and Co., Ltd., 256.
 Primary Steel, 271.
 Prime Minister's Engagements, 25 *et seq.*
 Prince Albert Board of Trade, 193.
- PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, 438-43.
 Agriculture, 440.
 Budget, 439-40.
 Deputy Heads of Departments, 443.
 Executive Council, 443.
 Education, 442-43.
 Fisheries, 441.
 Legislative Proceedings, 438-40.
 Manufacturing, 441.
 Public Works, 442.
 Vital Statistics, 443.
 Women's Institutes, 441.
 P.E.I. Central Farmers' Institute, 441.
 P.E.I. Co-operative Egg and Poultry Ass'n, 441.
 P.E.I. Dairymen's Ass'n, 441.
 P.E.I. Potato Growers' Ass'n, 441.
 P.E.I. Sheep Breeders' Ass'n, 440.
 P.E.I. Swine Breeders' Ass'n, 441.
 P.E.I. Teachers' Federation, 443.
 Proprietary Articles Trade Ass'n, 281, 538.
 Prosperity in 1928, 305.
 Province of Quebec Safety League, 548.
 Province of Quebec Theatre and Cinema Proprietors' Ass'n, 380.
 Provincial Association of Protestant School Teachers of Quebec, 402.
 Provincial Council of Carpenters of Ontario, 541.
 Provincial Finances, 306-07.
 Provincial Immigration Schemes, 161-62.
 Provincial Rights, St. Lawrence Waterways, 138-39.
 Provincial Synod of Ontario, Church of England, 602, 603.
 Prudential Trust Co., 337.
 Public Accounts Committee, 71.
 Public Safety Bill, India, 106.
 Public Archives of Canada, 577.
 Pulp and Paper Industry, 255-56, 636.
Pulp and Paper Magazine, 548.
 Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, 257.
 Pulpwood Exports, 253.
- QUEBEC, 380-403.
 Agriculture, 383-84, 394-95.
 Budget, 390-91.
 By-elections, 381, 384.
 Colonization, 388, 392.
 Conservative Conventions, 384-85.
 Debt, 390.
 Deputy Heads of Departments, 403.
 Education, 395-99.
 Executive Council, 383, 403.
 Fisheries, 393.
 Health, 392.
 Labour, 399.
 Lands and Forests, 393-94.
 Legislation, 389.
 Legislative Proceedings, 385 *et seq.*
 Lieutenant-Governor, 382-83.
 Liquor Commission, 389, 391, 400.
 Mines, 392.
 Municipal Affairs, 399.
 New Conservative Leader, 636.
 Old Age Pensions, 386-87.
 Provincial Secretary and Registrar, 391-92.
 Public Works, 399-400.
 Roads, 399.
 Rural Credits, 400.
 Speech from the Throne, 385.
 St. Lawrence Waterway, 381.
 Theatre Laws, 380-81.
 Women's Franchise, 387.
 Women's Institutes, 395.
 Workmen's Compensation, 386, 400.
 Quebec City Town Planning Commission, 400.
 Quebec Harbour Commission, 226.
 Quebec, Montreal and Southern Railway, 197.
 Quebec Oriental Railway, 197.
 Quebec Parish and Fabrique Act, 387.
 Quebec Power Co., 211-12, 319.
 Quebec Press Law, 591-92.
 Quebec Provincial Motor League, 237-38.
 Quebec Railway, Light, Heat and Power Co., 329.
 Quebec, Saguenay, and Chibougamau Railway, 187, 319.
 Quebec Streams Commission, 401.
 Queen's University, 362.
 Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission, 135.
 Radio, 231-34.
 Radio Commission, 233.
 Railway Branch Lines, 175-77.
 Railway Employees, 175.
 Railway Equipment, 174.
 Railway Expenses, 173.
 Railway Finances, 173-75.
 Railway Freight Traffic, 173-74.
 Railway Immigration Work, 164-66.
 Railway Mileage, 174.
 Railway Passenger Traffic, 174.
 Railway Problems, 59-61.
 Railway Revenue, 173.
 Railways and Shipping (Special) Committee, 71.
 Railway Statistics, 173-75.
 Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, 72.
 Red Spring Wheat, 244.
 Regina Board of Trade, 193.
Regina Daily Star, 468-69.
 Regina, *The Leader*, 51, 468-70, 483.
 Regina Little Theatre Society, 585.
 Regina Male Voice Choir, 580.
 Regina Municipal Railway, 212.
 Regina Symphony Orchestra, 580.
 Reid Aircraft Co., 329.
 Relations with the Empire, 83 *et seq.*
 Religious Education Council of Canada, 621.
 Reparations, 63-4, 86, 120-23.
 Reparations, Committee of Experts, 121-22.
 Retail Merchants Association, 281.
 Rhodes Scholarships, 94.
 Rights to New Stock Issued, 1928, 322-23.
 River Glade Sanatorium, 436.
 Riverside Silk Mills, 334.
 Rolland Paper Co., 334.
 Root and Vegetable Act Regulations, 252.
 Roseau River Drainage, 135.
 Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, 588.
 Royal Australian Air Force, 90.
 Royal Automobile Club of Canada, 238.
 Royal Bank of Canada, 312, 671-81.
 Royal Bank of Canada Graduate Fellowship, 337.
 Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, 587.
 Royal Canadian Air Force, 76.
 Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 73.
 Royal Canadian Naval Reserve, 76.
 Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve, 76.
 Royal Canadian Navy, 76.
 Royal Grain Commission, 476.
 Royal Commission on Manitoba Natural Resources, 48-50.
 Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting, 233.
 Royal Commission re Seven Sisters Falls Power Lease, 455-57.
 Royal Naval Benevolent Trust, 167-68.
 Royal Society of Canada, 572, 573.
 Royal-Sterling Products, Ltd., 274.
 Royal Trust Co., 329.
 Royal Winter Fair, Toronto, 28, 242.
 Royal York Hotel, Toronto, 203, 343.
 Sacred Heart Convent Fire, 601.
 Saddle and Sirlain Club, 251.
 St. Alban's Cathedral Fire, 378, 604.
 St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Ottawa, 29.
 St. Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, 597.
 St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, 443.
 St. Elizabeth Visiting Nurses' Ass'n, 599.
 St. Francis Xavier University, 421.
 St. Jerome Passion Play, 586.
 Saint John Central Welfare Council, 436.
 Saint John Harbour Commission, 226.
 St. John Kiwanis Club, 436.
 Saint John River Power Co., 266.
 Saint John *Telegraph-Journal*, 187.
 Saint John Valley Railway, 197.
 St. Joseph's University, 436.
 St. Lawrence Paper Mills, Ltd., 256, 329.
 St. Lawrence Waterway, 136 *et seq.*, 404.
 St. Lawrence Waterways, Conference, 142.
 St. Maurice Paper Co., Ltd., 256.
 St. Maurice Power Co., 329.
 St. Maurice Valley Corporation, 329.
 St. Michael's College, Toronto, 361.

- St. Paul's United Church Choir, Dundas, 582.
 St. Regis Paper Co. of Canada, 329.
 Salmon Fisheries Depletion, 264-65.
 Salvation Army, 620-21.
 Salvation Army, Immigration Department, 167.
 Samoa, 102.
 Sarda Canal, 106.
 Sarnia Bridge Co., 334.
 Sarnia Drama League, 585.
- SASKATCHEWAN**, 467-87.
 Anderson Ministry, 636.
 Agriculture, 478-83.
 Budget, 474-75.
 By-Election, 467.
 Child Protection, 486.
 Debt, 474.
 Deputy Heads of Departments, 487.
 Education, 471-72, 483.
 Farm Loans, 473.
 Gardiner Ministry, 487.
 General Election, 467-71.
 Grain Commission, 476-78.
 Highways, 485.
 Labour and Industries, 485.
 Legislative Proceedings, 471-75.
 Liquor Board, 485-86.
 Mothers' Allowances, 486-87.
 Municipal Affairs, 483-84.
 Municipal Hail Insurance, 482.
 Natural Resources, 473.
 Old Age Pensions, 486.
 Power Development, 475.
 Public Health, 486.
 Railways, 485.
 Telephones, 485.
 Vital Statistics, 487.
 Wheat Pool, 478-79.
 Workmen's Compensation, 473, 486.
- Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies' Ass'n, 482-83.
 Saskatchewan Ass'n of Rural Municipalities, 484.
 Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Ass'n, 480-81.
 Saskatchewan Creameries, Ltd., 246.
 Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, 482.
 Saskatchewan Co-operative Live Stock Producers, 481.
 Saskatchewan Co-operative Poultry Producers Ltd., 482.
 Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., 478-79, 480.
 Saskatchewan Dairy Ass'n, 481-82.
 Saskatchewan Educational Ass'n, 483.
 Saskatchewan Grain Commission, 476-78.
 Saskatchewan Immigration Plans, 162.
 Saskatchewan Live Stock Ass'n, 480.
 Saskatchewan Motor Club, 237.
 Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Ass'n, 482.
 Saskatchewan Music Festival, 580.
 Saskatchewan Natural Resources Conference, 51-2.
 Saskatchewan Power Commission, 475-76.
 Saskatchewan Power Policy, 268.
 Saskatchewan Royal Commission re Car Order Books, 244.
- Saskatchewan School Trustees' Ass'n, 483.
 Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Ass'n, 247, 481.
 Saskatchewan Teachers' Alliance, 483.
 Saskatchewan Traffic Council, 193-94.
 Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, 244.
 Saskatchewan Wholesale Co-operative Society, 479.
 Saskatoon Board of Trade, 176.
 Saskatoon Municipal Railway, 212.
 Sawyer-Massey, Ltd., 330.
 Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, 286.
 Seagram & Sons, Joseph E., 330.
 Sea Music Festival, Vancouver, 579.
 Security Life Insurance Co. of Canada, 330.
 Senate of Canada, Session, 66-9.
Sentinelle, La, 600.
 Service Station Equipment Co., 330, 335.
 Sessional Indemnity Increase Proposal, 70.
 Seven Sisters Falls Controversy, 266-67, 449, 451-57.
 Shawinigan Water and Power Co., 266, 269, 319, 330, 381.
 Sherritt-Gordon Mine, 178.
 Shipping Federation, 147.
 Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada, 273.
 Shredded Wheat Co., 330.
 Silver Production, 258.
 Simcoe Postmastership, 54-5.
 Simon Commission to India, 104-05.
 Simon & Sons, H., 335.
 Simpson Co., Ltd., Robert, 285, 589.
 Simpson's, Ltd., 325.
 Singapore Flying Club, 91.
 Siscoe Gold Mines, 330.
 Sisters of Service of the Catholic Church, 168.
 Smelting and Refining in Canada, 259.
 Smith Paper Mills, Howard, 319, 330, 333.
 Society of Chemical Industry, Montreal Section, 282.
 Society of Manitoba Artists, 589.
 Society for the Overseas Settlement of British Women, 168.
 Society Reports, 556-65.
 Sockeye Salmon Controversy, 134.
 Soldier Settlement Board 151-52.
Soleil, Le, Quebec, 403.
 Soulanges Power Co., 147.
 Southern Alberta Dairy Producers Ltd., 500.
 Southern Canada Power Co., 330, 335.
 "Southern Cross" Flights, 91.
 Southern Saskatchewan Co-operative Stock Yards Limited, 193.
 Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., 256, 330.
Spectator, The, Hamilton, 89, 257, 592.
 Spray Lakes Power Development, 267-68.
 Spruce Falls Power and Paper Co., 256, 266.
 Standard Bank of Canada, 309-11.
 Standard Chemical Co., 335.
 Standard Paving Co., 335.
 Standard Stock and Mining Exchange, 321-22.
 Stanfords Ltd., 335.
- STATISTICAL SURVEY (1928)**, 289-302.
 Agriculture, 291.
 Construction, 293.
 Currency and Banking, 301.
 Employment, 290, 295.
 Exports, 293, 299.
 Finance, 296.
 Fisheries, 291.
 Forestry, 291.
 Fundamental Economic Conditions, 290.
 Imports, 293, 299.
 Internal Trade, 294.
 Investment and Speculation, 302.
 Labour, 295, 296, 300.
 Manufactures, 292.
 Minerals, 292.
 Population, 291, 297.
 Prices, 294, 300.
 Production, 291.
 Productive Activity, 298.
 Social Conditions, 297.
 Trade, 299.
 Transportation and Communication, 295, 299.
 Status of Canada, 28, 29.
 Steamship Construction, 1928, 223-24.
 Steel Company of Canada, 274, 324, 330, 335, 549.
 Stock Market Decline, 304.
 Stock Offerings, 1928, 303-04.
 Stocks, 320.
 Stratford-upon-Avon Festival Co., 586.
 Strikes and Lockouts, 545-46.
 Sudbury Copper Refinery, 351.
 Sullivan, Mine, 258, 259.
Sunday Observer, 88.
 Sun Life Assurance Co., 339, 713-18.
 Supertest Petroleum Corporation, 330, 335.
 Supreme Court of Canada, 136-42, 261-62.
 Supreme Court of Canada, Waterways Judgment, 139-42.
 Surveys, 73.
 Synod of Algoma, 603.
 Synod of the Diocese of Athabasca, 603.
 Synod of the Diocese of Ontario, 604.
 Synod of Nova Scotia, 604-05.
 Synod of Rupert's Land, 605.
- Tamblin & Co., G., 335.
 Tanganyika, 109-10.
 Tanners' Association of Canada, 193.
 Tariff Changes, 280.
 Tariff, Conservative Policy, 31.
 Tariff, Government Policy, 25, 32, 33, 35.
 Technical Education Act, 69.
 Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, 335.
Telegraph-Journal, The, Saint John, 187.
 Telegraphs, 230-31.
 Telephone Association of Canada, 230.
 Telephones, 228.
 Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, 355, 374.
 Tetreault Mining Property, 259.
 Text Books, 556-65.
 Thayers, Ltd., 335.
 Thomson Bros., 243.
 Thunder Bay Co., Ltd., 256.
Times, The, London, 83, 88, 89, 96, 102, 157, 161, 592.
Times, The, Victoria, 206, 530.

- Titles of Honour, 64-5.
 Toronto Advisory Planning Commission, 377.
 Toronto Art Gallery, 587.
 Toronto Conservatory Chorus, 581.
 Toronto *Daily Star*, 202, 256, 348, 593, 597.
 Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 331.
 Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway, 187.
 Toronto Harbour Commission, 227.
 Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, 581.
 Toronto Stock Exchange, 321.
 Toronto Symphony Orchestra, 581.
 Toronto Transportation Commission, 210, 213.
 Toronto Viaduct, 187-88.
 Toronto Women's Musical Club, 581.
 Tough Wheat Market, 445.
 Tourist Trade, 1928, 238.
 Township of Tiny School Case, 86.
 Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, 72, 171, 538-40, 549.
 Trades and Labour Council of Toronto, 543.
 Tranquille Sanatorium, 530.
 Trans-Atlantic Telephones, 228.
 Transportation Club, Toronto, 187.
 Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade, 145.
- TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION, 173 *et seq.***
 Aviation, 214-19.
 Canals, 224.
 Electric Railways, 209-13.
 Highway Development, 234.
 Motor Transportation, 213, 234-39.
 Radio, 231-34.
 Railways, 173-208.
 Shipping, 219-27.
 Telephone and Telegraph, 228-31.
 Travellers' Aid Society, 154.
Tribune, The, Winnipeg, 266, 592.
 Trinity College, Toronto, 361.
 Turner Valley Oil Fields, 259, 261, 506.
 Twin City Rapid Transit, 335.
 Tyrrell Medal, 572.
- Uganda, 109, 110.
 Union of British Columbia Municipalities, 518, 530.
 Union of Canadian Municipalities, 401-02.
 Union of Manitoba Municipalities, 466.
 Union of New Brunswick Municipalities, 436-37.
 Union of Regular Baptist Churches, 619.
 Union of South Africa, 102-04.
 Union of South Africa, Cabinet, 104.
 Union of South Africa, Commercial Treaty with Germany, 103-04.
 Union of South Africa, General Election, 104.
 Union of South Africa, Native Question, 104.
 United Church of Canada, 606 *et seq.*
 United Farmers of Alberta, 172, 244, 501-02.
- United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, 248, 280, 479-80.
 United Farmers' Co-operative Co., 376.
 United Farmers of Manitoba, 246, 464.
 United Farmers of Ontario, 190, 376.
 United Farm Women of Alberta, 502.
 United Farm Women of Manitoba, 464.
 United Farm Women of Ontario, 376.
 United Farm Young People of Ontario, 376.
 United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, 418.
 United Grain Growers Ltd., 244, 248, 446-47.
 United Kingdom Affairs, the, 96 *et seq.*
 United Mine Workers of America, District 26, 541.
 United Postal Employees of Canada, 542.
 United Securities, Ltd., 331.
 United States and Canada, 57-8, 125-35.
 United States Cruiser Bill, 118-19.
 United States Securities, Tax, 127.
 United States Shipping Board, 127.
 United States Supreme Court, 127-29, 136, 149-50.
 United States Tariff, 125-26.
 United Theological Colleges, Montreal, 399.
 University of Alberta, 261, 286, 504.
 University of Bishop's College, 398.
 University of British Columbia, 286, 510, 527-28.
 University of King's College, 420-21.
 University of Manitoba, 459-60.
 University of Manitoba Agricultural College, 287.
 University of Montreal, 397-98.
 University of New Brunswick, 435.
 University of Saskatchewan, 287, 483.
 University of Toronto, 287, 359-61.
 University of Western Ontario, 362-63.
- Vancouver, H.M.C.S.*, 86.
 Vancouver Board of Trade, 510, 531.
 Vancouver Board of Trade, Transportation Bureau, 182.
 Vancouver Electric Club, 510.
 Vancouver Harbour Commission, 226.
 Vancouver Holdings, Ltd., 182, 183.
Vancouver Province, 172, 181, 197, 205, 245, 264-65, 521, 532, 592.
 Vancouver Real Estate Exchange, Ltd., 531.
 Vancouver Little Symphony Society, 579.
 Vancouver Philharmonic Orchestra, 579-80.
 Vancouver Women's Musical Club, 579.
Vapaus Prosecution, 543, 592-93.
 Vatican City, 595.
 Ventures Ltd., 261.
Verite, La, 600.
- Vestris, S.S.*, 95.
 Vice-Regal Activities, 85.
Victoria Daily Colonist, The, 181, 183.
 Victoria Ladies' Choir, 579.
 Victoria Philharmonic Society, 579.
 Victoria Rotary Club, 509.
Victoria Times, The, 206, 530.
 Victoria University, 363.
 Victory and War Loan Bonds, 319.
 Vienna Symphony Orchestra, 583.
 Vimy Ridge, Prime Minister's Visit to, 27.
 Visit of Cardinal Sincero, 597.
 Vital Statistics, Canada, 79.
 Visit of Lord Lovat, 88, 154-56, 361.
 Visit of Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester, 84-5.
 Vogt Choir of Guelph, 581.
- Wabasso Cotton Co., 335.
 Wages, 1928, 537.
Wall Street Journal, 125.
 Washington Fruit Growers and Smelter Fumes, 262.
 Washington Legation, 40.
Washington Post, The, 125.
 Waste Gas Problem, 261.
 Waterloo Historical Society, 578.
 Waterloo Manufacturing Co., 335.
 Water Power Resources, 265.
 Waterside Workers' Federation, Australia, 99.
 Welland Ship Canal, 224-25.
 Western Canada Airways, Ltd., 214, 217.
 West Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation, 524.
 Western Canada Live Stock Union, 447-48.
 Western Harvest Labour Supply, 536.
 Western Ontario Conservative Ass'n, 344, 376.
 Western Ontario Experimental Farm, 365.
 Western Retail Lumbermen's Ass'n, 205.
 Western Stock Growers' Ass'n, 247.
 West Indies, 108-09.
 West Kootenay Light and Power Co., 266.
 West Kootenay Power Co., 269.
 Westmount Women's Club, 585.
 Wheat Pools, 445-46.
 White Mud Falls Development, 267.
 White Star Line, 165.
 Wickett Scholarship, 360.
 Willingdon-Edmonton Line Case, 193.
 Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Railway, 212-13.
 Winnipeg Choral-Orchestral Society, 581.
 Winnipeg District Vegetable Growers' Co-operative, 246.
 Winnipeg Electric Co., 209-10, 266-67, 331, 335, 449, 453, 456.
 Winnipeg Exhibition Vote, 466.
 Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System, 461-62.
 Winnipeg Liberal Association, 153.
 Winnipeg Male Voice Choir, 580-81.
 Winnipeg Postal Employees Salaries, 70.
 Winnipeg Sketch Club, 590.
Winnipeg Tribune, The, 266, 592.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Winnipeg Women's Musical Club, 581.
Wireless Communication, 92.
Women's Art Association of Saskatchewan, 589.
Women's Art Association of Toronto, 588.
Women's Art Society of Montreal, 588.
Women's British Immigration League of Saskatchewan, 168.
Women's Canadian Club, St. John, 29. | Women's Canadian Club, Toronto, 29.
Women's Conservative Association, Montreal, 31.
Women's Historical Society, Toronto Branch, 578.
Women's Missionary Society, Presbyterian Church in Canada, 616.
Women's Missionary Society, United Church of Canada, 606, 611. | World Conference of Librarianship and Bibliography, 378.
World's Dairy Congress, London, 242.
Wurtele Memorial, Hon. Mr. Justice J. S. C., 397.
Wycliffe College, Toronto, 361.
Yarmouth Light and Power Co., 212.
Year Books, 556-65.
Yorkshire Migration Society, 168.
Young Plan, 122-23. |
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